Science Knowledge Organiser - Year 3

Unit: How do the parts of a plant contribute to its life cycle?

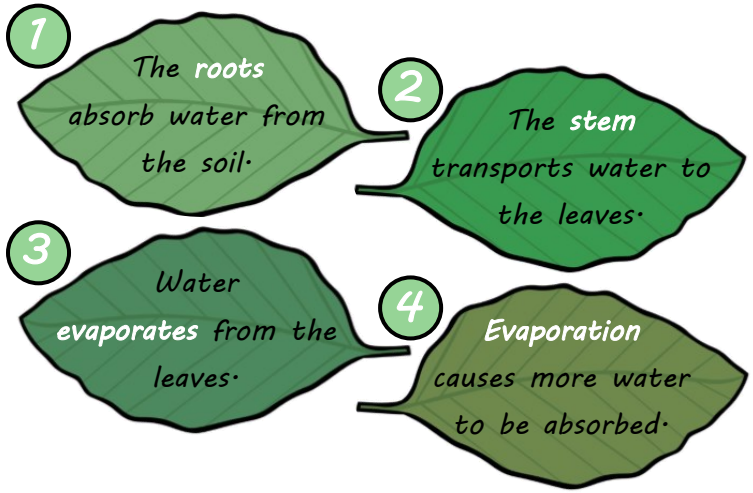
Key Vocabulary:

carpel	The **carpel** is the female parts of a flower, made up of the stigma, style and ovary.
evaporation	When liquid turns into a gas, it is called **evaporation**.
fertilisation	**Fertilisation** occurs when the male and female parts of the flower have mixed to make new seeds for new plants.
flowers	**Flowers** make seeds to grow into new plants.
germination	When a seed starts to grow, it is called **germination**.
leaves	**Leaves** make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
nutrients	**Nutrients** are substances that are needed by living things to grow and survive.
petal	The brightly coloured parts of the flower are called **petals**.
pollination	When pollen is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma, it is called **pollination**.
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants are **pollinators**.
roots	**Roots** anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
seed dispersal	**Seed dispersal** is the method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant.
sepal	**Sepals** are leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
stamen	The **stamen** is the male parts of the flower, made up of the anther and the filament.
stem	The **stem** holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves.

Science Skills:

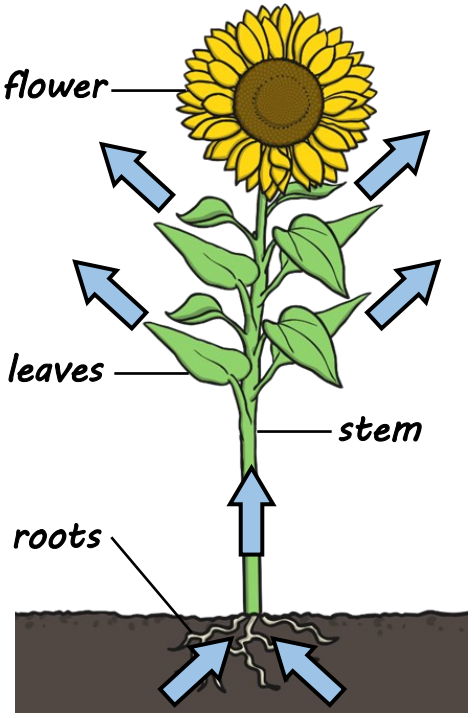
- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem / trunk, leaves and flowers.
- Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow).
- Investigate the ways in which water is transported within plants.
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
- Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.
- Report on findings from enquiries , including oral and written explanations and presentations of results and conclusions.

How Water Moves Through a Plant



Key Facts:

- Petals on **flowers** attract **pollinators** to the plant.
- Plants get **nutrients** from the soil.
- Pollen is a fine powdery substance produced by a **flowering** plant.
- Examples of **pollinators** include birds, bees and bats.
- **Seed dispersal** ensures the seeds have the best chance of survival.
- The trunk of a tree is its **stem**.



