

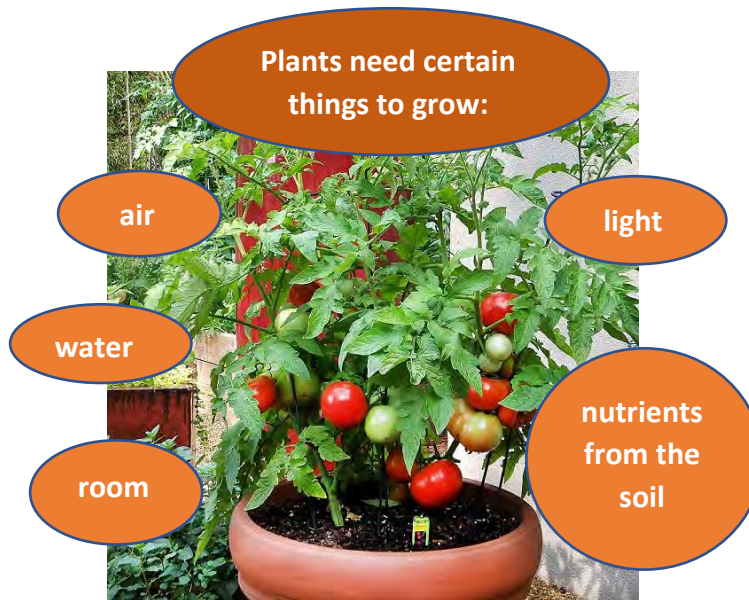
Plants – Year 3

Key vocabulary	
roots	Anchor a plant in place. The roots also absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
stem/trunk	Transports water and nutrients around the plant. It also holds the leaves/flowers up in the air.
leaves	They use sunlight and water to produce the plant's food.
photosynthesis	The way in which plants make food in their leaves.
pollen	This is a very fine powder that is produced by the male part of the flower.
pollination	When pollen is transferred to female parts of a flower. This can be done by wind or insects.
seed formation	Seeds can develop after pollination. They can be found in berries or fruits.
seed dispersal	Seeds can be dispersed in different ways, for example, wind, animals or water.
germination	When a seed sprouts a root and shoot.

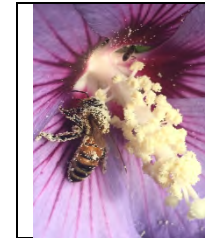
How a plant takes in water



Significant scientists	
<p>Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911)</p> 	Joseph Hooker was a doctor and travelled to many places. He was a plant collector and botanist and brought many plants back to the UK. Joseph was interested in finding out why plants grow in the locations they do.
<p>Professor Monique Simmonds</p> 	Monique Simmonds is the deputy director of science at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. She researches traditional and commercial uses of plants and fungi. Her work involves her promoting plant and fungal-based solutions to global challenges.

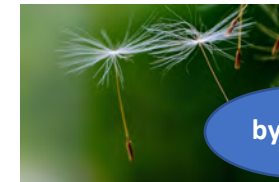


Pollination

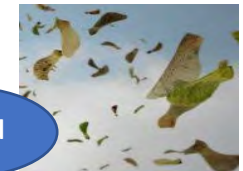


Insects like bees and wasps transfer the pollen from the male part of a flower to the female part of other flowers.

Methods of seed dispersal



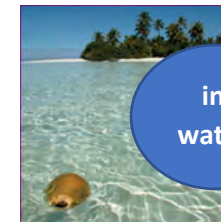
by wind



on animal's fur



by animal's eating them



in water



when the seed pod explodes