

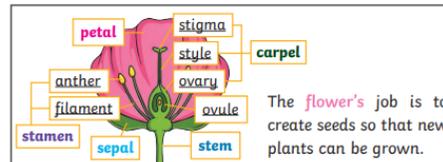
Year 3/4: Plants Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

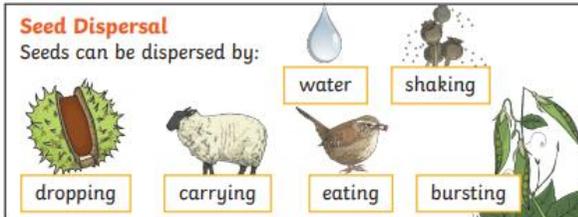
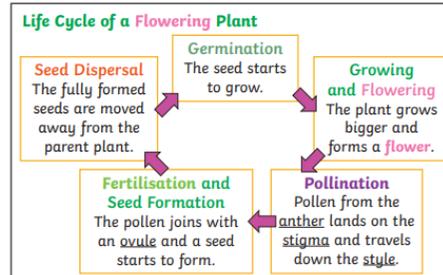
reproduction	The process by which a living organism creates a likeness of itself.
photosynthesis	The process by which a plant uses energy from the sun to make its food.
nutrients	Nutrients are the food the plant wants. Most of the plant's nutrients comes from the soil.
pollination	Pollination is the act of transfer grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma. Pollen is a fine powder and is the male part of the plant involved in reproduction.
seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.
fertiliser	Fertilisers are used to increase the rate of a plant's growth.
seed formation	A seed is a small baby plant enclosed in a covering called the seed coat, usually with some stored food.
stigma	The stigma is usually sticky and receives pollen.
style	A tube the pollen travels down to reach the ovules.
stamen	The stamen is the part of the flower that produces pollen. There are two parts – the filament (the stalk that supports the anther) and anther (where the pollen is made and stored).
ovule	The ovary contains ovules (eggs) which may become seeds.
soil	The soil has water and nutrients that a plant needs to grow healthily.

What I will know at the end of the unit:

- Know the function of the different parts of the flowering plant.
- Identify and know the names of: stem; roots; leaves and flowers.
- Know what a plant needs to grow.
- Know that light, air, water, nutrients from soil are all important for plant growth.
- Find out how water is transported within a plant.
- Know the part that flowers play in the life cycle of a flowering plant.
- Know about pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal



The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about plants

- Many plants, but not all, have roots, stems/trunks, leaves and flowers/blossom.
- The roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil and anchor the plant in place.
- The stem transports water and nutrients/minerals around the plant and holds the leaves and flowers up in the air to enhance photosynthesis, pollination and seed dispersal.
- The leaves use sunlight and water to produce the plant's food.
- Some plants produce flowers which enable the plant to reproduce. Pollen, which is produced by the male part of the flower, is transferred to the female part of other flowers (pollination). This forms seeds, sometimes contained in berries or fruits which are then dispersed in different ways.
- Different plants require different conditions for germination and growth.

