



Year 3 – Plants

Plants without flowers can be pollinated by the wind.

Some birds (e.g. hummingbirds) can also pollinate plants.

The process by which plants make sugar in their leaves is called photosynthesis.



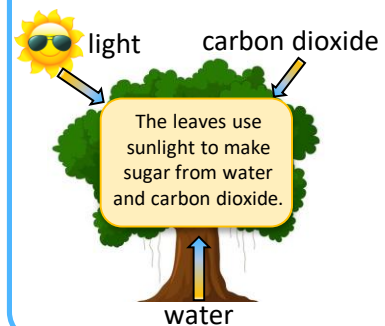
ROCKET WORDS

– learn these words and their definitions

Key Word	Definition
function	The job something does
carpel	The female parts of the flower (stigma, style and ovary)
stamen	The male parts of the flower (stamen and anther)
pollination	The process of moving pollen from one flower to another
dispersal	The spreading of a plant's seeds over a wide area.
germination	When a seed begins to grow/sprout
fertilisation	The joining of the pollen and an egg

What do plants need for life and growth?

Plants need **light, water** and **air (carbon dioxide)**.



Different plants need different amount of these things.



Cacti need very little water.



Waterlilies need to live in water.

The parts of a flowering plant

leaves

- where the plant makes food

flowers

- needed for the plant to **reproduce**

stem

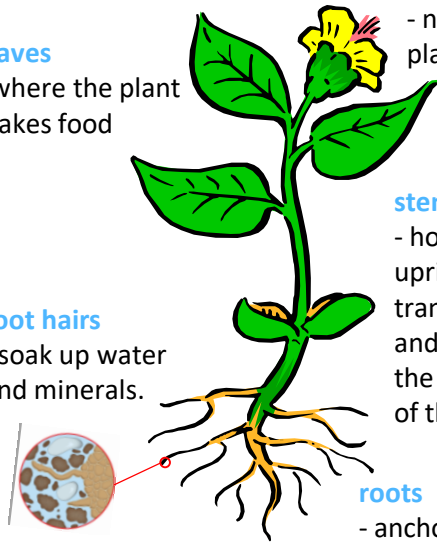
- hold the plant upright and transports water and minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant

root hairs

- soak up water and minerals.

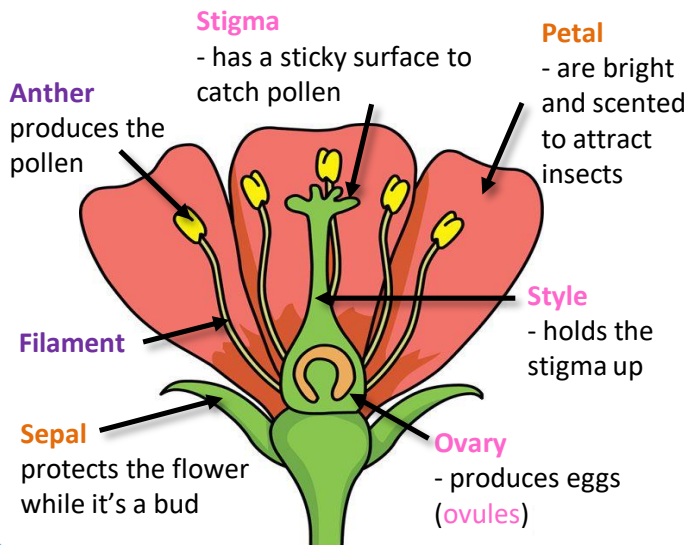
roots

- anchor the plant

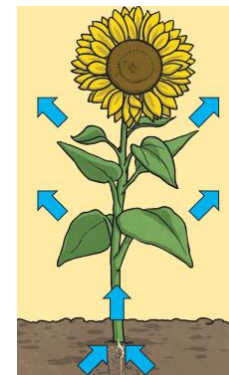


Flowers

The reproductive organs are in the flower.



How water moves through a plant



- 1) **Root hairs** absorb (take in) water from the soil.
- 2) Water from the roots is sucked up the **stem**.
- 3) Water reaches the **leaves, flowers** and other parts of the plant.

The life cycle of flowering plants

Growing and Flowering

The plant grows bigger and forms a flower.

Pollination

Pollen lands on the **stigma** and travels down the style.

Germination

The seed starts to grow.

Seed Dispersal

Seeds can be dispersed in many ways:



Fertilisation and Seed Formation

The pollen joins with an egg (**ovule**) and a seed starts to form.

