Kingsley CP Knowledge Organiser

Science focus	Plant Life Cycles	Year 3	Spring Term

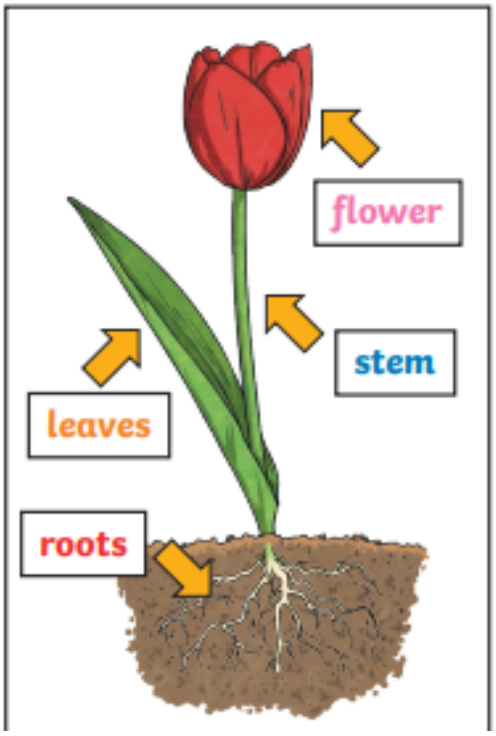
What? (Key Knowledge)

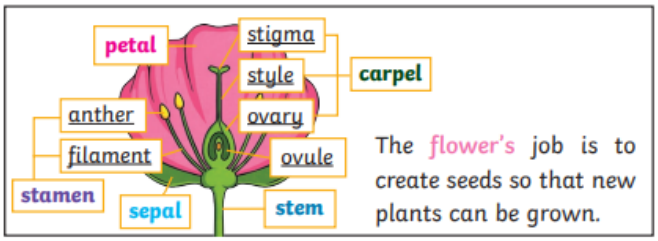
Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant
Germination: The seed starts to grow.
Growing and Flowering: The plant grows bigger and forms a flower.
Pollination: Pollen from the anther lands on the stigma and travels down the style.
Fertilisation and Seed Formation: The pollen joins with an ovule and a seed starts to form.
Seed Dispersal: The fully formed seeds are moved away from the parent plant.
How Water Moves Through a Plant
1. The roots absorb water through the soil.
2. The stem transports water to the leaves.
3. Water evaporates from the leaves.
4. This evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem.

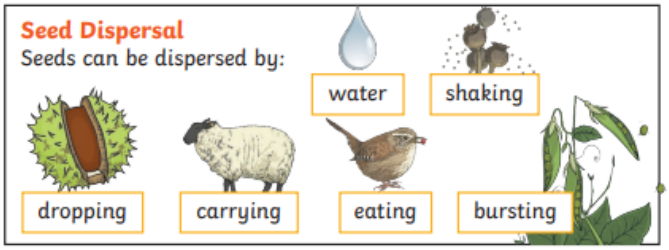
What? (Key Vocabulary)

Stamen	The male parts of the flower—made up of the anther and the filament
Carpel (pistel)	The female parts of the flower. Made up of the stigma, style and ovary
Sepal	Leaf like structures that protect the flower and petals before the open out
Pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma
Germination	When a seed starts to grow
Fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants
Photosynthesis	The process by which green plants use the suns energy from sunlight along with water and carbon dioxide to produce food

Diagrams and Symbols







Investigations

How much water do plants need? The children will be exploring the requirement of plants for life and growth, and how they vary from plant to plant.