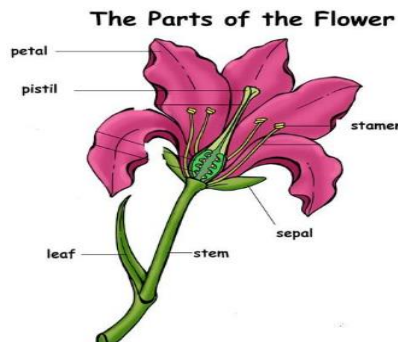

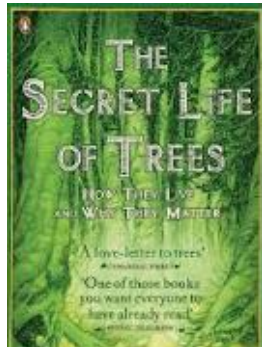
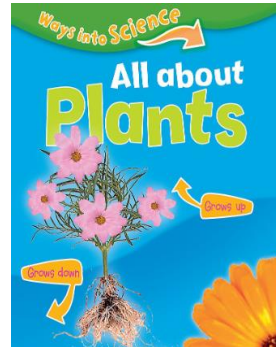





Broomwood Primary School Knowledge Organiser



LKS2 Plants: Passion for Plants - Biology

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Memorable Image	Exciting Books
Roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.		  
Stem	The stem is the plant axis that bears buds and shoots with leaves.		
Nutrients	Nutrients are the food the plants want. Most of the plant's nutrients come from the soil.		
Fertilisation	This is the process of applying fertiliser to plants to help increase the rate of plant growth.	Sticky Knowledge	
Petal	A petal is a modified leaf that protects and surrounds the reproductive parts of a flower.	<p>I know the names and functions of different parts of a plant - roots, stem, leaves and petals.</p> <p>I know what plants need for life and growth (there are seven different life processors).</p> <p>I know how plants make their own food through photosynthesis.</p> <p>I know the parts of a flower and can explain the life cycle of a flowering plant - pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</p> <p>I know how seed dispersal can happen.</p> <p>I know how water is transferred through plants.</p> <p>I know that there are nutrients in soil.</p>	 <div><p>My name is George Washington Carver and I was an agricultural scientist and inventor who promoted alternative crops to cotton and methods to prevent soil depletion.</p></div>
Stamen	A stamen is the male reproductive organ of a flower that produces pollen. The stamen is made up of 2 parts: the anther that is held up by a filament.		
Carpel (pistil)	The female reproductive organ of flowering plants, consisting of an ovary, style (sometimes absent), and stigma.		
Sepal	A green, leaf-like structures which enclose a flower bud before it opens.		
Pollination	This is the act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.		
Germination	When a seed has found the right conditions, it breaks open and it sends out a root and a green shoot.		
Seed dispersal	The movement of seeds away from the parent plant.		
Seed formation	A seed is a small baby plant enclosed in a covering called the seed coat, usually with some stored food.		
Absorb	The process of taking something in, especially gradually for example, Plants absorb carbon dioxide.		
Stigma	The stigma is usually sticky and receives pollen.		
Anther	The Stamen has a pollen producing structure at the end which is called the anther.		
		Previous Learning	
		<p><u>In EYFS:</u> I know the difference between trees, flowers and plants. I know that plants need water in order to grow.</p> <p><u>In KS1:</u> I know the names and can identify a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. I know and can describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. I know how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.</p> <p>I know how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.</p>	