Year 3 -Science

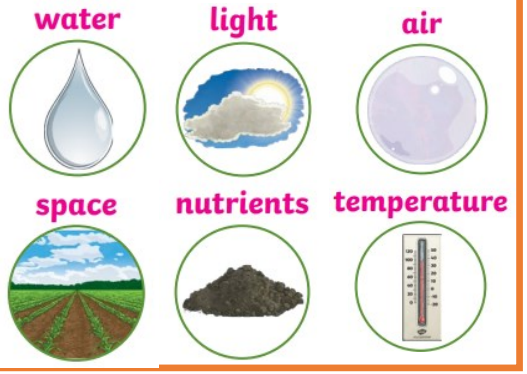
Plants 'How does your garden grow?'

I should already know: -

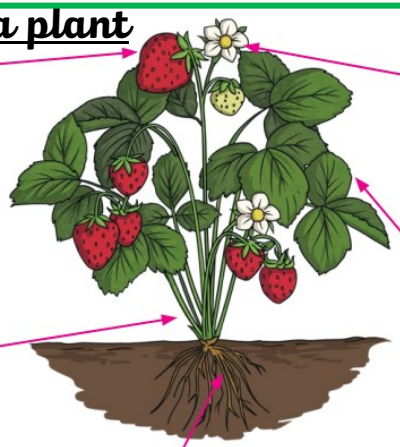
> What a seed and plant need to grow > What happens when a seed germinates (seed coat, radicle, root, shoot)

> The main parts of flowering plants, including trees (roots, trunk, stem, branches, leaves, flower).

What Plants need to grow



Parts of a plant



Fruit encases a plant's seeds and is often eaten by animals

Flower produces seeds that can grow into new plants

Leaf absorbs sunlight to make the plant's food

Stem transports water and food around the plant

Roots support the plant, take up water, air and nutrients from the soil and can store food and water

Key vocabulary:

pollen— a fine powdery substance produced by flowering plants.

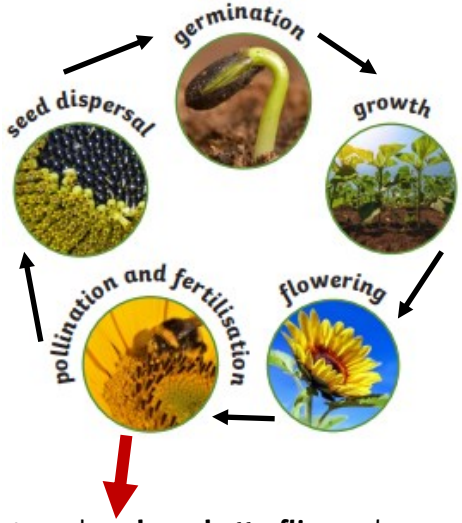
pollination - when pollen is moved from to a flower's stigma.

pollinator— the outer layer of a seed that breaks open.

nutrients— substances that are needed by living things to grow and survive.

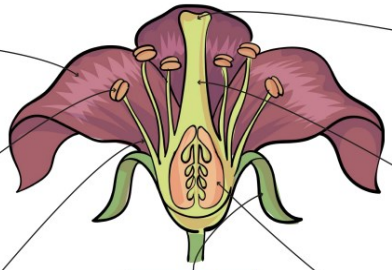
seed dispersal— when seeds are spread out, away from the parent plant so they can grow in to new plants.

Life cycle of a flowering plant



Insects such as **bees, butterflies** and **flies** are attracted to the brightly coloured petals. They land on a flower to drink nectar. When they land, grains of **pollen** stick to them. Then, when they go to the next flower, the pollen is transferred.

Parts of a flower



petal — Brightly coloured to attract **insects**.

anther — Contains the **pollen**.

filament — Holds the **anther** up.

sepal — Protects the **flower** when it starts to grow.

stigma — Sticky to catch the **pollen** grains.

style — Holds up the **stigma**. Pollen travels down it to the **ovary**.

ovary — Where the **seeds** are formed.

Seed dispersal

Seeds can be **dispersed** in a number of different ways...


wind


water


animal (carrying)


animal (eating


bursting