

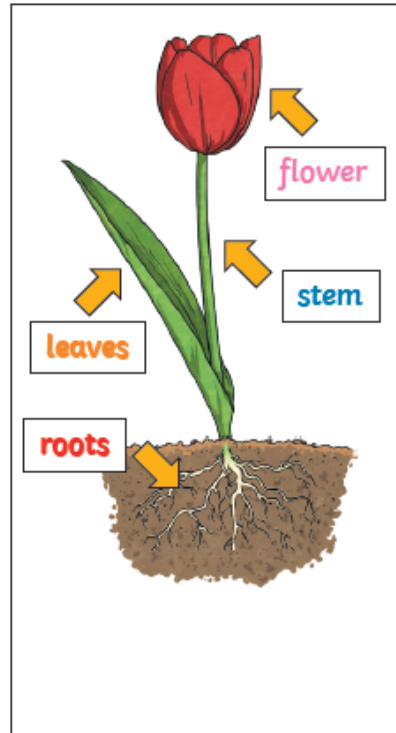
Science Activities

Plants

Year 3

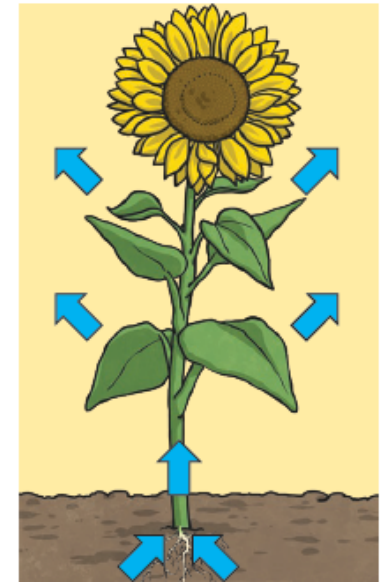
Key Vocabulary

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 a living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves .
evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.



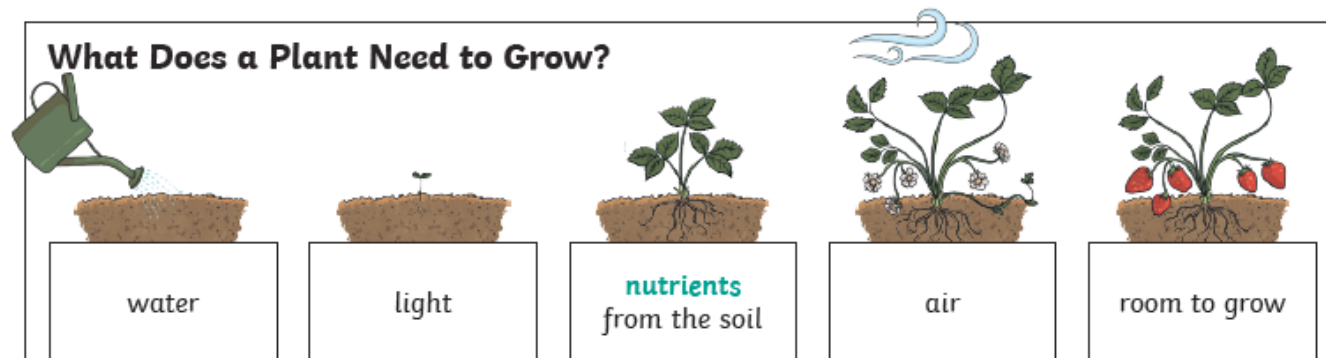
How Water Moves through a Plant

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.



The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

What Does a Plant Need to Grow?



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.

