How Do Plants Survive and Reproduce?
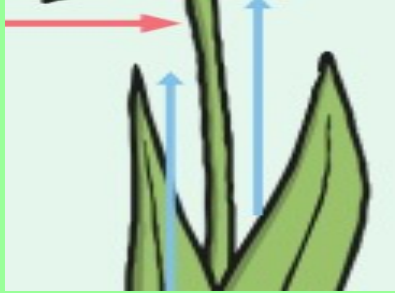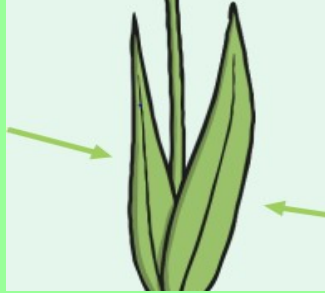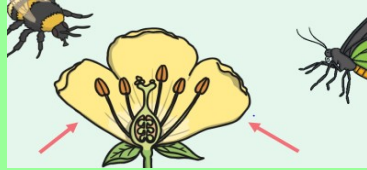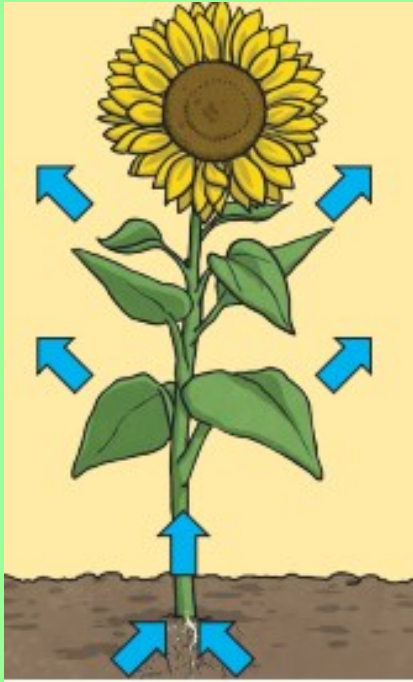
Vocabulary	Definition
ovule	part of a flower which contains the female seed cell, and after Pollination becomes the seed .
style	a long stalk that connects the stigma and the ovary.
stigma	allows pollen to be transferred to the ovule to fertilise it and create a seed.
pollination	When pollen is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
stamen	The male parts of the flower. The stamen is made up of the anther and the filament.
fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed to make seeds for new plants.
seed dispersal	Seeds moving away from the parent plant so that the they have the best chance of survival.

What are the different parts of a flowering plant?

A flowering plant is made up of many different parts. Each has a set of jobs to do to keep the plant heathy.

Roots	Stem	Leaves	Flowers
The Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil and anchor the plant in the ground.	The stem supports the pant above ground and carries the water and minerals to the leaves.	The leaves collect energy from the sun and make food for the plant through photosynthesis.	Petals attract insects to the plant. Plants need insects to bring pollen they have collected from other flowers so they can make seeds.

How Does Water Move Through a Plant?

The roots absorb water from the soil.

Water is transported from the roots, through the stem and to the leaves, through tiny tubes called xylem.

Water evaporates from the leaves.

This evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem.

What is the Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant?

1. Germination	The seed starts to grow.
2. Growing and Flowering	The plant grows bigger and forms a flower
3. Pollination	Pollen from the anther lands on the stigma and travels down the style.
4. Fertilisation and Seed Formation	The pollen joins with an ovule and a seed starts to form.
5. Seed dispersal	The fully formed seeds are moved away from the parent plant.