



“Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart”

Colossians 3:23



# Plants

Year 3  
Summer Term

## Key Knowledge:

To know that:

**Flowering plants have: roots, stem, leaves and flowers.**

**A seed grows into a new plant through pollination, dispersal and germination.**

**Plants need air, light, water, nutrients from soil and room to grow.**

Roots give stability and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

Stems give further stability and transport water and nutrients around the plant.

Leaves have a wide surface area to collect sunlight, to make their own food (photosynthesis) and to breathe.

Flowers are brightly coloured and sweetly scented to attract bees and other pollinators for reproduction.

Pollination is the fertilization of an egg which creates seeds which are then dispersed (spread).

Seeds can be dispersed in different ways.

Some plants need more or less of these things depending on the species –ie. Desert plants need less water.

Plants adapt to their environment in different ways.

Water is transported through the roots, up the stem to the leaves.

Some plants of the same species possess the same features.





## Key Vocabulary:

Stability—this allows an object to return to its position if moved slightly

Pollen—the substance that allows plants to make new plants (reproduction)

Pollination—during plant reproduction, pollen grains need to move from the anther of one plant to the stigma of another.

Pollinators—insects that go from flower to flower to feed and as they do they move pollen at the same time.

Dispersal— the spreading of seeds. This may be by wind, by insects or by water.

Germination—the process by which seeds begin to grow into plants

Root - the part of a plant that grows under the ground. Roots take in water and food and they hold the plant in the soil.

Stem - the main part of a plant that supports the branches, leaves, and other parts.

Leaf - a flat part of a plant or tree that grows from the stem or branch.

Flower - the part of a plant that makes fruit or seeds. Flowers often have a pleasant smell and colour.

Petal - one of the separate leaves that form the outer part of a flower head. These are usually a different colour from the other leaves.

Stigma - part of a plant that receives pollen

Stamen - the part of a flower that makes and bears the pollen.

Sepal - a part of a plant, shaped like a leaf, that lies at the base of a flower. Sepals hold and protect developing flower buds.

Ovary - the part of a flower that contains the seeds and grows into a fruit.

Reproduction - the process by which living things create young or offspring