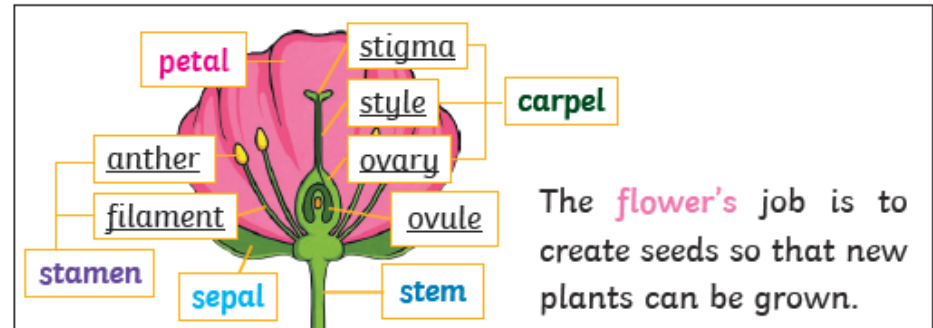
Science Activities

Plants

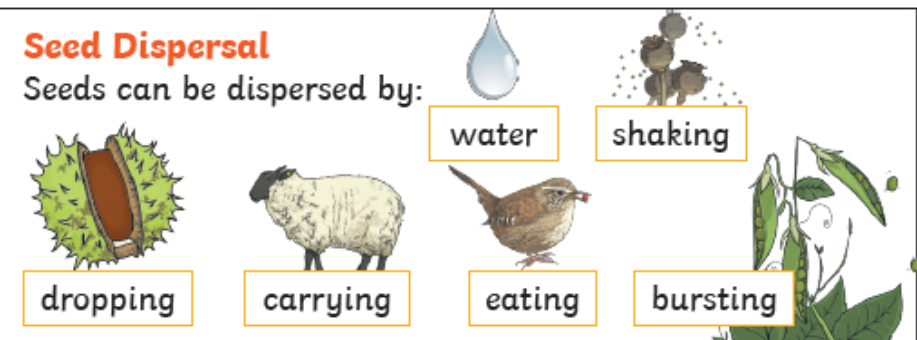
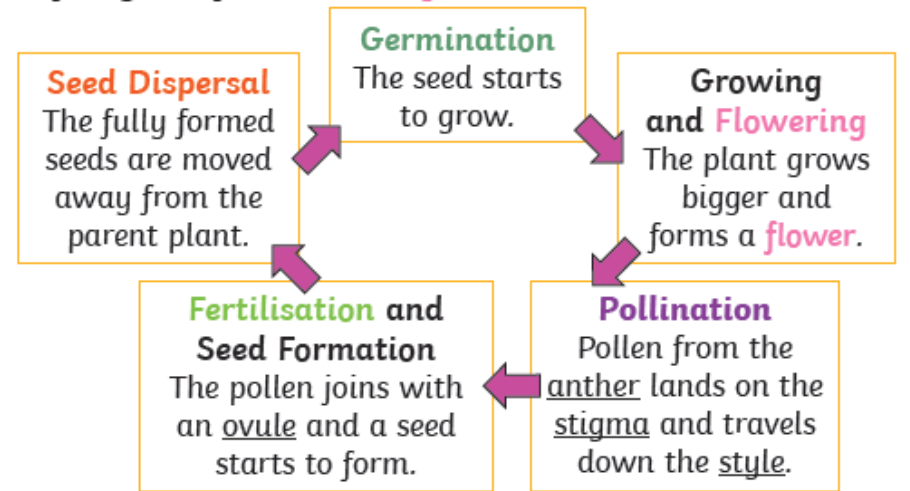
Year 3

Key Vocabulary

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 . The filament's job is to hold up the anther . The job of the anther is to make the pollen.
carpel (pistil)	The female parts of the flower . Made up of the stigma , style and ovary . The job of the style is to hold up the stigma . The stigma collects the pollen when a pollinator brushes by it. The ovary contains the ovules , which are the part of the flower that gets fertilised and eventually becomes the new seed.
sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) 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.
seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.



Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



Science Activities



Science Activities

All flowering plants go through the same stages of the life cycle.

