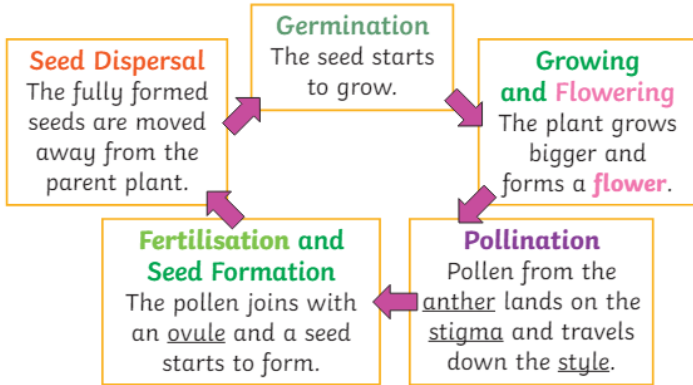


Key Vocabulary

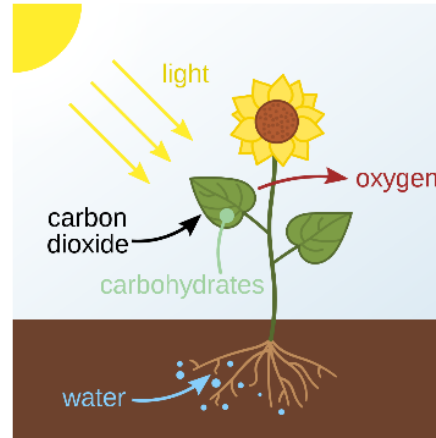
- animal dispersal**- seeds transported on animals through being buried, carried on fur, in berries or in poo.
- capillary action**- water being transported through the plant.
- germinate**- start of growth.
- photosynthesis**- plant uses sunlight to make food for the plant.
- plant**- a living thing that usually grows from the ground.
- pollination**- flower reproduction.
- water dispersal**- seeds are carried from one place to another in the water.
- wind dispersal**- seeds are carried from one place to another by wind.

Life Cycle of a flowering Plant



Plants Year 3

Photosynthesis



Photosynthesis uses sunlight to make food for the plant. It happens in the leaves of a plant. The leaves contain **chlorophyll**, this as well as the light energy help convert carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and glucose, which is food for the plant.

Pollination

Pollination happens when an insect carries pollen from the male part of the plant (stamen) to the female part (pistil).

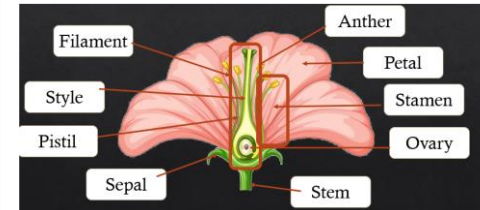


Conditions for Growth

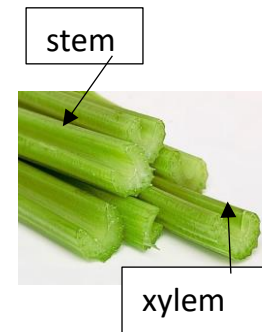
Rain/water 	Sunlight 	Temperature
Air 	Time 	Nutrients

Parts of a flower

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

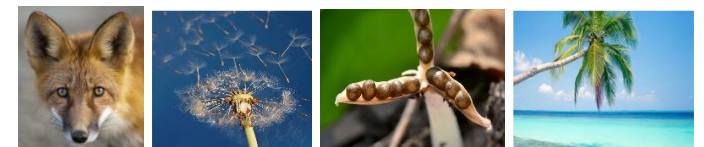


Water, minerals and nutrients



The water is transported through the plant using a process called **capillary action**. The water is transported up the stem to the rest of the plant. The water is needed to keep the plant living and healthy.

Seed Dispersal



By
ANIMAL WIND EXPLOSION WATER



Roots

Covered in small hairs. Anchors plant. Absorb nutrients and minerals.



Flower

Attracts insects. Helps pollination. Uses pollen to make new seeds. POLINATION



Leaf

Makes food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air. PHOTOSYNTHESIS



Stem

Hold plant up. Carries nutrients and minerals from the roots to the leaves.

Scientific Skills

- ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions
- set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- make systematic and careful observations and where appropriate take accurate measurements using standard units
- gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables
- use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions or to raise further questions
- identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

At the end of this unit I will:

- Be able to identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers
- Be able to describe the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant
- Be able to explain which water is transported within plants
- Be able to describe the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.