

## Plants

**Context:** plants are made up of cells, plants get energy from the sun, reproduction is the process of making a new plant (offspring)

Facts	Vocabulary
<p>1. Structure and function of flowering plant:</p> <p>a) roots – root anchors the plant and absorbs nutrients and water needed for growth</p> <p>b) stem/trunk – supports the plants, elevates the leaves and flowers and transports water between the roots and the rest of the plant</p> <p>c) leaves – produce food for the plant by photosynthesis</p> <p>d) flowers – the reproductive part of the plant</p>	<p>1. Lavender – scientific name <i>lavandula</i></p> <p>2. latin name lavare means to wash</p> <p>3. photosynthesis - the process by which a plant uses the energy from the light of the sun to produce its own food</p> <p>4. excretion – to get rid of material such as solid waste or urine from the body</p>
<p>2. Names of common flowering plants:</p> <p>a) Lavender</p> <p>b) Chrysanthemum</p> <p>c) Orchid</p>	
<p>3. History of the lavender:</p> <p>a) A herb, part of the mint family</p> <p>b) Brought over to this country by the Romans</p> <p>c) Used in mummification in Ancient Egypt</p>	
<p>4. What plants need for life and growth:</p> <p>a) water</p> <p>b) air</p> <p>c) light</p> <p>d) nutrients from the soil</p> <p>e) room to grow</p>	
<p>5. Transportation of water</p> <p>a) Water is transported from the roots through the stem to the leaves and flower</p>	
<p>6. Flowering plant reproduction</p> <p>a) pollination</p> <p>b) seed formation</p> <p>c) seed dispersal</p>	
<p>7. Process of pollination:</p> <p>a) pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another</p>	
<p>8. Process of seed dispersal:</p> <p>a) movement of seeds or transportation away from the parent plant</p> <p>b) seeds can be scattered by wind, animals, explosion, water and animal excretion</p>	<div data-bbox="970 884 1476 1601" data-label="Image"> <p><b>Seed dispersal</b> Seeds can be dispersed in various ways.</p> <p><b>Expulsion</b> The seeds need to escape from the fruit to survive. Some seeds are scattered by squirrels, and some are scattered by figs.</p> <p><b>Animals</b> Animals, especially birds, eat the fruit and spit out the seeds. The seeds are carried for a long distance inside their bodies. The seeds are a part of their diet.</p> <p><b>Wind</b> Some seeds have "parachutes" that help them float on the wind for some distance.</p> <p><b>Water</b> The fruit of the water lily floats on the water until it reaches some mud in which it will grow.</p> </div>
<p>9. Life cycle of a plant:</p> <p>a) seed germination</p> <p>b) growth</p> <p>c) reproduction</p> <p>d) pollination</p> <p>e) seed dispersal</p>	<div data-bbox="1013 1646 1380 2027" data-label="Diagram"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Flowering Plant Life Cycle</b></p> </div>
<p>Youtube:</p> <p><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JBLyHmwkXX8">www.youtube.com/watch?v=JBLyHmwkXX8</a> plant habitat and adaptation</p> <p><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xY4JFOSuqvY">www.youtube.com/watch?v=xY4JFOSuqvY</a> – seed dispersal the great escape</p> <p><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j-S5ui9Us7U">www.youtube.com/watch?v=j-S5ui9Us7U</a> – what is pollination and how does it work?</p>	