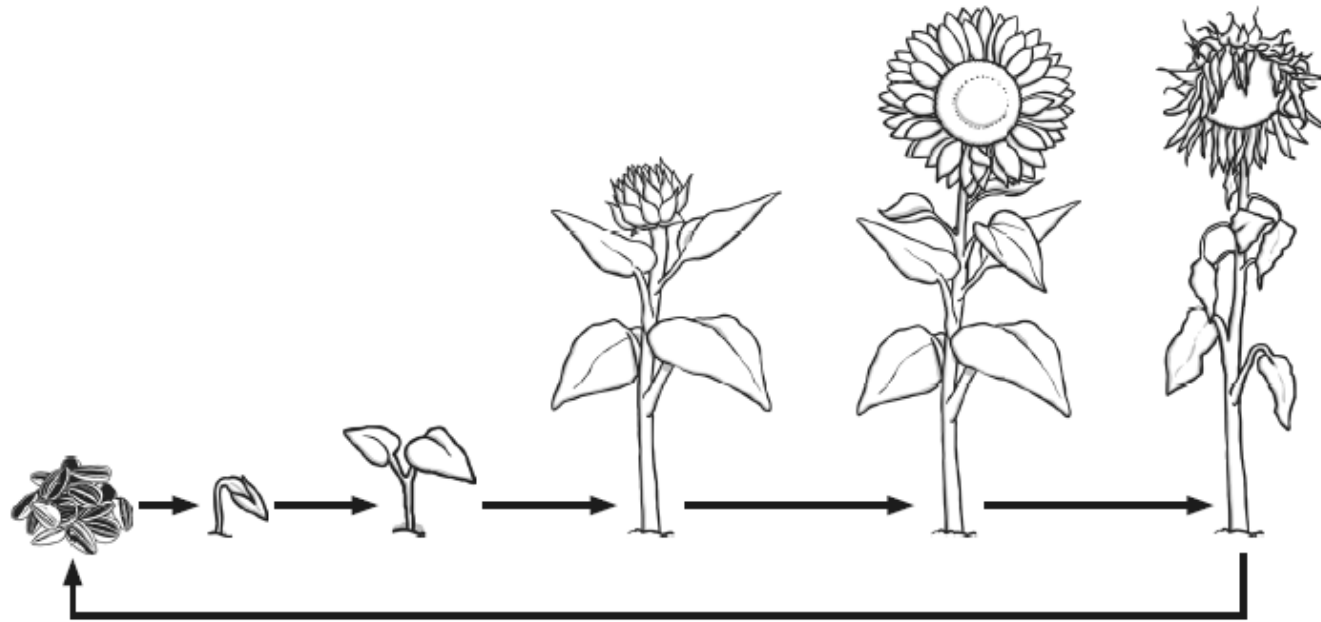
The main stages are germination, growing and flowering, pollination, fertilisation and seed dispersal.

Can you design and create a way to represent the stages of the life cycle?

You could:

- Draw the different stages on a paper plate, adding arrows to show the order.
- Make a poster to show the different stages.
- Create a small book with one stage on each page.
- Write about what happens at each stage.
- Make a PowerPoint with one stage on each slide.

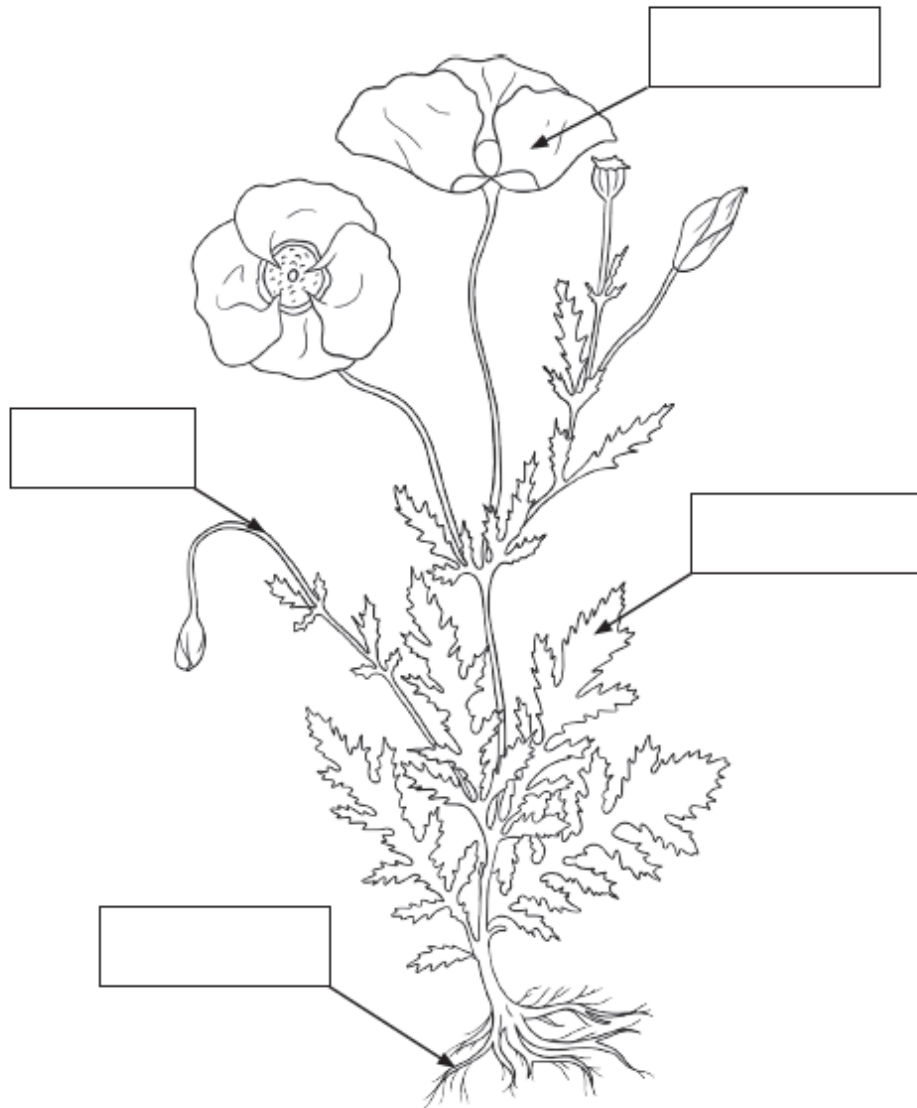
Or you could come up with your own idea!



