

# Science Year 3 Plants



## Key Vocabulary

photosynthesis      pollen      insect/wind pollination      seed formation  
seed dispersal (wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water dispersal)

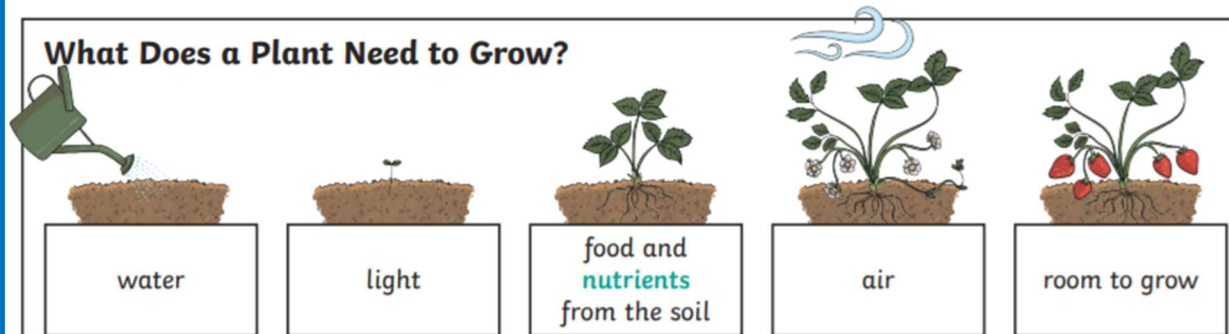
## Key Learning

Many plants, but not all, have roots, stems/trunks, leaves and flowers/blossom.

roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and <b>nutrients</b> from the soil.
stem / trunk	This holds the plant up and carries water and <b>nutrients</b> from the soil to the leaves. A trunk is the stem of a tree.
leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air
flowers/ blossom	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant. Pollen, which is produced by the male part of the flower, is transferred to the female part of other flowers (pollination).
nutrients	These substances are needed by a living things to grow and survive. Plants get <b>nutrients</b> from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.
Seed formation	<b>Pollination</b> forms <b>seeds</b> . Seeds are sometimes contained in berries or fruits which are then <b>dispersed</b> in different ways.
photosynthesis	This is where the leaves use sunlight and water to produce the plant's food.
pollen	A powdery yellow substance from the male part of a flower.
pollination (by insects/wind)	When <b>pollen</b> (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma. Animals or insects which carry <b>pollen</b> between plants are called pollinators.
Seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.

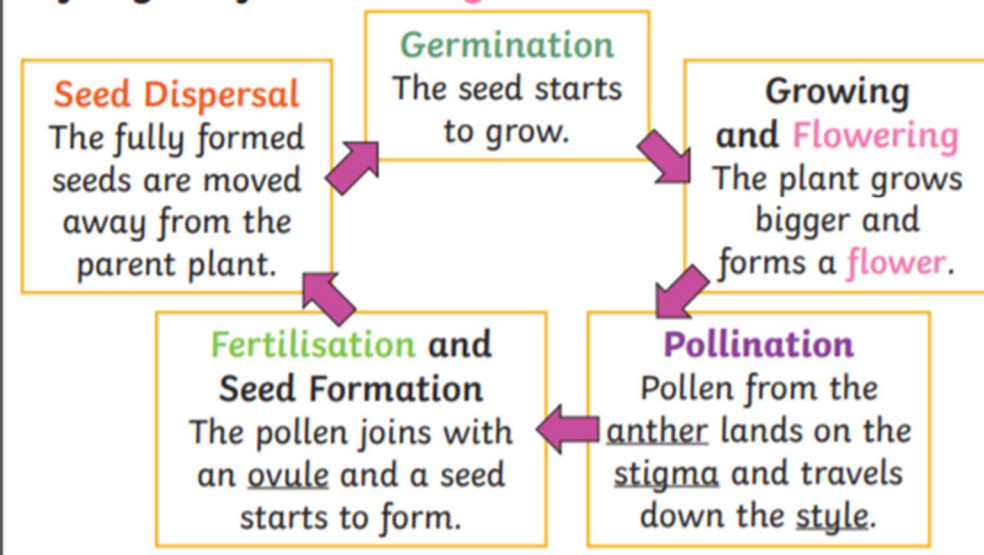
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## What Does a Plant Need to Grow?



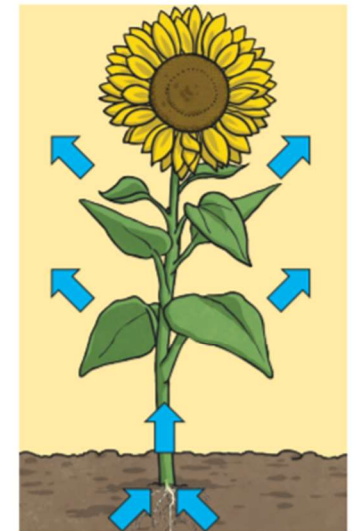
Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.

## Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



## How Water Moves through a Plant

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.



The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

## Seed Dispersal

Seeds can be dispersed by:

