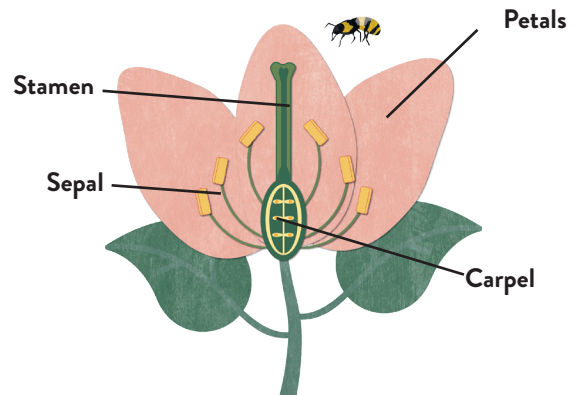


KEY FACTS

- A plant is a living organism
- Plants include trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, ferns, and mosses
- Plants absorb water and minerals through their roots
- Plants make their own food using photosynthesis
- Common UK tree species include: plane tree, oak, sycamore, silver birch, horse chestnut
- Many plants grow from seeds, some grow from spores and others tubers.

PARTS OF A PLANT



WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



OBSERVING



PREDICTING



COLLECTING AND RECORDING DATA



TESTING/EXPERIMENTING



PRESENTING FINDINGS



WRITING SCIENTIFICALLY

KEY VOCABULARY



Parts of a Flower:

- Petal** – brightly coloured leaf surrounding the flower.
- Stamen** – the pollen producing part of the flower.
- Carpel** – the female part of the flower which produces eggs.
- Sepal** – green leaves that protect a new flower.
- Seed** – a small round or oval plant part from which a new plant can grow.
- Spore** – a cell from which a new plant can grow.
- Tuber** – a thick underground stem, such as a potato.
- Botanist** – a type of scientist who studies plants.
- Deciduous** – a tree which sheds its leaves each year.
- Evergreen** – a tree which keeps its leaves all year round.
- Absorb** – to soak up.
- Photosynthesis** – the process with which plants make food from sunlight.
- Chlorophyll** – a green pigment in all plants which absorbs light.
- Habitat** – the environment a plant lives in, such as woodland, rainforest, swamp or desert.

SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



Agnes Arber (1879 - 1960) was a plant morphologist and historian of botany, who became the first woman botanist to be elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1946.



Margaret Ursula Mee, MBE (22 May 1909 – 30 November 1988) was a British botanical artist who specialised in plants from the Brazilian Amazon Rainforest. She was also one of the first environmentalists to draw attention to the impact of large-scale mining and deforestation on the Amazon Basin.