

Year 3 Science

Summer 1 Unit - Plants

Key Scientific Skills	Year 3 Plants
Ask relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them	
Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests	
Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers	
Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions	
Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar	
Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions	
Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions	
Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes	
Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings	

Progression of Knowledge

Unit	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Plants	Identify and name a variety of common and wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees	Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs into mature plants Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy	Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

Parts of a Plant

- The roots of a plant absorb water from the soil.
- The stem transports water to the leaves.
- Water evaporates from the leaves.
- This evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem.
- The fruit is the part of a flowering plant that contains the seeds.

Parts of a Flower

Lesson Sequence

- Compare the effects of different factors on plant growth
- Describe the functions of different parts of a flowering plant and how they are used in photosynthesis
- Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants
- Understand the pollination and the ways in which seeds are dispersed
- Compare the effect of different factors on plant growth

Parts of a Flower

Life Cycle of a Plant

Rocket Words

fertiliser	substances added to the soil or sprayed on the leaves of plants to keep them well
potassium	a metal that is used in fertilising crops
chlorophyll	captures the sun's rays and creates sugary carbohydrates or energy, which allows the plant to grow
photosynthesis	the process in which green plants use sunlight to make their own food
xylem	carries water from the roots to all parts of the tree or plant
phloem	a tissue where substances can flow up and down to carry the food throughout the plant
anther	the part of a stamen that produces and contains pollen and is usually borne on a stalk
filament	the stalk of a plant stamen that bears the anther
stomata	tiny openings or pores, found mostly on the <u>undersurface</u> of a plant leaf and used for gas exchange
transpiration	the process of water movement in a plant
pollen	a fine powder produced by certain plants
nectar	a liquid produced by the flower of plants

Photosynthesis

Seed Dispersal