Burwell Village College Primary

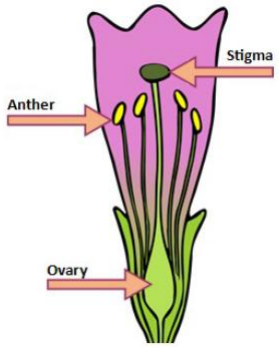
Flowering Plants

Vocabulary	
flower	This is part of the flower where seeds are formed. Petals attract pollinators to the plant.
stem	The stem holds a plant upright and transports water and nutrients up through the plant.
root	The root anchors the plant into soil and absorb water and nutrients.
leave	Leaves make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air (a process called photosynthesis).
pollination	Pollination takes place when pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
evaporation	Evaporation is taking place when a liquid is turning into a gas, which can happen at any temperature.

What do plants need?

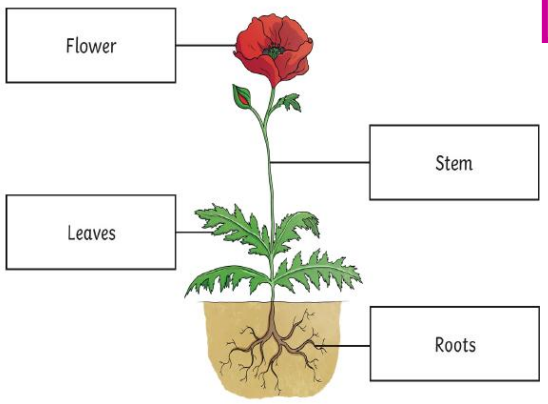
- To be able to grow, plants require air, light, water, nutrients and enough space.
- Plants get water through their roots. Water then travels up through the stem (a process called transpiration) and is used for growth. Excess water evaporates from the leaves.

The Plant Life Cycle

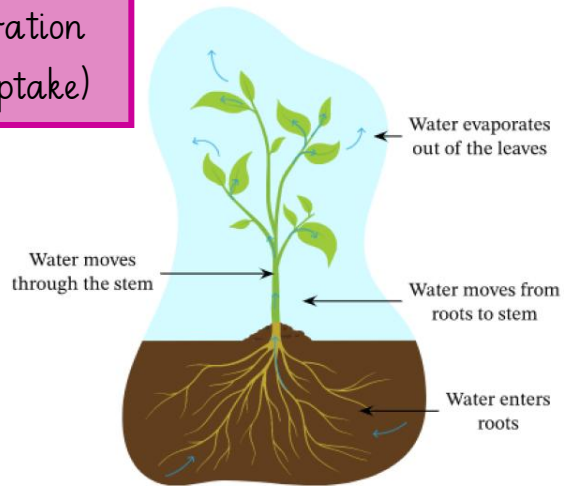


- Seeds and bulbs both grow into mature plants.
- First, they germinate, then, they grow roots and a shoot. Finally, the stem and a flower grow, forming an adult plant.
- Flowers are important to the life cycle of the plant. They allow for seeds to be formed in the ovary of the plant, which is in the stigma.
- Pollen lands on the stigma through pollination, where insects brush pollen from one plant's anther to another plant's stigma.
- Pollen travels down to the ovary to the ovules. When pollen joins with the ovules, a new seed is formed. The flower then drops these seeds, allowing new plants to grow.

Key Diagrams



Transpiration (water uptake)



Life Cycle