



Subject	Science	Theme	Plants	Term	Summer
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What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The basic structure of a common flowering plant (petals, fruit, root, bulb, seed, stem, leaves, trunk, branches) - A variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees - That plants need water, light and warmth to grow and stay healthy

What should I know by the end of the unit?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The functions of the different parts of flowering plants including the following: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. - The 5 specific requirements for plant life: air, light, water, nutrients from soil and room to grow. - Some plants can survive with different amounts of air, light, water, nutrients and room to grow depending on their specific needs. - How water is transported in some plants. - The different stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant. - What pollination is, and some methods of pollination. - How seeds are formed. - Some methods of seed dispersal and why this is important for new life.

Working Scientifically
<p>Scientific skills I will use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up a fair test - Make careful observations (<i>of water transported in plants</i>) - Record findings using drawings (<i>stages of growth from a bean</i>) - Report on findings using photos (<i>what plants need to thrive</i>) - Identify differences and similarities (<i>in the structure of fruit/nuts</i>)

Investigations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate the 5 specific requirements for plant life. Set up a fair test using plants of the same species to test and record the impact of air, light, water, nutrients and room to grow. - Investigate how water is transported in plants using celery, white carnation flowers and food colouring. - Grow a bean to study the life cycle of plants and record germination and the stages of growing including roots and shoots. - Are there patterns in the structure of fruit/nuts? Why are the seeds where they are (how do fruits aid seed dispersal)?

Key ideas/people	
	<p>How Water Moves through a Plant</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The roots absorb water from the soil. 2. The stem transports water to the leaves. 3. Water evaporates from the leaves. 4. This evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem. <p>The water is sucked up the stem like water being sucked up through a straw.</p>
<p>Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant</p>	
<p>Seed Dispersal Seeds can be dispersed by:</p>	

Key Vocabulary	
roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the ground.
stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves. A trunk is the stem of a tree.
leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
flowers	These make new seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects.
nutrients	Substances needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
pollination	The process that allows plants to reproduce.
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants such as bees.
seed formation	How a new seed is made after pollination.
seed dispersal	The way in which seeds are moved away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.