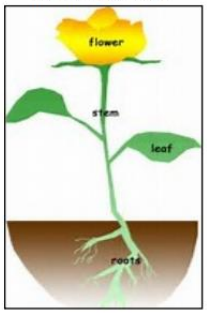
Plants

Quick summary

The Structure of a Plant



What? (Key Knowledge)	
Functions of the parts of a plant	
The main parts of a plant	• Flowers • Leaves □ Stem • Roots
Flowers	They have colour and smell to attract insects.
Leaves	They change Carbon Dioxide and water into food for the plant and Oxygen.
Stem	They hold the plant up and carry water from the roots to the rest of the plant.
Roots	They hold the plant in the ground and soak up water and minerals from the soil.
Sometimes plants bear fruit	Fruit is the part of the plant we often eat but its main job is to keep the seeds safe.

5 common trees to know	Ash Beech Birch Maple Oak

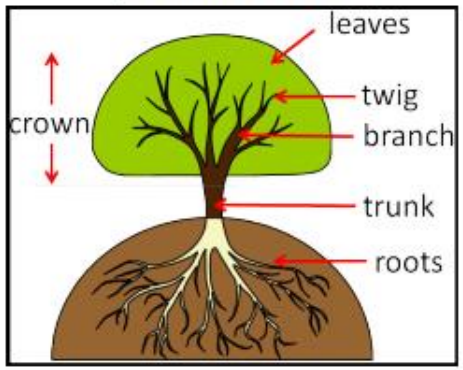
5 common plants to identify	Tulips Daffodils Roses Bluebells Foxgloves

Vocabulary

What? (Key Vocabulary)	
Spelling	**Definition/Sentence**
Seed	The part of a flowering plant that can develop into a new plant.
Evergreen	A plant or tree that keeps its leaves all year.
Deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in Autumn and grows new ones in Spring.

How a plant takes in water

The Structure of a Tree

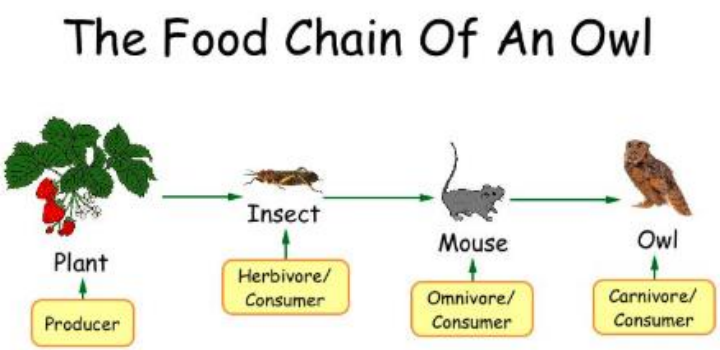


Animals

Quick summary

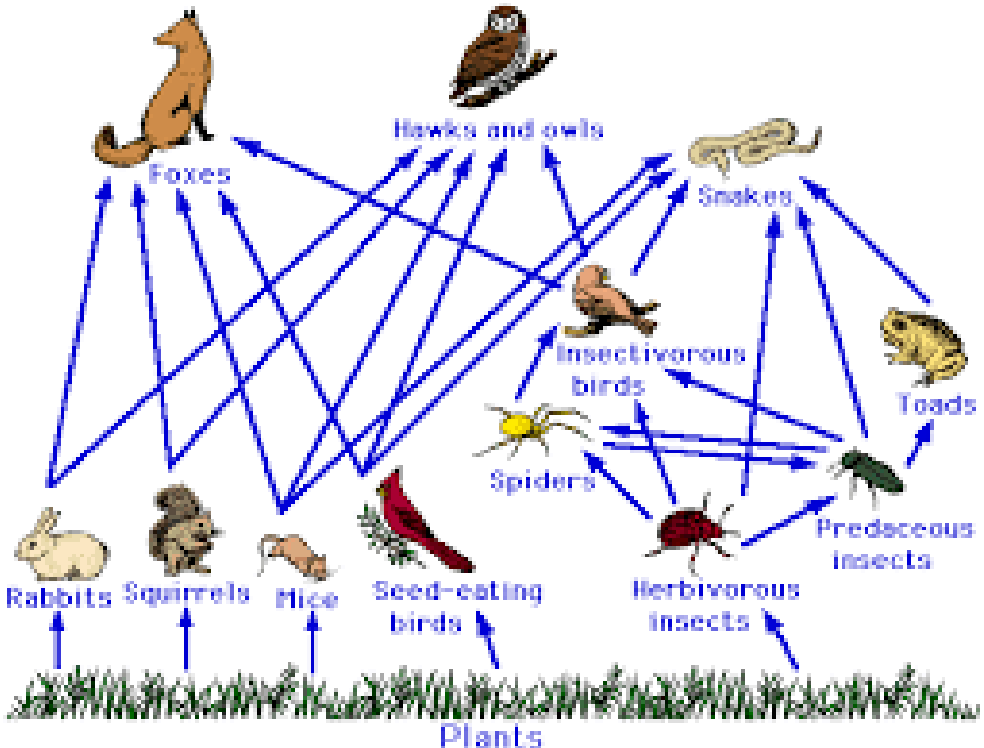
Food Chains	
What is a food chain?	• A food chain is a diagram that shows a producer and consumers • A consumer can be a predator, prey or both • The arrow means - *'is food for'*
What is a producer?	Food chains start with a producer (usually a green plant or algae)
What is a consumer?	Consumers get their food by eating plants or other animals
What is a predator?	Animals which eat other animals are called predators
What is prey?	Animals that are eaten by other animals

