Plants

Scientific Enquiries

WHO?

Mary Seacole

Year 1 & 2 plants

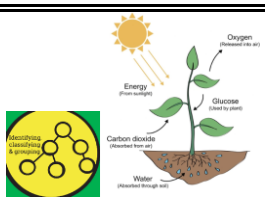
Biology

Vocabulary			
fertiliser	A chemical or natural substance mixed with soil to help a plant grow.	**filament**	A stalk-like structure that supports the anther.
chlorophyll	A green substance in plants to aid photosynthesis.	**transpiration**	The movement of water through a plant.
photosynthesis	How a plant makes its own food.	**nectar**	A sugar-rich liquid produced by flowering plants.
anther	Part of the flower that holds the pollen.	**pollen**	A fine powder produced by flowering plants when they reproduce.

WHAT?

1. 

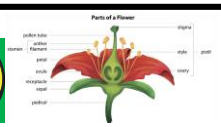
- **Soil** is full of **nutrients** that plants needs to **grow**.
- **Roots anchor** the plant and **absorb nutrients** and **water** from the soil.
- **Fertiliser** is used for **extra nutrients** in the soil.
- Plants make their own **food** from **sunlight**.

2. 

- **Photosynthesis** is the process in which plants make their own **food**.
- Photosynthesis requires **sunlight** and **carbon dioxide**, which they turn into **glucose** and **oxygen**.
- We breathe in the **oxygen** that plants release after photosynthesis. This is why we need plants to survive.

3. 

- **Roots** are buried in the **soil** and are important for plant **survival**.
- Roots reach widely and deeply to **anchor** the plant, and to **absorb water** and **nutrients** from the soil.
- **Water** is absorbed by the **roots**, travels up the **stem** and into the **leaves**. This is called **transpiration**.
- Water is sucked up the stem through the **xylem**.

4. 

- **Petals** are colourful in order to attract **pollinators** such as **bees** and **butterflies**.
- Bees want to eat the **nectar** but collect **pollen** from the **anther** when they are on the flower – they do not mean to do this
- Flowers have both **male** and **female** parts for **reproduction**.

5. 

- **Bees** do a **waggle dance** to communicate to other bees where **pollen** is.
- **Seed dispersal** is how plants reproduce. Seed dispersal is the movement of seeds in order to **spread out** in the environment.
- Types of seed dispersal are **wind dispersal**, **water dispersal**, **animal dispersal** and **explosion**.

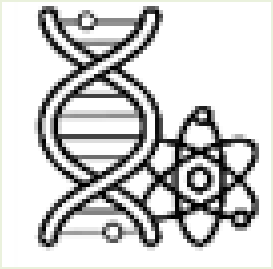
6. 

- **Germination** is when a seed **breaks open** and begins to **grow**.
- **Roots** grow first in order to **anchor** the plant.
- The **seed** can tell which way is up and grows towards the **sunlight**.
- A **shoot** is the start of a **stem** growing from a seed.
- A **sapling** is a **young plant** or **tree.**

Helpful links

Learn more about Mary Seacole

What is biology?



What is photosynthesis?

How does pollination work?