

Plants

Year 3 – 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.	A diagram showing three stages of fertilisation in a flower. A pollen grain is shown on the stigma, then a pollen tube grows down to the ovary, and finally, a red line indicates the path of the pollen tube. Labels include 'pollen grain', 'www.edplace.com', and 'ed place'.
Pollination	Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. This process is called pollination.	A photograph of a bee on a yellow flower, illustrating the process of 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.	A diagram of a sunflower showing the process of photosynthesis. Light energy from the sun is shown entering the leaf. Carbon dioxide enters the leaf from the air, and oxygen is released. Water is taken up by the roots. Carbohydrates are produced in the leaf.
Pollen	Pollen is a fine powder produced by certain plants when they reproduce.	A close-up photograph of a flower's stamen, showing the fine powder of pollen grains.
Pollinator	A pollinator is an animal that moves pollen from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma of a flower.	A photograph of a bee on a flower, with a red circle highlighting the bee's head and the flower's stamen, illustrating the role of a pollinator.
Nectar	A sugary fluid found within flowers to encourage pollination by insects and other animals, collected by bees to make into honey.	A cross-section photograph of a flower showing the nectar located in the center of the ovary.
Anther	The male reproductive part of a flower is called the stamen. Within this stamen, there are two sub-parts called filament and anther.	A diagram of a stamen, showing the filament and the anther.
Stigma	Its main function is to attract the pollen grains from the air with its sticky tip for reproduction to take place.	A diagram of a stigma, showing its sticky tip and its connection to the ovary.
Seed formation	A pollen grain is transferred from one flower to another. A pollen tube grows from the stigma to the ovary.	A diagram showing a pollen tube growing from a stigma down to an ovary, illustrating the process of seed formation.
Seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is the movement, spread or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.	A photograph of a seed being dispersed by wind, with a dandelion seed head in the background.