Vocabulary

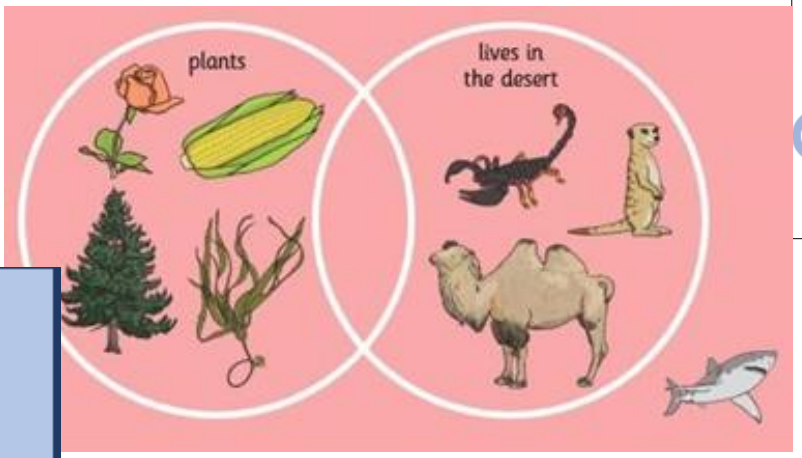


A food chain shows the path of energy from one living thing to another.

× 580 Decomposers like bacteria, are necessary for all food chains.



