



Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 (Science)

Plants



KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Deciduous – a tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year.

Dispersal – when seeds are spread and scattered to different areas.

Evergreen – a tree or bush which has green leaves all year round.

Flower – the part of a plant which is brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem.

Plant – a living thing that grows in the Earth and has a stem, leaves and roots.

Pollination – fertilising a plant with pollen, often done by insects.

Fertilisation – when pollen meets the ovule to form a seed.

Pollen – a fine powder produced by flowers which is used to produce new seeds.

Vegetation – plants, trees and flowers.

Wild – animals and plants that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people.

Life cycle – the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of their life to death.

Photosynthesis - the process by which plants use the sun's energy to make their own food or energy.

PARTS OF A PLANT

Stigma – takes in the pollen

Style – connects the stigma and the ovary

Ovary – contains the egg

Ovule – a small egg

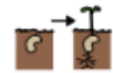
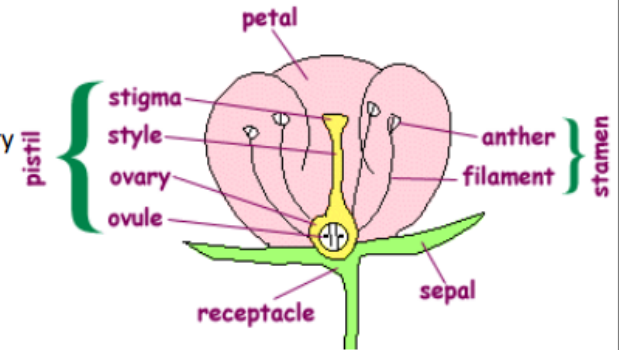
Petal – thin coloured parts of the flower

Sepal – part of the flower that protects the bud

Anther – part of the stamen that produces and releases pollen





Filament – holds the anther

Roots – help anchor the plant into the soil and absorb water and nutrients.



germination

Plants need the following things to survive and grow:

- Air    
- Water
- Sunlight
- Nutrients from the soil
- Room to grow
- A suitable temperature.

These vary depending on the type of plant. Plants which grow in a desert will need less water than those which grow in Britain.

WATER TRANSPORTATION - Water is absorbed by the roots from the soil. It is then transported to the stem and then the rest of the plant.

LIFE CYCLE - Flowers create seeds for new plants to grow. Pollen from the anther of another plant is transferred to the stigma by insects (mainly bees). This is pollination. The pollen travels down the stigma to the ovary and seeds are formed, this is fertilisation. Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again.



pollination



fertilisation



seed dispersal