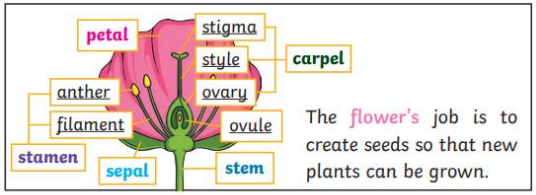
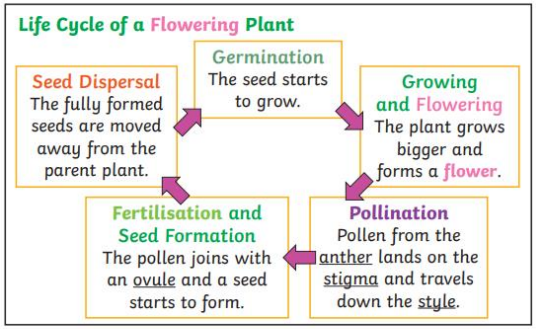
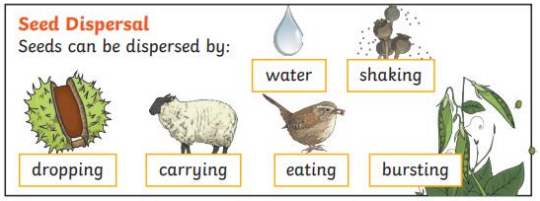
Year 3 Science
Summer 2
Topic: How plants grow

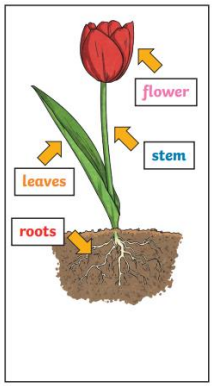
Key Facts

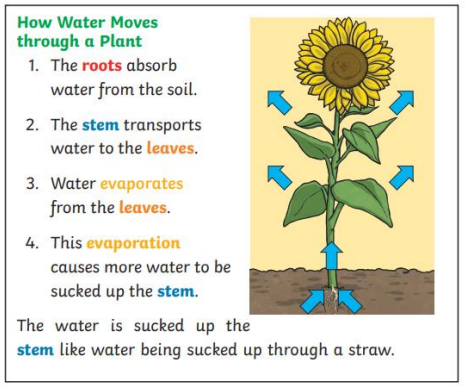


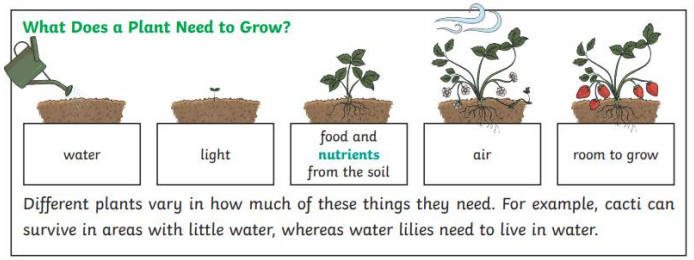




Diagram/Investigations







Key Learning:

- Identify, locate and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- 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.

Know that:

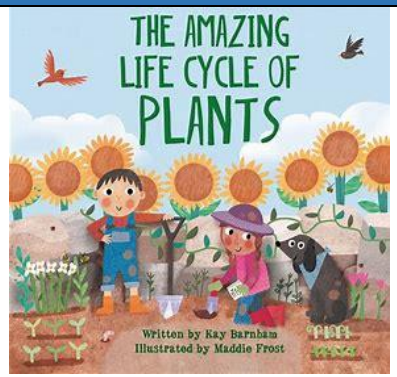
- Roots grow downwards and anchor the plant.
- Nutrients (not food) are taken in through the roots.
- Stems provide support and enable the plant to grow towards the light.
- Plants make their own food in the leaves using energy from the sun.
- Flowers attract insects to aid pollination. Pollination is when pollen is transferred between plants by insects, birds, other animals and the wind.
- Seeds are formed after the flowers are pollinated. Many flowers produce fruits which protect the seed and/or aid seed dispersal. Seed dispersal, by a variety of methods, helps ensure that new plants survive.

Prior Learning:

In year 2, children learned:

- How do seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants?
- Find out and describe how plants need water, light and suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.
- Can you name the parts of a flowering plant and trees?
- What do plants need to grow well?
- What plants can you find by our school?
- Can you identify and name common wild and garden plants (deciduous and evergreen trees)

Books to support/ Enrichment Opportunities:



Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Key word	Definition
Fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants
petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
Stamen	The male parts of the flower. The stamen is made up of the anther and the filament.
Filament	To hold up the anther
Anther	To make the pollen
Carpel (pistil)	The female parts of the flower. Made up of stigma, style and ovary.
Ovary	Contains ovules, which are part of the flower that gets fertilised and eventually become a new seed.
Sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
pollination	When pollen is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
pollinator	Animals or insects whichh carry pollen between plants, eg birds, insects
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
Seed dispersal	A method of moving seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.