

## Year 3 Science : Plants



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Prior Learning		<u>Sticky Knowledge</u>		Vocabulary
<ul> <li>I can observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I can observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.</li> <li>I can carry out an investigation about what plants need to grow and describe what I found.</li> <li>I can describe how plants need water, light and a suitable</li> </ul>		Anther	The part of a stamen that produces and
<ul> <li>I can carry out an investigation about what plants need to grow and describe what I found.</li> <li>I can describe how plants need water, light and a</li> </ul>			Bulb	An underground bud or stem of a plant that stores food for the plant during the winter. It helps the plant to stay alive when it can't grow.
suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. <b>FLOWER</b>		Parts of a Plant	Fertiliser	A substance that is added to soil in order to make plants grow more
The plant grows and develops a flower. The reproductive organs of a plant are in the flower.		petal anther	Flower	The part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end
	2	urried from the	Germination	If a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow healthy well and not suffering from any illness
Germination occurs when a Pollen is	INATION carried from the		Life Cycle	The series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
Seeds need water, warmth and one of the seeds need water, warmth and others a and others a and others a	to the stigma. s are self-pollinating re cross-pollinating.		Nutrients	Substances that help living things grow
The root grows down into the soil, and the shoot grows up towards the sun.		stem	Ovule	A small egg petal thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower
			Pollen	A fine powder produced by flowers.
		leaf	Pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done
		roots	Roots	The parts of a plant that grow under
SEED DISPERSAL FERTILISA Seeds need to spread out so that they can grow without competition from each other. When the pollen (male the stigma, it moves of	sex cell) reaches		Stem	The thin, upright part of a plant on
Seeds can be dispersed by the wind, by tube to the female sex animals and by fruits bursting and shooting The male and female se their seeds in different directions. and become	cell in the ovary. ex cells then fuse		Stigma	The top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen.