
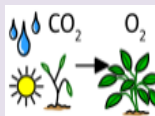

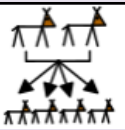



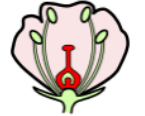

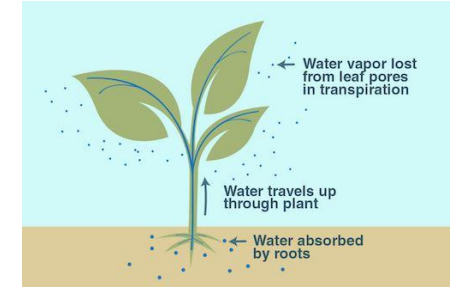
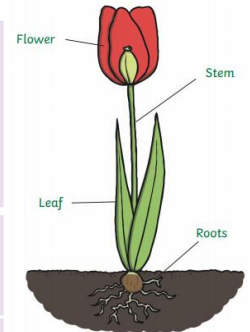


New Vocabulary

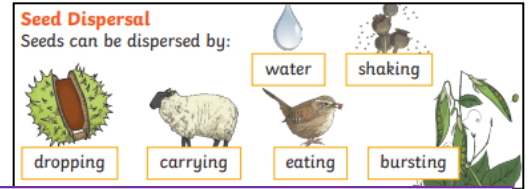
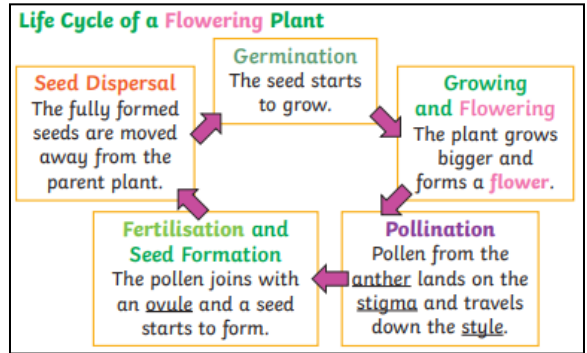
nutrients		Nutrients are found in the soil and help plants survive and grow.
photosynthesis		How plants make their own food from light, water and carbon dioxide in the air.
pollination		When insects like bees and butterflies transfer pollen from one plant to another.
reproduction		To make more of.
seed dispersal		The spreading of seeds which can take place in lots of different ways.
water transportation		Water travels from the roots of the plant, up the stem and to the leaves.
fertilisation		In plants, where pollen meets the ovule to form a seed
pistil		The female organs of a flower.
stamen		The male organs of flower.

Saplings – Summer 1 and 2 - Plants

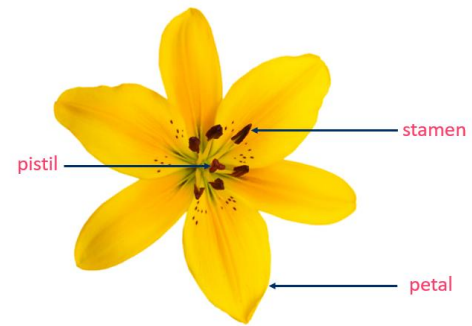
Flower	Flowers are brightly coloured to attract insects and birds. The insects carry pollen to other flowers. Flowers use the pollen to make seeds to grow new plants. This is called reproduction .
Stem	The stem or trunk holds the plant up. It also carries water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves.
Leaf	The leaves make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
Roots	The roots anchor or hold the plant in the ground. They also absorb water and nutrients from the soil.



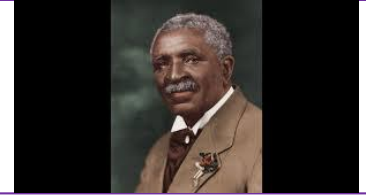
water transportation



Reproductive parts of a plant



Influential Individuals



George Washington Carver, (1854 – January 5 1943) He discovered that planting certain crops could increase the nutrients in the soil and keep it healthy. This was significant because it meant that farmers could grow more crops successfully. This system is called crop rotation.