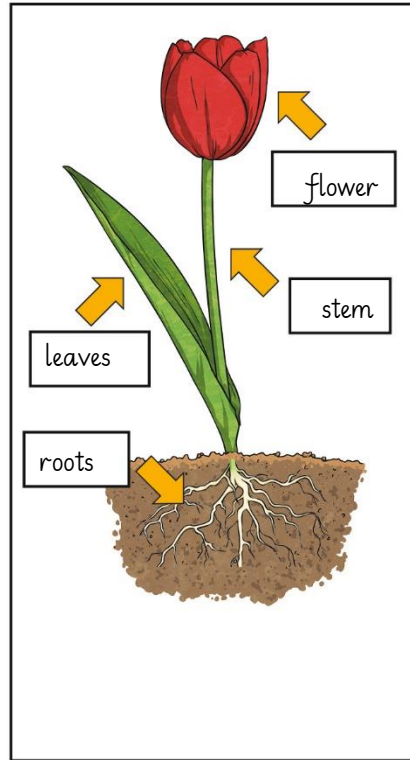
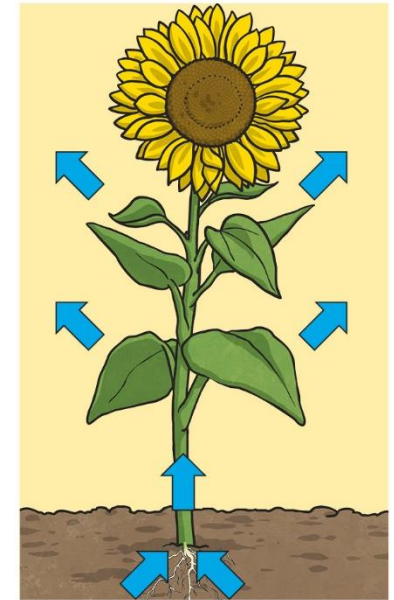


Key Vocabulary	
stalk	A part of a plant (such as a petiole or stipe) that supports another.
simple leaf	A leaf whose blade is not divided to the midrib even though lobed.
compound leaf	A leaf in which the blade is divided to the midrib, forming two or more distinct blades.
flower	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
seed	The fertilized ripened ovule of a flowering plant containing an embryo and capable normally of germination to produce a new plant
blossom	The flower of a seed plant



How Water Moves through a Plant

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.



The water is sucked up the stem like water being sucked up through a straw.

What Does a Plant Need to Grow?

The diagram shows five stages of plant growth in pots. From left to right: 1. A watering can pouring water onto soil. 2. A small seedling in soil. 3. A young plant with leaves in soil. 4. A plant with leaves and small flowers in soil. 5. A mature plant with leaves and strawberries in soil. Below each illustration is a box with a label: 'water', 'light', 'Food & nutrients from the soil', 'air', and 'room to grow'.

Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.

Key Vocabulary	
evergreen	Having foliage that remains green and functional through more than one growing season.
petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
stamen	The male parts of the flower. The stamen is made up of the <u>anther</u> and the <u>filament</u> . The filament's job is to hold up the <u>anther</u> . The job of the <u>anther</u> is to make the pollen.
carpel (pistil)	The female parts of the flower. Made up of the <u>stigma</u> , <u>style</u> and <u>ovary</u> . The job of the <u>style</u> is to hold up the <u>stigma</u> . The <u>stigma</u> collects the pollen when a pollinator brushes by it. The <u>ovary</u> contains the <u>ovules</u> , which are the part of the flower that gets fertilised and eventually becomes the new seed.
sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
deciduous	Falling off or shed seasonally or at a certain stage of development in the life cycle.
vein pattern	The arrangement of veins in a leaf is called the venation pattern.
leaf skeletons	Elegant and intricate designs created by distilling a leaf down to its very essence
dormant	Asleep or inactive.

