

Year 3 Science – Plants Knowledge Organiser

Selected Vocabulary and Definitions

petal	The coloured parts of the flower.
stamen	The male part of the flower containing pollen.
carpel	The female part of the flower containing an egg.
fertilisation	When pollen and eggs join together to make a seed.
dispersal	Spreading seeds over a wide area.
pollen	A powdery substance (yellow) from the main part of a flower.
nectar	A sweet liquid in flowers that attracts insects.
Carbon dioxide	A colourless, odourless gas otherwise known as CO ₂ that plants breathe in.

Curriculum Objectives

I can identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants.

I can explore the requirements of plants for life and growth.

I can investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.

I can explore the part that flowers play the part in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Key Knowledge

Labelling the main parts of a flower.	Petals Leaves Stem Roots
Flowers	Are colourful and smell to attract insects.
Leaves	Change CO ₂ and water into food for the plant and make oxygen.
Stem	They hold the plant up and carry water from the roots to the rest of the plant.
Roots	They hold the plant steady in the ground and soak up minerals and water from the soil.

The importance of flowers.

Flower	The flower exists to make new plants. It contains pollen and eggs which make seeds. Seeds grow into new plants.
Pollination and fertilisation.	For plants to grow new seeds, they need pollen from another plant to get to its carpel. (Bees, butterflies and the wind do this job!)
How do seeds grow?	Seeds are dispersed in 3 main ways:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The wind blows them and they land on a new patch of ground. 2. Animals eat the fruit then poo out the seeds. 3. Dry seed pods explode, sending seeds scattering about.

Parts of A Plant



