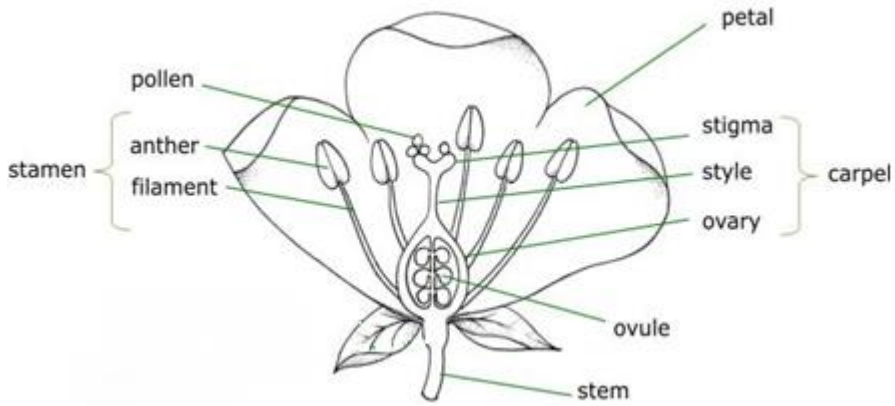
Science – Plants – Year 3

Vocabulary Top Ten:

anther	part of the stamen where pollen is produced
carpel	the female part of the flower where the seeds are made
fertilisation	when pollen from another plant reaches the ovary seeds are produced
germinate	when a seed starts to grow
ovary	a seed forms here when the pollen joins with an ovule (egg).
pollen	a powder found inside flowers, containing male parts of the plant to pollinate other flowers
reproduce	when living things produce more of their own kind
seed	a part of a plant that can grow in the ground to make a new plant
stamen	the male part of the flower
stigma	part of the carpel which catches pollen on its sticky surface

Parts of a flower



Filament – holds up the anther
Style – holds up the stigma

Seed Dispersal



Seeds can be dispersed by wind (dandelion), water, animal or explosive methods.

Life cycle of a flowering plant:

germination

growing and flowering

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 seed moves away from the parent plant





It is important to protect **pollinating insects** because without them we would have very little food. Lots of our fruit and vegetables come from plants that are pollinated by bees.

Roots take up water and nutrients from the soil and keep the plant steady and upright in the soil.



The **stem** carries water and nutrients to different parts of the plant. Xylem are tubes that carry water up the stem.



Leaves use light from the sun, along with carbon dioxide from the air and water to make food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis.



Flowers are involved in reproduction and produce seeds. **Petals** attract insects.

