

The Enchanted Wood Knowledge Organiser

Key knowledge

- The functions of the different parts of a flowering plant:
 - The petals on a flower are usually bright - this is to attract bees and other insects so that they can collect pollen to make seeds.
 - The seeds are then able to grow to make new plants. This is called germination.
 - Leaves use carbon dioxide and sunlight to make food for the plant.
 - The stem carries water and other nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant. Leaves use this water to make food.
 - The stem also helps to keep the plant upright so that the sunlight can reach it easier.
 - The roots help to 'anchor' the plant in the soil. They also absorb water and nutrients from the soil for the stem to carry to the rest of the plant.
- Plants require the following to survive:
 - air
 - water
 - sunlight
 - nutrients from the soil
 - room to grow
 - suitable temperature
- Water is transported in plants in the following way:
 - Water is absorbed from the soil by the roots.
 - It is then transported from the roots to the stem and then to the rest of the plant.
- Life cycle of a flowering plant:
 - Flowers create seeds for new plants to grow.
 - Pollen from the anther of another plant is transferred to the stigma by insects (mainly bees). This is pollination.
 - The pollen travels down the stigma to the ovary and seeds are formed, this is fertilisation.
 - Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again.

BIG Questions

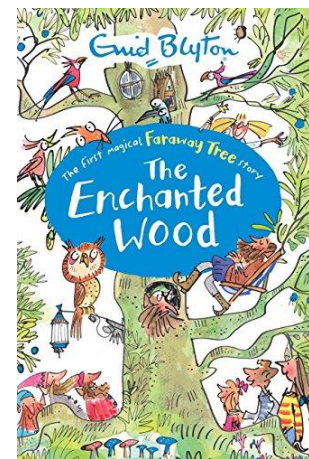
What are the functions of different parts of flowering plants?

What do plants need for life and growth?

How is water transported within plants?

What part do flowers play in the life cycle of a flowering plant?

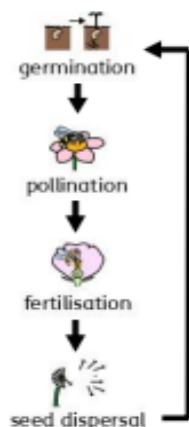
Our class book



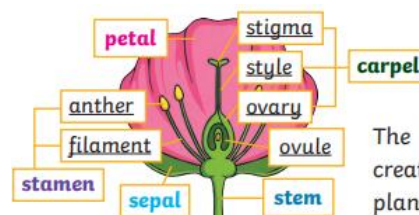
Key Vocabulary

absorb	Soak up or take in.
carpel	The female parts of the flower
evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas
fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.
petal	Thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower.
pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
seed	The small, hard part from which a new plant grows.
seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.
sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
stamen	The male parts of a flower.
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.

Life cycle of a flowering plant



Parts of a flower



The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.