Team 2 - Knowledge Organiser – Farming (Plants)

What you should know already:

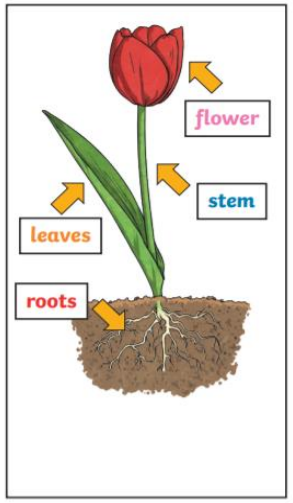
Name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees and identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants. You should know how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

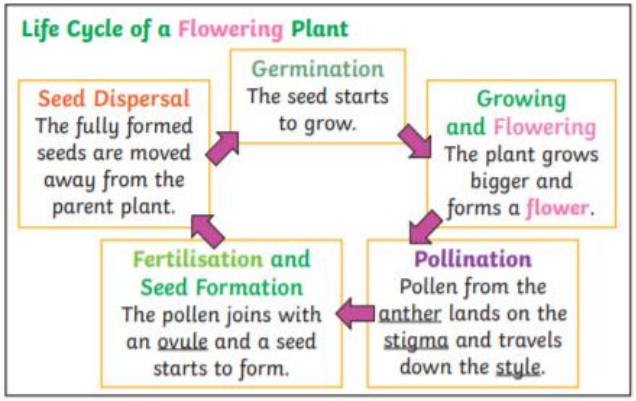
Achieve at Landscore Primary School

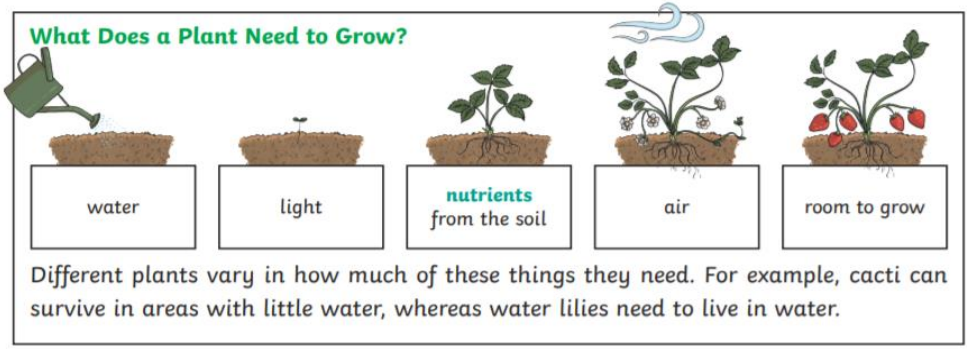
Top Ten Vocabulary	
Roots	Anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients.
Stem	Holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves.
Leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
Flower	These make seeds to grow new plants and attract pollinators.
Pollination	When pollen is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
Arable farm	A farm that only produces crops and plants.
Seed dispersal	Moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that they have the best chance of survival.
Nutrients	Substances needed by living things to grow and survive.
Germination	When a seed starts to grow.
Fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower mix in order to make seeds.

Synopsis

Our theme this half term will focus on farming: specifically looking at identifying and describing the functions of different parts of flowering plants and requirements of plants for life and growth. We will also be focusing on World War I and how this impacted Crediton and exploring why farming was so important to the local area during this period of time.







Key Knowledge

Water moves through a plant by being absorbed by the **roots** and then travelling up **the stem** to the **leaves.** Water then **evaporates** from the leaves and the evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem.

The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown. To make a seed, a flower must be **pollinated**. Pollen from the male part of one flower travels to the female part of another flower where the seeds are made.

Seed dispersal can happen in a number of ways: through water, in the air, by animals picking them up and moving and/or eating them or by the plant bursting and exploding them.