

PARTS OF A PLANT

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 / TRUNK

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.

PLANT REPRODUCTION

Pollination - Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. This process is called **pollination**.

Fertilisation - Pollen reaches the carpel of the new flower. Pollen then travels to the ovary where it fertilises egg cells (ovules) to make seeds. This process is called **fertilisation**.

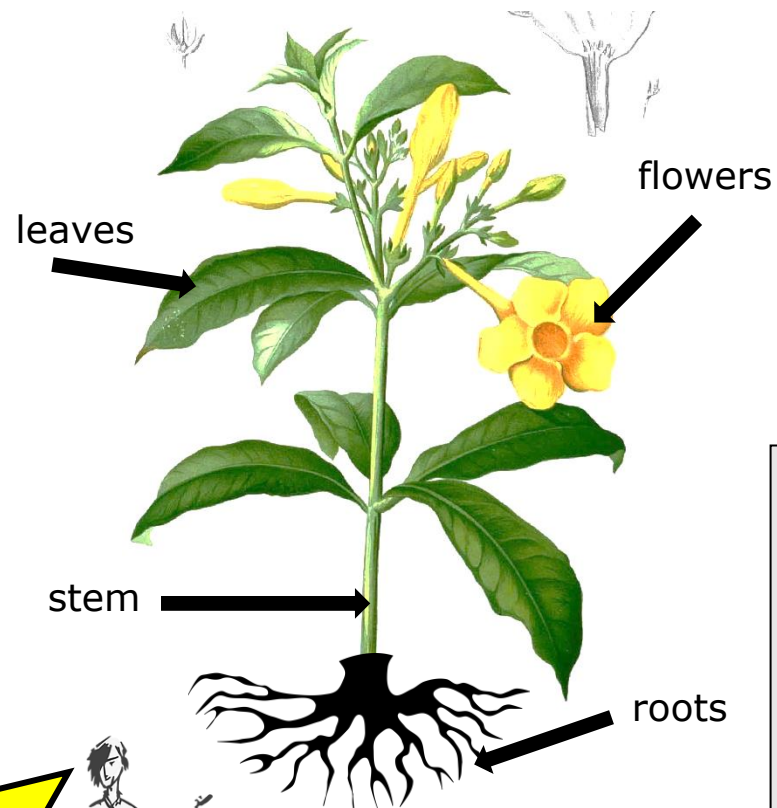
Seed Dispersal - The seeds are scattered by animals or the wind. This process is called **dispersal**. Some of the seeds will grow into new plants.



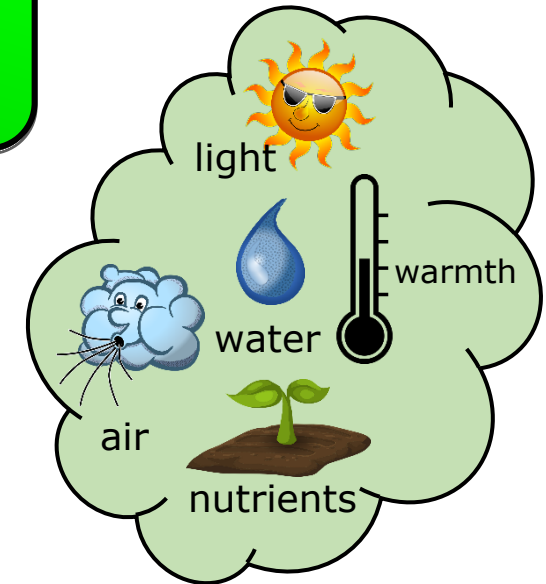
Not all plants produce flowers. These non-flowering plants, such as Ferns and mosses. They grow from spores instead of seeds. Non-flowering plants as well as flowering plants make their own food through photosynthesis.

Plants

Year 3 - Science
Summer Term 1



What does a plant need to grow?



PARTS OF A FLOWER

