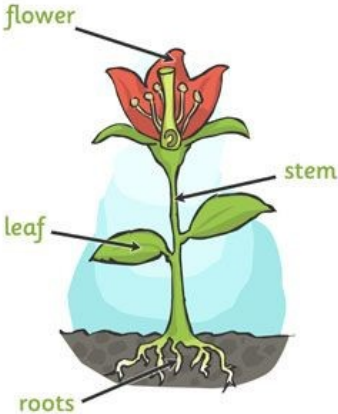
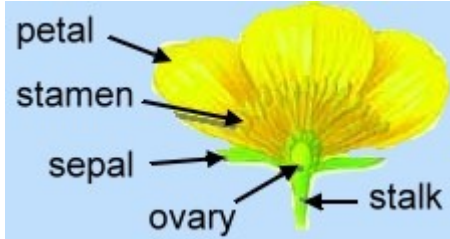
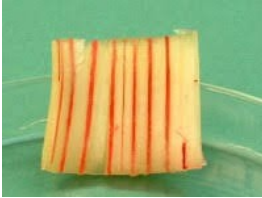






Year 3—plants

<u>New Vocabulary</u>	
Germinate	When a seed begins to grow.
Transport	To take or carry something from one place to another.
Pollen	A fine substance produced from the male part of a plant (stamen).
Disperse	Spread over a wide area.
Nutrients	A substance that provides nourishment for life and growth.

<u>Parts of a plant</u>	
Flower — Flowers are used for reproduction and are where new seeds are produced.	
Stem — the main body or stalk of a plant. Keeps the plant steady and upright.	
Leaf — green part of a plant that makes food for the plant using sunlight.	
Roots — the part of a plant that keeps it in place and takes in water and minerals from the soil to the rest of the plant.	

<u>Plant life-cycle</u>
Pollination — Pollen is scattered by wind and animals.
Fertilisation —Pollen reaches a new flower and travels to the ovaries. Here the egg cells (ovules) are fertilised and seeds are produced.
Dispersal —Seeds are scattered by the wind or by animals. Some of these seeds grow into new plants.


<u>Water transportation</u>	
Water transportation is the way that water moves through the plants. Different parts of the plants have different jobs in this process.	
Roots —The root absorb water from the soil.	
Stem —The stem carries the water up and the plant and transports it to the leaves.	
You can imagine the stem acting like a straw, sucking up water!	
Investigate—coloured water travelling up celery.	

<u>For growth, plants require:</u>	
Air	
Water	
Light	
Nutrients from the soil	
Room to grow	