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| Key Vocabulary |
| Roots | These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil. |
| Stem | This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leave. |
| Leaves | The leaves make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air. |
| Flower | These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant. |
| Petal | The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the planet. |
| Nutrients | These are needed by all living things to survive. Plants get their nutrients from the soil. |
| Pollination | When pollen from a flowering plant is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma. |
| Fertilisation | When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants. |
| Germination | When a seed starts to grow. |
| Seed dispersal | When seeds are moved away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival |
| Stamen | The male parts of the flower which is made up of the anther and the filament. |
| Carpel | The female part of the flower which is made up of the stigma, style and ovary. |
| Sepal | Leaf-like structure that protects the flower and petals before they open out. |



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| Useful diagrams |
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