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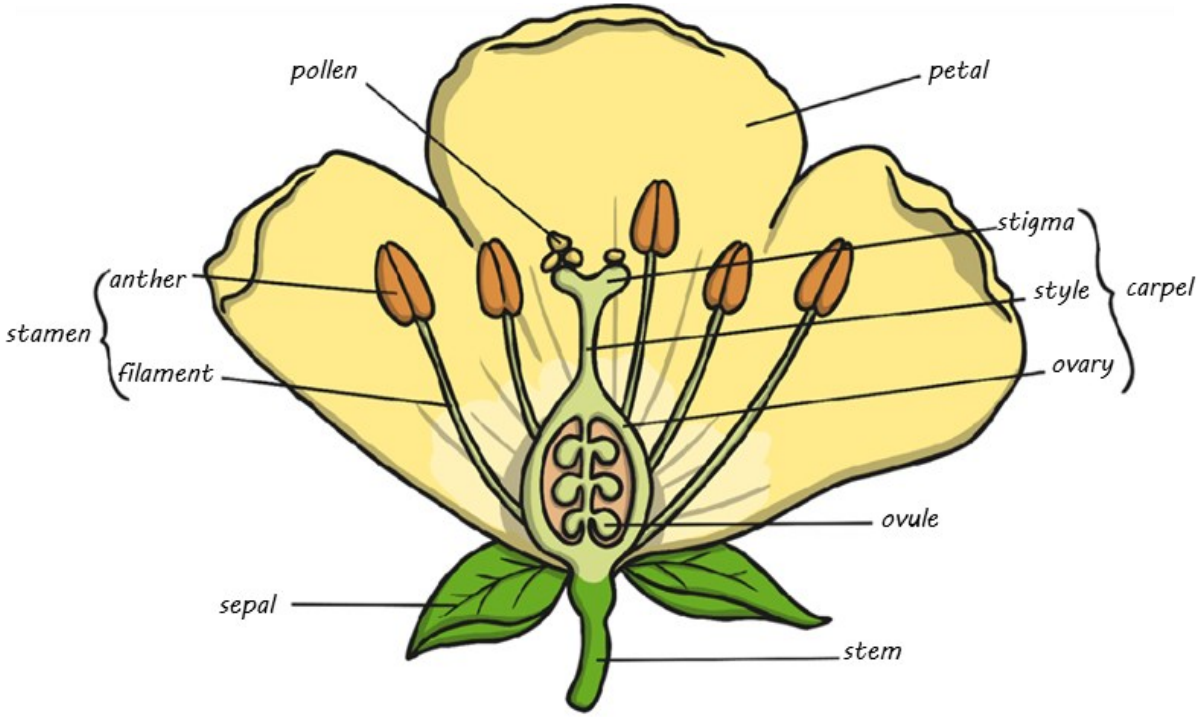
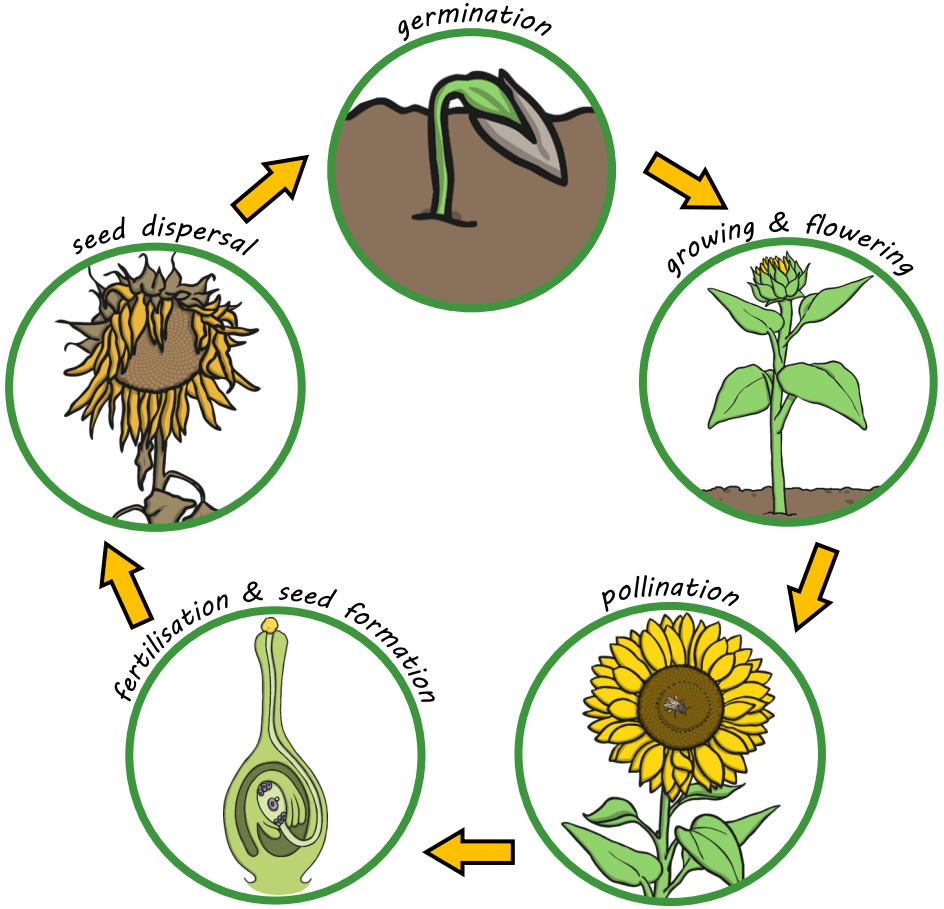
Parts of a Flower

The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.

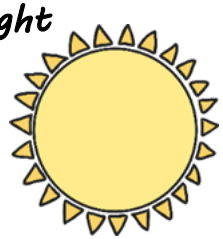


Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



What Does a Plant Need to Grow?


water


light


air


nutrients from the soil


room to grow