

A close-up photograph of a green leaf, showing a detailed network of veins. The central vein runs vertically down the middle, with smaller veins branching out to the left and right. The leaf is a vibrant green color, and the veins are a lighter shade of green, creating a complex, web-like pattern. The text "Green Plants" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Green Plants

4 Living Processes

- ❖ Movement- towards light
- ❖ Reproduction- fruits and seeds
- ❖ Nutrition- plants make their own food
- ❖ Growth- seedlings to bigger plants



What do plants need to grow well?

Sunlight

Air

Water

Warmth

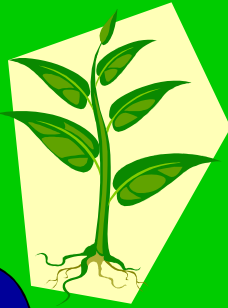
Minerals



http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/scienceclips/ages/7_8/plants_grow.shtml

Life Cycle of a Plant

Growing plant



Flowering plant



Pollination

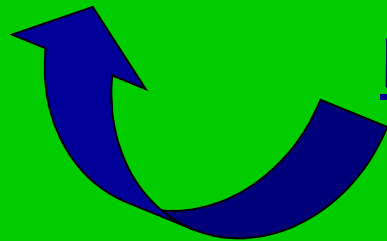
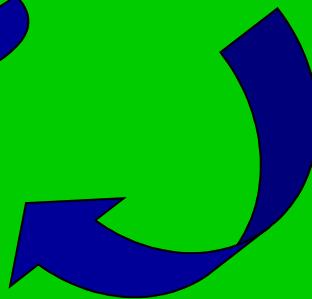
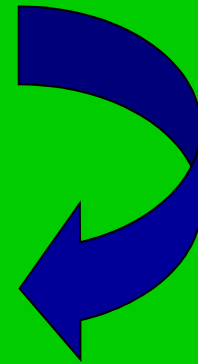
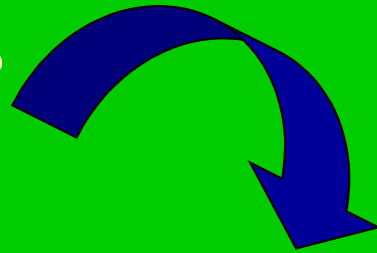
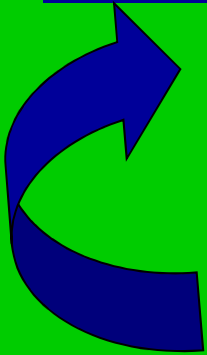
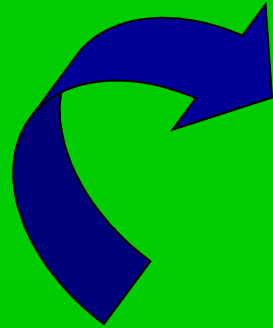


Fertilisation

Dispersal of seeds



Germination

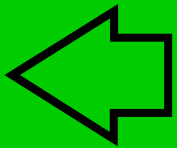


Germination

- Warmth
- Air
- Water



Root down → shoot up → Grow leaves
(to find light) (begin making food)



Photosynthesis



Carbon
Dioxide
and
Light

IN

Chlorophyll
in LEAVES

OUT

Food
and
Oxygen



Flowers



Attract insects
with their sticky
nectar and bright
colours

- Male part- **STAMEN** (Anther and filament)
- Female part- **CARPEL** (Stigma, style and ovary)



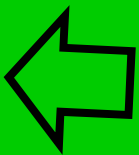
Pollination



The transfer of
pollen onto the
stigma

Two ways:

- Insect- pollen sticks to the insect and is transferred to the female part (stigma).
- Wind- pollen is blown onto the stigma.



Fertilisation



Joining of the
pollen and the
egg to make a
seed.

- Pollen (male sex cell) travels along the style to reach the carpel where the female eggs are stored.
- The fertilised egg becomes a seed.



Dispersal of Seeds



Seeds are carried away from the parent plant to stop overcrowding

3 ways:

- By wind- dandelion seeds are blown away.
- By animals- they eat berries the seeds come out in the poo!
- By explosion- seed pods dry up then burst.

