



Year 3 Science Knowledge Organiser: Plants



Key vocabulary

flower	the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem.
leaves	the parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin, and usually green.
stem/trunk	the thin, upright part of a plant on which the flowers and leaves grow.
roots	the parts of a plant that grow under the ground.
petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower.
soil	the loose upper layer of the Earth's surface where plants grow.
reproduction	the process by which a living organism creates copies of itself.
seed	the small, hard part from which a new plant grows.
dispersal	the scattering, separating, or spreading of something over a large area.
pollination	to pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects.
fertilisation	in plants, where pollen meets the ovule to form a seed.
absorb nutrients	to soak up or take in. substances that help plants and animals to grow.
dissect	to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically.
transportation	taking something from one place to another.
life-cycle	the different stages of life for a living thing.

Focus scientists

Katherine Esau (1898-1997) who did ground-breaking work on the structure and workings of plants.



Beatrix Potter (1866-1943) was not only a famous author but she also studied Fungi.



Key Knowledge

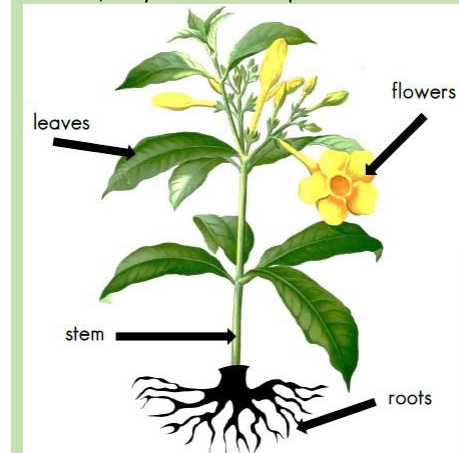
Parts of a flower

Flowers: The flowers are often brightly coloured and smell to attract insects. Insects help with the plants reproduction through pollination.

Leaves: The 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.

Stem: The stem carries water and nutrients to different parts of the plant. They keep the plant upright.

Roots: The roots of a plant take up water and nutrients from the soil. The roots also keep the plant steady and upright in the soil; they "anchor" the plant.



How water transported in a plant- Water is absorbed from the soil by the roots. It is then transported from the roots to the stem and then to the rest of the plant. Leaves use this water to make food.

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Pollination - Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another.

Fertilisation - Pollen sticks to the flower and then travels to the ovary where it fertilises egg cells (ovules) to make seeds

Seed Dispersal - The seeds are scattered by animals or the wind.

Plant Life Cycle

