

Year 3 - Plants

What is the story of a seed?

Prior learning

In Year 2, you identified a variety of plants and investigate what a plant needs to grow.

Future learning

In Year 5, you will describe life processes including the reproduction of plants in more detail.

In this unit you will:

- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering 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
- Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

Key Scientist: Eva Crane



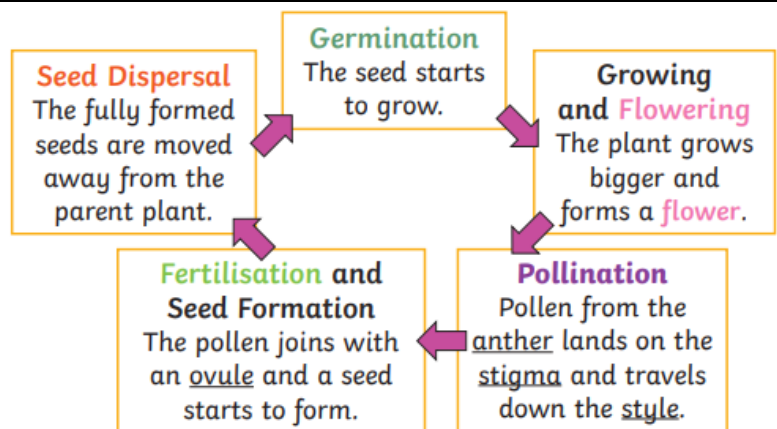
Eva Crane was a bee scientist. She researched the life cycle of bees and how bees are important for the life cycle and pollination of plants.

Science discipline: **Biology**

Biology is the study of living things. A biologist is a scientist who studies biology. Biologists try to understand the natural world and the things that live in it.



Scientific diagram



Vocabulary:

- **Pollen:** A fine powder produced by certain plants when they reproduce.
- **Pollination:** The process of transferring pollen from the male part of the plant to the female part of the plant to fertilize the plant and make wonderful baby plants, called seedlings.
- **Seed dispersal:** The way seeds are carried or spread to other places.
- **Seed formation:** A seed is formed when fertilised ovule divides by mitosis.
- **Germination:** The phase of plant growth when the seed begins to sprout.
- **Fertilisation:** A process of sexual reproduction, which occurs after pollination and germination.