

Key vocabulary

- **leaf** – absorbs sunlight to make food for the plant



- **stem** – carries water to different parts of the plant



- **roots** – absorb water and nutrients from the soil and hold the plant in place



- **flower** – helps the plant to reproduce and create new life



- **dissection** – the method of separating something into its parts

- **water transportation** – the movement of water from the roots, through the stem, to the leaves and flowers



Science – Plants

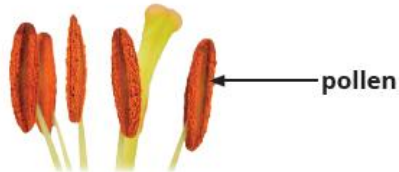
- **flower** – helps the plant to reproduce and create new life



- **petals** – attract insects to the flower



- **stamen** – the male parts of a flowering plant



- **seed** – a part of a plant that can grow into a new plant



- **seedling** – a young plant grown from a seed that has not yet fully grown



- **pistil** – the female parts of a flowering plant



- **reproductive organs** – parts of a living thing needed to make offspring

- **pollination** – the transfer of pollen from the male part of a plant to the female part of a plant



- **pollen** – tiny grains made in the male part of a plant



- **seed coating** – the layer of a seed which breaks when wet



- **germination** – the process of a seed breaking its coating and sending out its first leaves and roots



- **explosion dispersal** – seeds are sprung from a seed pod to a new location



- **wind dispersal** – seeds are blown to a new location



- **water dispersal** – seeds float on water to a new location



- **animal dispersal** – seeds stick to or are eaten by an animal, which transports the seeds to a new location



- **dispersal** – the movement of seeds from the parent plant

