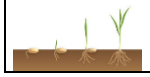
Year 3 – Summer – Plants and their parts – Which part of a plant is most important to its survival?

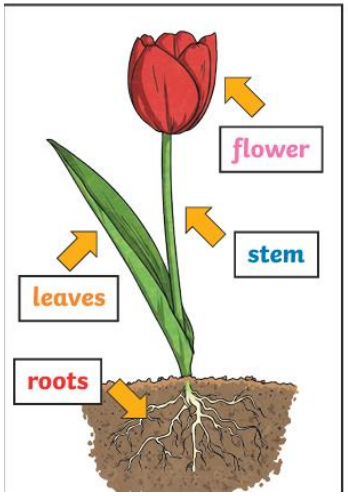
Key Vocabulary

Roots 	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
Stem 	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves. A trunk is the stem of a tree.
Leaves 	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
Flowers 	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
Pollination 	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
Seed dispersal 	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.
Germination 	When a seed starts to grow.

Prior knowledge

In Year 2 we:

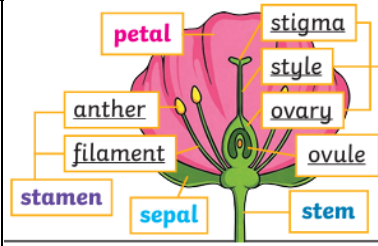
- Observed and described how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants
- Found out and described how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy



Knowledge and Assessment:

- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers
- Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Sticky Knowledge



The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.

Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

Germination – The seed starts to grow.

Growing and Flowering – The plant grows bigger and forms a flower.

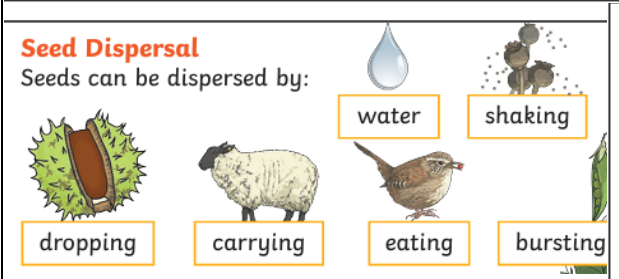
Pollination – Pollen from the anther lands on the stigma and travels down the style.

Fertilisation and Seed Formation – The pollen joins with an ovule and a seed starts to form.

Seed Dispersal – The fully formed seeds are moved away from the parent plant.

Seed Dispersal

Seeds can be dispersed by:



How Water Moves through a Plant

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water evaporates from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.