

# KEY INFORMATION AND FACTS

## KEY VOCABULARY

**roots** Anchor a plant in place. The roots also absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

**photosynthesis** The way in which plants make food in their leaves.

**pollen** This is a very fine powder that is produced by the male part of the flower.

**pollination** When pollen is transferred to female parts of a flower. This can be done by wind or insects.

**seed formation** Seeds can develop after pollination. They can be found in berries or fruits.

**seed dispersal** Seeds can be dispersed in different ways, for example, wind, animals or water.

**germination** When a seed sprouts a root and shoot.

**leaves** They use sunlight and water to produce the plant's food.

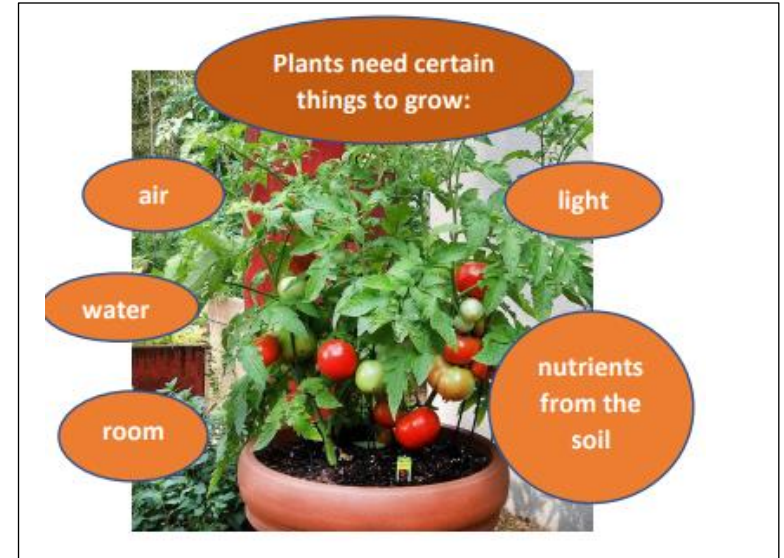
**stem/trunk** Transports water and nutrients around the plant. It also holds the leaves/flowers up in the air.

**fertilisation** To provide a plant with pollen to bring about fertilisation.

**reproduction** The production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process.

**nutrition** The process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.

### Methods of seed dispersal



### Pollination



Insects like bees and wasps transfer the pollen from the male part of a flower to the female part of other flowers.

**Fair test** - A fair test is a controlled investigation carried out to answer a scientific question, testing one variable at a time. Variables are the things that can be changed during an experiment. Something that can vary during an experiment. To ensure it's a fair test all other variables must stay the same.