

## Science

## Plants

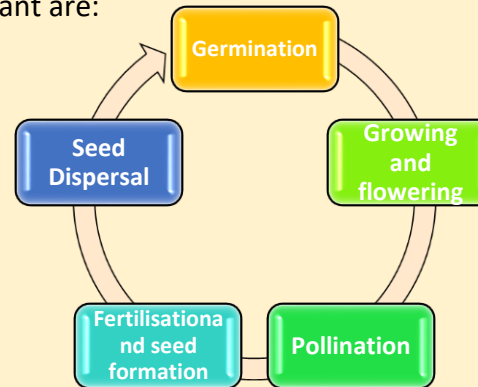
## Year 3

### Key Vocabulary

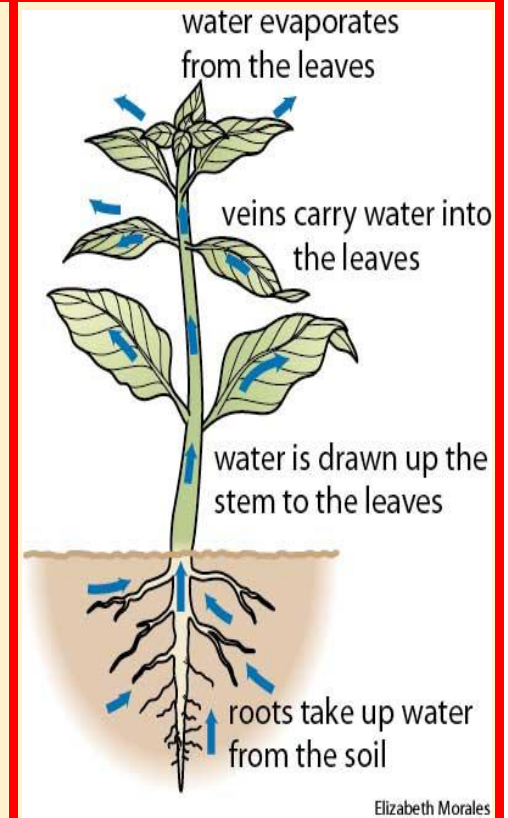
WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Anther:</b>	the part of a stamen that contains the pollen.
<b>Carpel:</b>	female part of the flower – made of stigma, style and ovary.
<b>Dispersal (seeds):</b>	the process of distributing seeds over a wide area:
<b>Function:</b>	the natural activity the thing is intended for.
<b>Fertilisation:</b>	when the pollen and ovary from a flower meet to form a seed.
<b>Ovary:</b>	the part of the flower that contains the ovules.
<b>Ovule:</b>	these are like eggs – they develop into seeds.
<b>Pollen:</b>	dust-like powder made in the stamen of a flower.
<b>Pollination:</b>	moving the pollen from the stamen of one flower to the stigma of another.
<b>Stigma:</b>	part of the carpel that pollen grains attach to during pollination.
<b>Style:</b>	the middle part of the carpel, connecting the ovary to the stigma.

### Key Knowledge

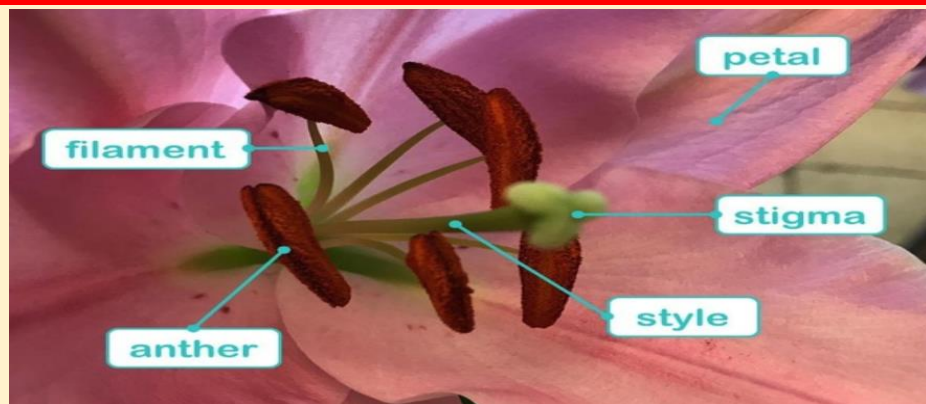
- ❖ Flowers play an important role in the life cycle of the plant.
- ❖ The **petal** is bright and pretty to attract insects.
- ❖ The **anther** makes **pollen** and is held up by the **filament**.
- ❖ The **stigma** is sticky to stop the pollen dropping, and this sits on a tall **style** to make sure the insect can find it!
- ❖ The main stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant are:



### Water Transport in Plants



### Parts of a Flower



### Seed Dispersal

