St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School
Knowledge Organisers

Year Group: Year 3
Topic: Investigating Plants

	Term	Definition
1	*Roots*	Anchor the plant in the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
2	*Stem*	Transports water and nutrients to different parts of the plant.
3	*Leaves*	The place where photosynthesis takes place.
4	*Petal*	The separate leaves that form the outside part of a flower head and usually attract insects.
5	*Flower*	The part of a plant which allows it to reproduce.
6	*Seed*	Produced the fertilisation ovule, seeds allow a plant to reproduce.
7	*Pollen*	The product of a male part of a plant which allows it to produce seeds.
8	*Ovule*	The egg cell which joins with pollen to produce seeds and allows plants to reproduce.
9	*Stamen*	The male part of a plant. Consists of the **anther** (produces pollen) and the **filament** (which holds the anther up).
10	*Pistil*	The female part of a plant. Made up of the **stigma**, **style** and **ovary** (which contains the egg cells called **ovules**).
11	*Nutrient*	A substance that provides nourishment for growth. All living things need nutrition.
12	*Pollination*	The process by which pollen is transferred to the female parts of the plant which means the plants can make seeds and reproduce.
13	*Fertilisation*	When pollen joins with the ovule (egg), a new seed is created
14	*Seed dispersal*	The movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.
15	*Photosynthesis*	The process by which green plants use the sun's energy from sunlight along with water and carbon dioxide to produce their own food in the form of glucose (sugar).