Science Activities

Plants

1. Label the parts of the plant.



2. Match up the key scientific word with the description of their function:

stern

• absorb water from the soil

leaves

• makes seeds to grow into new plants

roots

• holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves

flowers

• make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide

3. Complete the sentence:

The main function of petals is to _____

4. Plants need 4 things in order to grow. List them below:

L _____

W _____

A _____

N _____

Science Activities

5. Give an example of a plant that needs less of one of these things and explain why.

6. Fill in the gaps to explain how water moves through a plant:

The _____ absorb water through the soil. The _____ transports water to the _____. Water _____ from the leaves. The stem _____ up more water from the soil.

leaves stem sucks evaporates roots

7. Write these 5 different stages of the life cycle of a plant in the correct order in the diagram below:

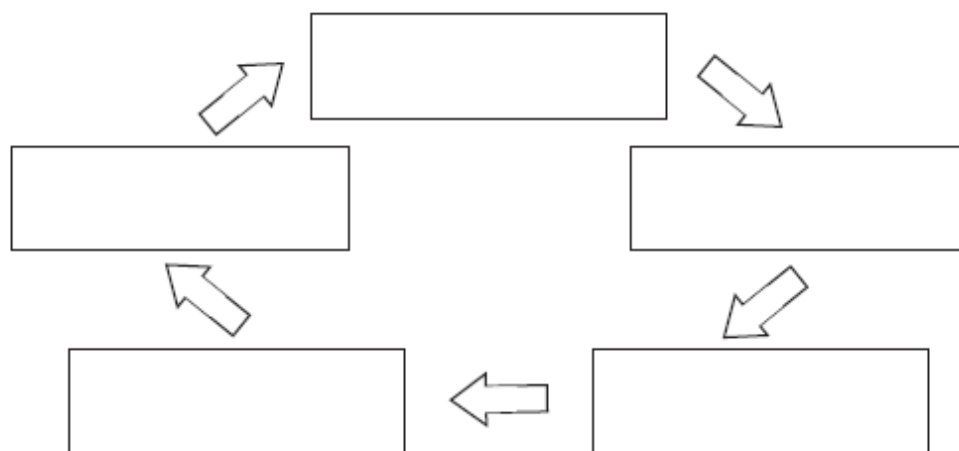
Pollination

Germination

Fertilisation

Flowering

Seed Dispersal



8. Match up the key scientific word with the description of their function:

fertilisation

flowering

pollination

seed dispersal

germination

a seed starts to grow

the plant grows bigger and forms a flower

the male and female parts of a flower mix in order to make seeds

pollen from the male anther lands on the female stigma and travels down the style

seeds are moved away from the parent plant