

Year 3: Plants

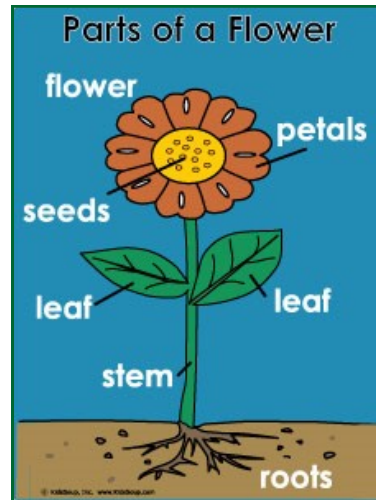
Parts of a flowering plant

Roots: Absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

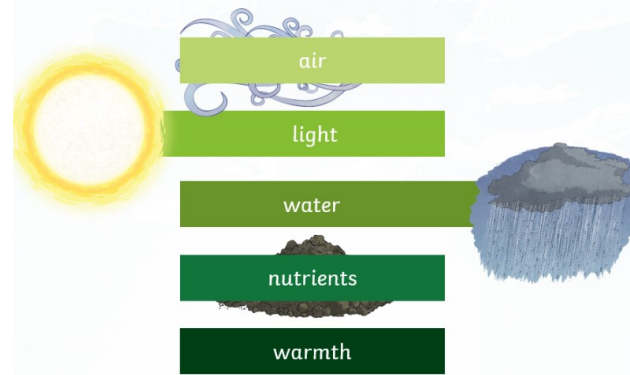
Stem/Trunk: carry water and nutrients to different parts of the plant.

Leaves: use light from the sun, carbon dioxide and water to make food for the plant.

Flowers: attract pollinating insects with bright coloured petals and produce seeds from which new plants grow.



What do plants need to live and grow?



Different plants need different amounts of these.

For example: a cactus needs less water than a daffodil.

KEY VOCABULARY



LIFE CYCLE: The stages that the plant goes through from the beginning of its life until the end.



GERMINATION: The point at which a seed starts to grow roots and a stem.



PHOTOSYNTHESIS: When plants use light energy (sunlight) to make their own food.



POLLEN: A fine powder produced by the male part of a plant (stamen).



POLLINATION: The transfer of pollen from the male part of the plant (stamen) to the female part of the plant (stigma) to produce seeds.



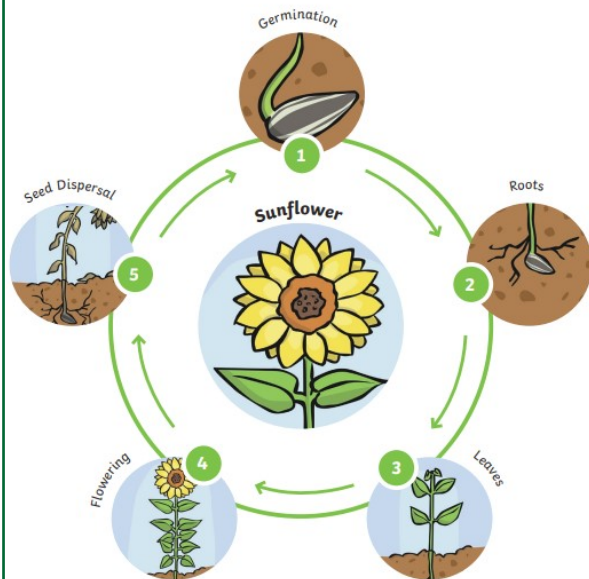
NUTRITION: The process of taking in food and converting it into energy.



SEED DISPERSAL: The movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant (e.g. wind, animals)

Plant life cycle

The Flowering Plant Life Cycle



Seed dispersal

Plants disperse their seeds in lots of different ways:

- 1) Some seeds are transported by the **wind** and are shaped to float, glide or spin through the air.
- 2) Plants growing near a river may use the **flowing water** to transport their seeds.
- 3) Some seed pods are designed to **explode** and throw the seeds a good distance from the parent plant.
- 4) Many plants also use **animals** to carry their seeds.

