Unit:	Plants	Year:	3	Term:	Spring 1

Key Knowledge

Parts of a flowering plant:
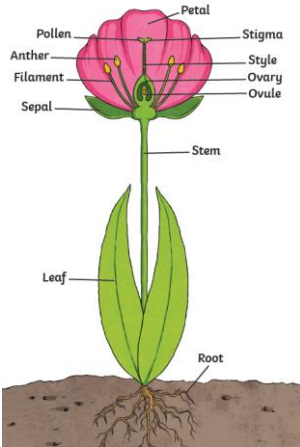
Seed dispersal:

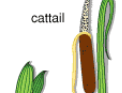How Seeds Travel: by the wind (milkweed, dandelion, maple), by animals (beggar-ticks, sandbur, blackberry), by water (lotus, cattail, coconut), by bursting (violet, jewelweed, witch hazel), by humans (bean, wheat, cherry)
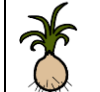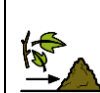© 2006 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Key Vocabulary

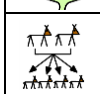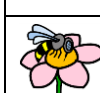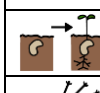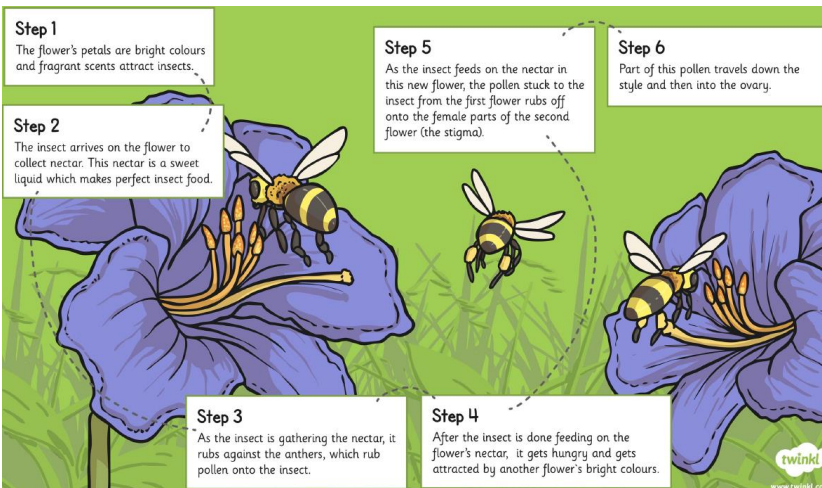|	
	bud – small lump that appears on a plant and turns into a leaf or flower
	bulb – a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant
	compost – decayed plants and vegetable waste which is added to soil to help plants grow
	fertilisation – pollen travels to the ovary where it fertilises egg cells to make seeds
	reproduction – a plant produces one or more plants similar to itself
	nutrients – substances that help plants and animals to grow
	pollen – fine powder produced by flowers that fertilizes other flowers so they produce seeds
	pollination – the transfer of pollen from one flower to another
	seedling – a young plant that has been grown from a seed
	germination – a seed starts to grow
	seed dispersal – spreading of seeds

Pollination:

Step 1 The flower's petals are bright colours and fragrant scents attract insects.

Step 2 The insect arrives on the flower to collect nectar. This nectar is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.

Step 3 As the insect is gathering the nectar, it rubs against the anthers, which rub pollen onto the insect.

Step 4 After the insect is done feeding on the flower's nectar, it gets hungry and gets attracted by another flower's bright colours.

Step 5 As the insect feeds on the nectar in this new flower, the pollen stuck to the insect from the first flower rubs off onto the female parts of the second flower (the stigma).

Step 6 Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the ovary.

Famous Scientist:

Sir Joseph Banks (1743 –1820)
Banks travelled the world collecting plants and other specimens before bringing them back to the UK to study them further.