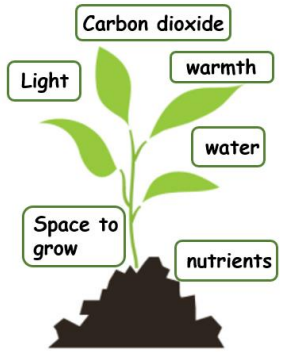
Year 3 Science – Plants

What should I already know?

- I can name a variety of common plants, trees and flowers
- I can describe how seeds and bulbs grow into plants
- I have found out that plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

Requirements of plants for life & growth:



The amount of each of these may vary depending on the type of plant.

The functions of different parts of a flowering plants	
Flower	They have colour and smell to attract insects and some animals.
Leaves	Use light from the sun, along with carbon dioxide from the air and water to make food for the plant.
Stem or trunk	Carries water and nutrients to different parts of the plant. To keep the plant upright.
Roots	Take up water and nutrients from the soil. The roots also 'anchor' the plant to the soil.

How do plants reproduce?

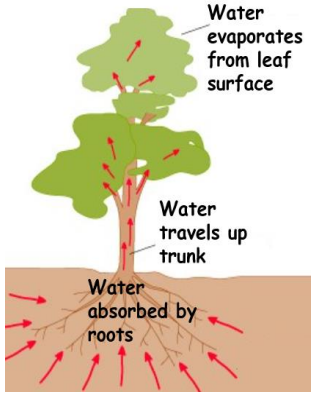
Pollination: Many plants rely on insects or the wind to transport pollen from one flower to another.

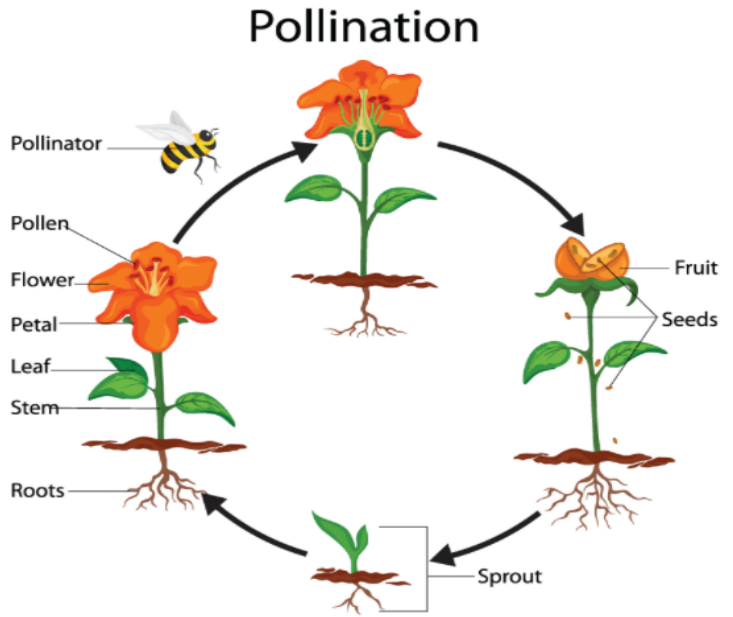
Seed formation: When pollen sticks to the flower and travels to the ovary, it is able to fertilise egg cells to make new seeds.

Seed dispersal : The seeds are then scattered by the wind or animals.

How is water transported within plants?

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





Key vocabulary and definitions	
Life cycle	The changes a living thing goes through during its life.
Function (in plants)	Part of a plants specific role or job it has to do in order to survive.
nutrients	Substances that help plants and animals grow.
air	A mixture of gases in the Earth's atmosphere.
Transport (water)	How a plant takes water from the ground through roots and them up the stem to the leaves.
reproduce	The process by which living organisms creates copies of itself.
Fertilisation (in plants)	In plants, where pollen meets egg cells (ovule) to make new seeds.