Plants

Year 3 — Spring 2 and Summer 1

Glossary

Talk like a scientist

Words you already know

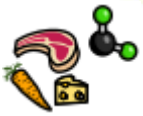

Flower


Stem

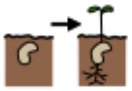

Trunk


Leaf


Roots


Nutrients

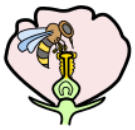
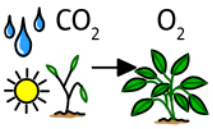
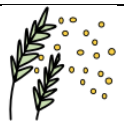
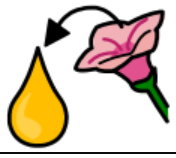
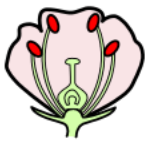
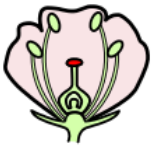
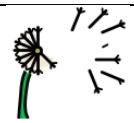

Conditions for growth


Germinate


Seedling



Mature

	**Fertilisation**	Pollen reaches the new flower and travels to the ovary.
	**Pollination**	Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. This process is called pollination.
	**Photosynthesis**	A process used by plants and other organisms to convert light energy into chemical energy. This can later be released to fuel the organism's activities.
	**Pollen**	Pollen is a fine powder produced by certain plants when they reproduce.
	**Pollinator**	A Pollinator is an animal that moves pollen from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma of a flower.
	**Nectar**	A sugary fluid found within flowers to encourage pollination by insects and other animals, collected by bees to make into honey.
	**Anther**	The male reproductive part of a flower is called the stamen. Wither this stamen, there are two sub-parts called filament and anther.
	**Stigma**	Its main functions is to attract the pollen grains from the air with it's sticky tip for reproduction to take place.
	**Seed formation**	A pollen grain is transferred from one flower to another. A pollen tube grows from the stigma to the ovary.
	**Seed dispersal**	Seed dispersal is the movement, spread or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.