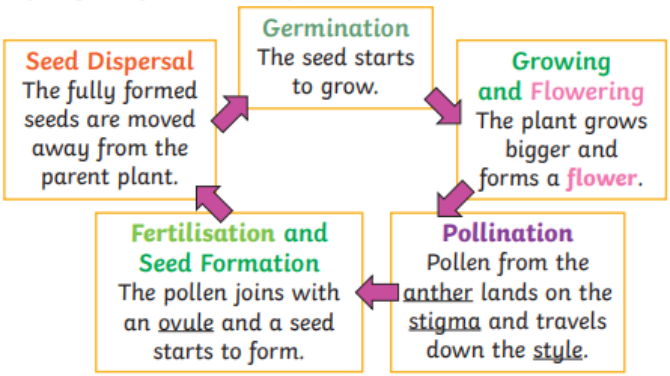
Eversley Primary School– Knowledge Organiser

Science	Plants	Year 3	Spring Term

Key knowledge

Functions of the different parts of a flowering plant	
Flowers	Bright petals attract insects
Seeds	Grow into new plants (germination)
Leaves	Use carbon dioxide and sunlight to make food for the plant
Stem	Carry water and other nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant and help to keep the plant upright
Roots	Absorb water and nutrients from the soil and hold the plant in the ground
What do plants need to survive?	• Water • Sunlight • Nutrients from the soil • Air • Room to grow • Suitable temperature The amount of each of these may vary depending on the type of the plant.

Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



Possible Experiences

- Compare the effect of different facts in plant growth (the amount of water, the amount of light and the amount of soil). Discuss what would make this a fair test.
- Place white carnations in coloured water to observe how plants transport water.
- Discover how seeds are formed by observing plant life cycles.
- Dissect fruits to observe the structure and use this to explain how seeds are dispersed.
- Dissect a flower and identify each of the different parts that help with fertilisation.

Statutory Requirements

- Identify and describe the functions of different plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers
- Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant

Key Vocabulary

Fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flowers meet to form a seed
Pollination	When the pollen is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma
Pollen	Fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
Petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insect to pollinate the plant
Stamen	The male parts of the flower which is made up of the anther and the filament.
Carpel	The female part of the flower. Made up of the stigma, style and ovary.
Sepal	Leaf-life structure that protects the flower and petals before the open out