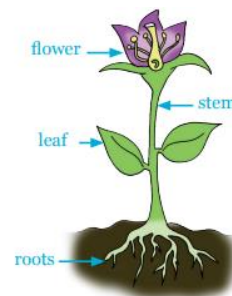


## Key vocabulary

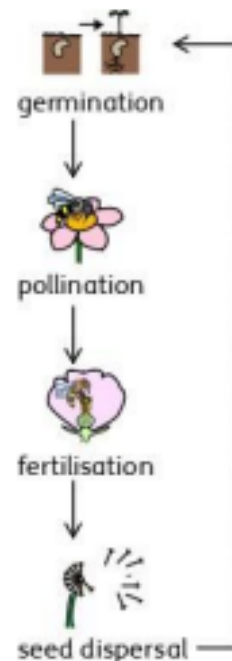
anther	the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen
dispersed	scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
Dissect	to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically
fertilisation	male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed
Flower	the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem
function	a useful thing that something does
germination	if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow
ovary	a female organ which produces eggs
Ovule	a small egg
petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots
pollen	a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
seed	the small, hard part from which a new plant grows
Stigma	the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen

## What do plants need to grow?

Plants need air, light, water, warmth, nutrients and room to grow. All of the parts of the plant have a special function so that it can continue to stay healthy. Each plant has roots, a stem and leaves. Flowering plants also produce flowers and seeds.



## How do plants reproduce?



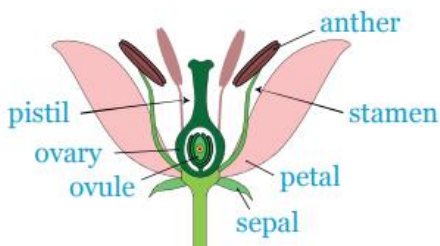
## Pollination

Pollination is when the pollen from the male part of one plant is moved to the female part of another plant. This allows the plant to produce seeds. Insects like bees help with pollination.



## Part of a flower.

Most flowering plants have flowers which have both male and female parts. The petals help attract insects who move the pollen from this flower to a different flower.



## How are seeds dispersed?



Seeds from plants like dandelions are specially designed so that they can be carried long distances by the wind. Another example is the seed of a sycamore tree.



Coconuts are seeds from palm trees and seeds like this are specially designed so that they can float on water to new places. Another example is the seed of a waterlily plant.



Animals help with seed dispersal in different ways. When they eat seeds, they pass through them and are excreted in new places. Also some seeds are designed to stick to animals so they can be carried to new places.



Some plants can burst their seed pods when they are ready to and throw their own seeds to new locations. An example of this is a pea pod.