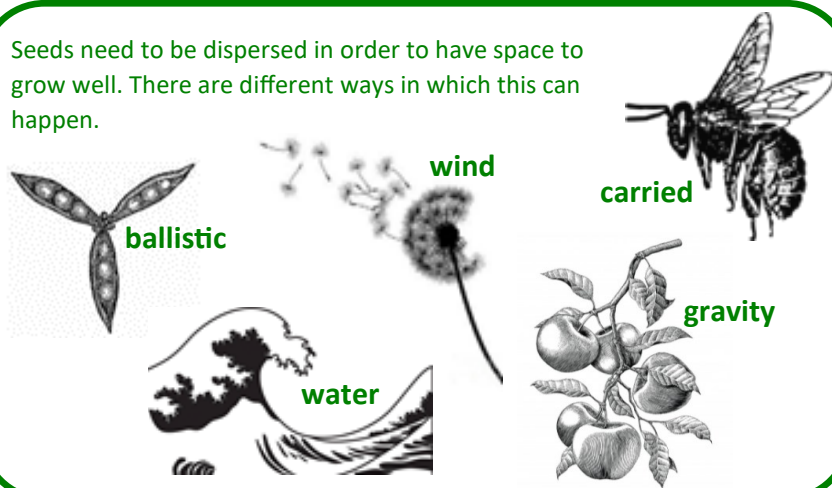


Science - Year 3—What is the life cycle of a flowering plant?

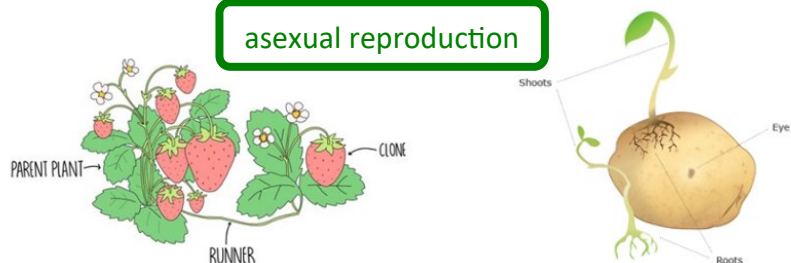
Sticky Knowledge:

- To know the name and function of plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- To know what plants need for life and growth and how this varies from plant to plant.
- To know how and why water is transported within plants.
- To know how flowers reproduce and disperse their seeds.
- To know the part, the flowers, play in the life cycle of the plant, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
- To know how to set up fair and comparative testing.

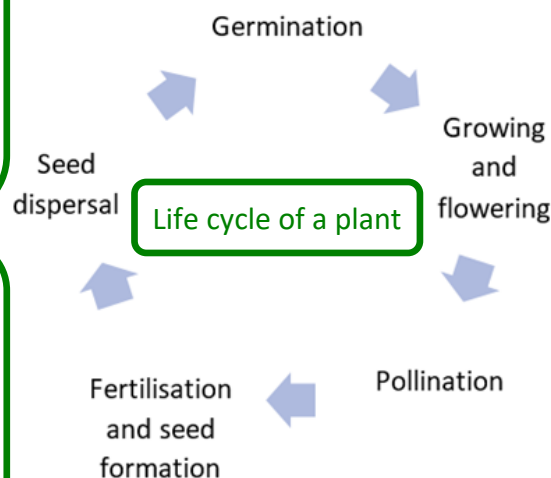
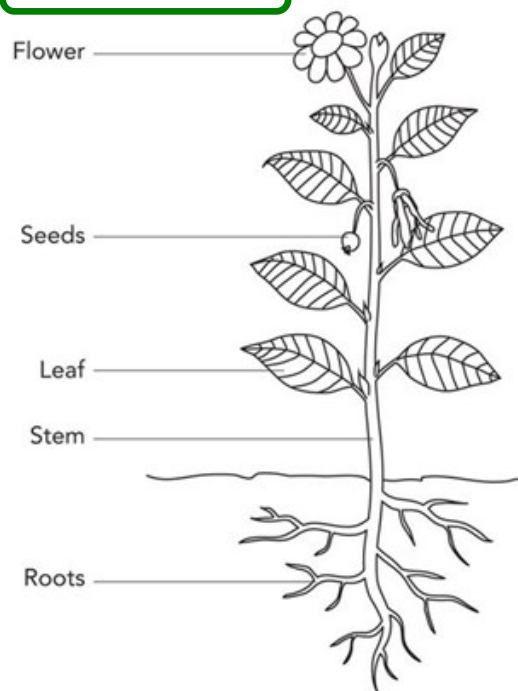
Seeds need to be dispersed in order to have space to grow well. There are different ways in which this can happen.



asexual reproduction



Parts of a plant



Glossary:

- Roots – anchor the plant in the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
- Stem – transports water and nutrients to different parts of the plant.
- Leaves – the place where photosynthesis takes place.
- Petal – the separate leaves that form the outside part of a flower head and usually attract insects.
- Flower – the part of a plant which allows it to reproduce.
- Nutrients – parts of food that a living thing uses to survive and grow.
- Soil – substance on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow.
- Pollination – when pollen is moved from plant to plant to produce more plants.
- Seed dispersal – when seeds are carried away from the parent plant.
- Sexual reproduction – involves pollen from one flower fertilising the egg of another to produce a seed.
- Asexual reproduction – plants produce an identical copy of themselves. Only one parent is needed for this.
- Germination – the process by which a plant begins to grow from a seed.
- Fertilisation – occurs after pollination, involved pollen grains from the male anther of a flower being transferred to the female stigma.