



root to different

parts of the plant.

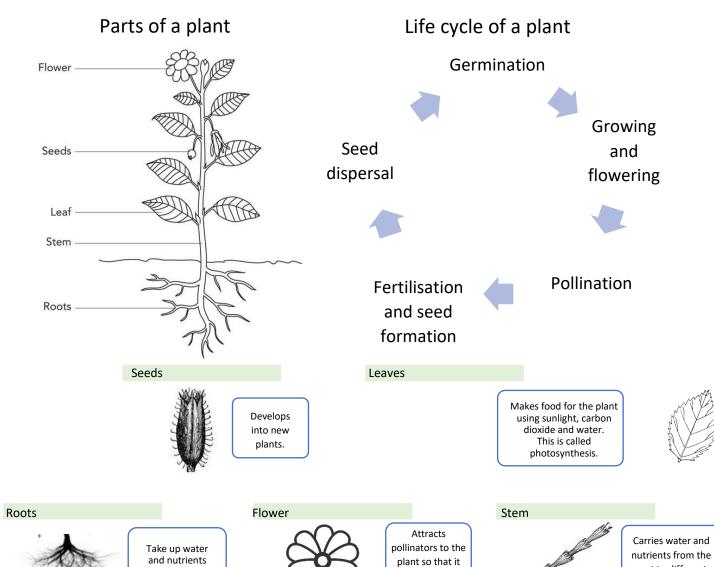
Knowledge Organiser – Plants (Science Year 3)

from the soil.

They 'anchor' the

plant in the soil.

Key	Definition
Vocabulary	
Air	An invisible gas, made
	up of mainly oxygen
	and nitrogen.
Nutrients	Parts of foods that a
	living thing uses to
	survive and grow.
Soil	Substance on the
	surface of the Earth in
	which plants grow,
	made up of pieces of
	rock and humus.
Fertiliser	Substance that is
	added to soil to help
	the growth of plants.
Pollination	When pollen is moved
	from plant to plant to
	produce more plants.
Seed	When seeds are
dispersal	carried away from the
	parent plant.



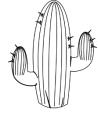
can be fertilised

and produce

seeds.

Adaptations

The cactus has modified leaves so that it can survive in a dry desert. The spines are better at conserving water by limiting evaporation.





The water lily is adapted to have wide, flat leaves which keep the lily afloat.

Seeds need water, oxygen and the right temperature to germinate.



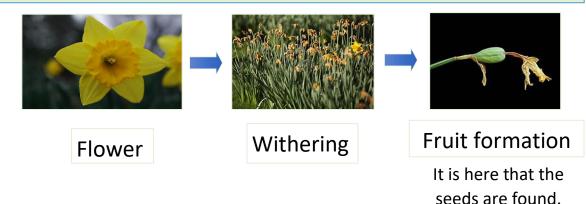
Provides energy for plants to make their own food energy in their leaves. It also provides warmth to help growth.

Plants take in carbon dioxide from the air to use in the process of PHOTOSYNTHESIS. This process gives off oxygen which we use to respire.



Water is used in PHOTOSYNTHESIS to help the plant make its own food. Water moves nutrients from the soil up through its stems and leaves. Water helps plants stay upright.

Pollination is the transfer of pollen from the stamens of one flower to the stigma of another flower of the same type.



Seeds need to be dispersed in order to have space to grow well. There are different ways in which this can happen.

