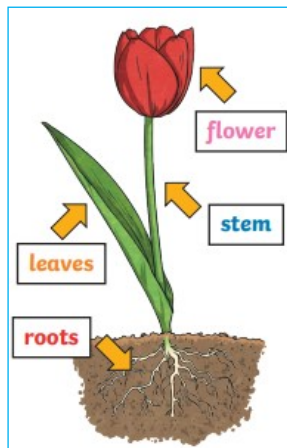


# Plants - Year 3

**Previous Learning:**

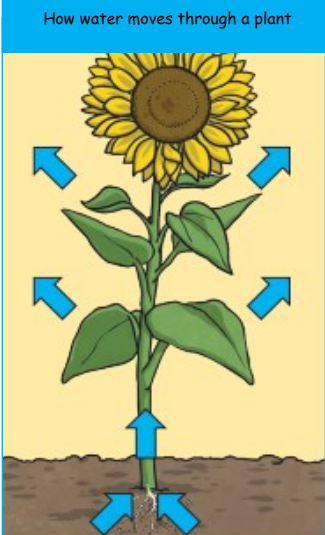
In Year 2, you observed and described how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. You found out and described how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

Living things need food to grow and to be strong and healthy. Plants can make their own food, but animals cannot. To stay healthy, humans need to exercise, eat a healthy diet and be hygienic. Animals, including humans, need food, water and air to stay alive.



Structure of a plant

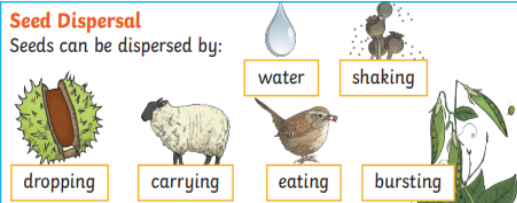
Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.



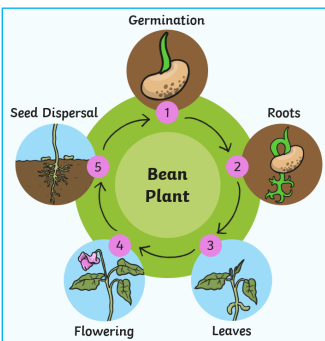
Water moves through a plant: The roots absorb water from the soil. The stem transports water to the leaves. Water evaporates from the leaves. The water is sucked up the stem like water being sucked up through a straw. This evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem.

**Seed Dispersal**

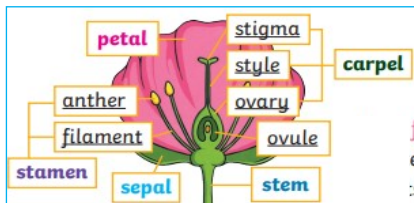
Seeds can be dispersed by:



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



All flowering plants have a life cycle: germination, growing and flowering, pollination, fertilisation and seed formation and seed dispersal.



**Future learning:**

In Year 6, you will use what you have learnt about plants specific characteristics to help classify them.

Key vocabulary	Definitions
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.
nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive.
evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.
fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
stamen	The male parts of the flower. The stamen is made up of the anther and the filament.
carpel (pistil)	The female parts of the flower. Made up of the stigma, style and ovary.
sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
pollination	When pollen is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
food dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.