Animal classification

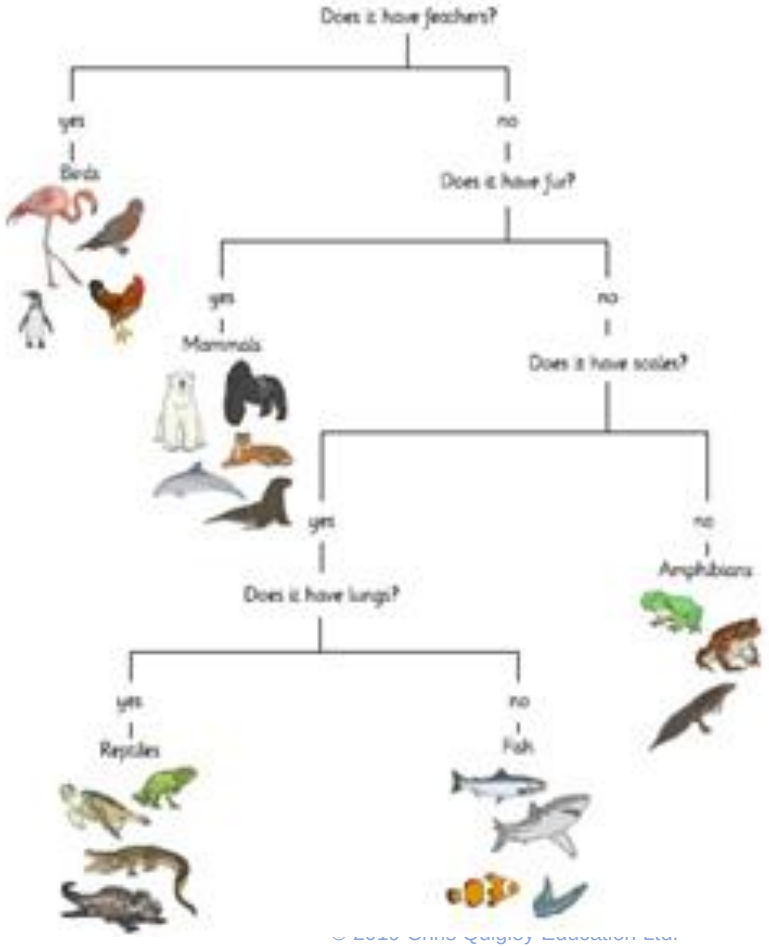


Quick summary

Vocabulary

1.	Habitat	The place where an organism lives.
2.	Organism	An animal or a plant.
3.	Characteristic	A property that something has.
4.	Vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
5.	Invertebrate	An animal without a backbone, that has an external exoskeleton.
6.	Backbone	A collection of bones, connected to form the back of an animal. Also called a spine.
7.	Classify	To group together, based on characteristics.
8.	Key	Set of Yes / No questions, used for classification.
9.	Environmental dangers	Anything within the habitat of a living organism that may cause harm or damage to it.
10.	Endangered species	Organisms that are at risk of being made extinct.
11.	Natural changes	Naturally occurring changes to an environment.
12.	Man-made changes	Changes to an environment, made by mankind.
13.	Thorax	The lower, third body part of insects.
14.	Antenna	A pair of feelers, used by some animals to sense their environment.

Vocabulary



Animal classification

Quick summary

Key Vocabulary

Adaptation – The process of change so that an organism or species can become better suited to their environment

Breeding – The mating and production of offspring by animals

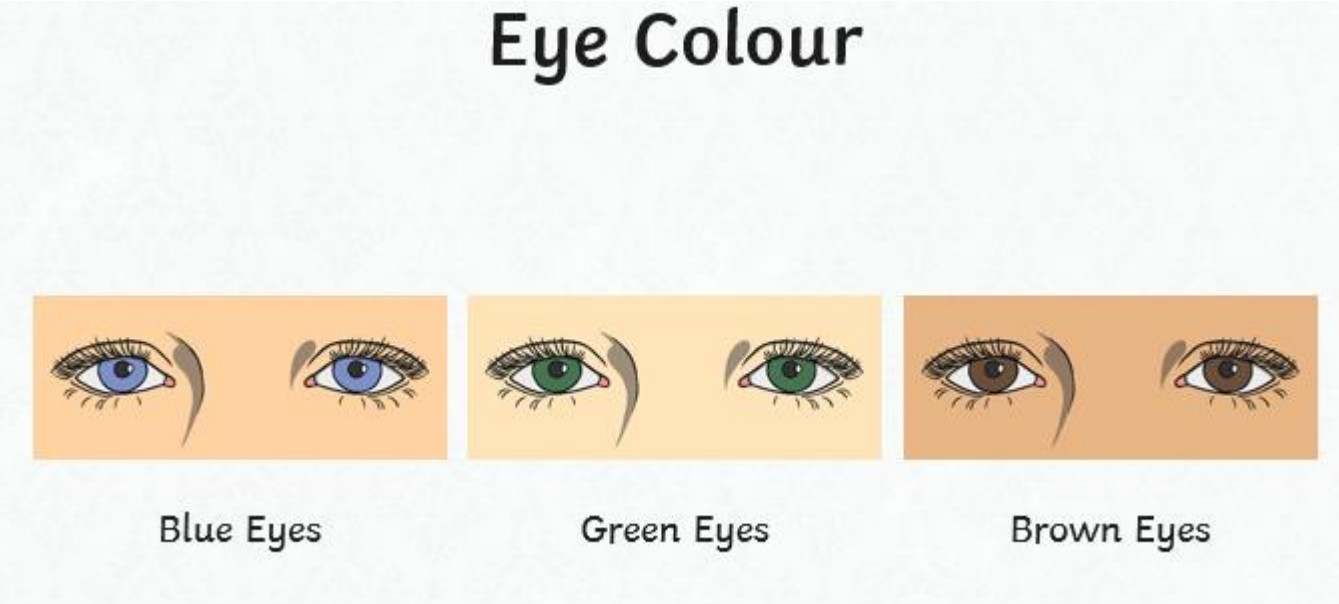
Environment – The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives

Inherit – To gain a quality, characteristic or predisposition genetically from a parent or ancestor

Offspring – A person's child or children/ an animal's young

Selective breeding – The process by which humans use animal breeding and plant breeding to develop selective characteristics by choosing particular animals and plants

Vocabulary



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