	Science	Plants	Year 3	
Key Vocabulary		Key Knowledge	Water Transport in Plants	
WORD	DEFINITION	• =	water evaporates	
Anther:	the part of a stamen that contains the pollen.	Flowers play an important role in the life cycle of the plant.	from the leaves	
Carpel:	female part of the flower – made of stigma, style and ovary.	<ul> <li>The <b>petal</b> is bright and pretty to attract insects.</li> </ul>		
Dispersal (seeds):	the process of distributing seeds over a wide area:	The anther makes pollen and is held up by the filament.	veins carry water into the leaves	
Function:	the natural activity the thing is intended for.	The stigma is sticky to stop the pollen	ETT TO THE	
Fertilisation:	when the pollen and ovary from a flower meet to form a seed.	dropping, and this sits on a tall <b>style</b> to make sure the insect can find it!		
Ovary:	the part of the flower that contains the ovules.	The main stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant are:	water is drawn up the	
Ovule:	these are like eggs – they develop into seeds.	Germination	stem to the leaves	
Pollen:	dust-like powder made in the stamen of a flower.	Seed Growing and		
Pollination:	moving the pollen from the stamen of one flower to the stigma of another.	Dispersal		
Stigma:	part of the carpel that pollen grains attach to during pollination.	Fertilisationa	roots take up water from the soil	
Style:	the middle part of the carpel, connecting the ovary to the stigma.	nd seed formation Pollination	V Elizabeth Morales	
Parts of a Flower		Seed Dispersal		
filament	stigma	Seeds can be dispersed by:  the wind  water  dropping	shaking eating bursting carrying	