



Year 3 – Plants

Things I have learned already...

In Reception

Year 1

- Identify and name a variety of common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees, and those classified as deciduous and evergreen
- Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common plants including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.

Year 2

- Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants
- Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Deciduous – a tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year.

Dispersal – when seeds are spread and scattered to different areas.

Evergreen – a tree or bush which has green leaves all year round.

Flower – the part of a plant which is brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem. **Plant** – a living thing that grows in the Earth and has a stem, leaves and roots.

Pollination – fertilising a plant with pollen, often done by insects.

Fertilisation – when pollen meets the ovule to form a seed. **Pollen** – a fine powder produced by flowers which is used to produce new seeds.

Vegetation – plants, trees and flowers.

Wild – animals and plants that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people.

Life cycle – the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of their life to death.

Photosynthesis - the process by which plants use the sun's energy to make their own food or energy.

LIFE CYCLE - Flowers create seeds for new plants to grow. Pollen from the anther of another plant is transferred to the stigma by insects (mainly bees). This is pollination. The pollen travels down the stigma to the ovary and seeds are formed, this is fertilisation. Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again.

In this topic, I will learn to..

- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of plants; roots, stem, leaves and flowers.
- Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, nutrients from soil and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.
- Investigate the ways in which water is transported within plants.
- Explore the role of flowers in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

Plants need the following things to survive and grow:

- Air
- Water
- Sunlight
- Nutrients from the soil
- Room to grow
- A suitable temperature.
- These vary depending on the type of plant. Plants which grow in a desert will need less water than those which grow in Britain.

PARTS OF A PLANT

Stigma – takes in the pollen

Style – connects the stigma and the ovary

Ovary – contains the egg

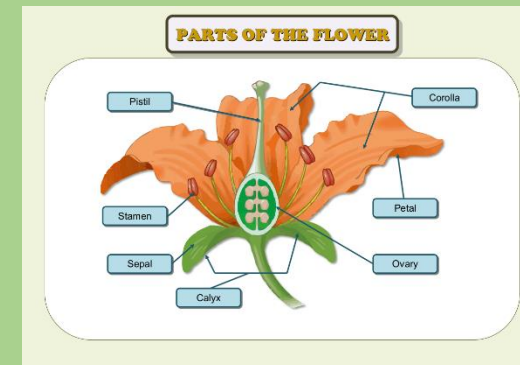
Ovule – a small egg

Petal – thin coloured parts of the flower **Sepal** – part of the flower that protects the bud

Anther – part of the stamen that produces and releases pollen

Filament – holds the anther

Roots – help anchor the plant into the soil and absorb water and nutrients.



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