



## Knowing More, Remembering More

### Remembering previous learning

**What is a plant?** A plant is a living thing that usually grows in soil.

**What are the main parts of a plant?** Some plants have roots, a stem, leaves and flowers.

**What happens to a plant when it grows?** The stem will grow in length. It will grow new leaves. The roots will become longer.

Some plants will grow flowers.

**What do plants need to grow and stay healthy?** Water, light and a suitable temperature.

**What happens if plants do not have water and light?** They may become weak and not grow properly.

**Where do you find seeds?** Inside the fruit or on the outside of the fruit of a plant.

## In this unit, children will:

- 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.

## Working Scientifically:

- 3.1 Ask questions and understand there are different enquiry types they could use to answer them.
- 3.3 Make relevant predictions.
- 3.4 Identify what they will change, observe and keep the same.
- 3.5 With support, set up simple practical enquiries.
- 3.6 Begin to use scientific equipment to make observations.
- 3.8 Gather and record data in different ways to help answer questions.
- 3.9 Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts, and tables.
- 3.10 Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations.
- 3.12 Use results, findings or observations to answer questions.
- 3.13 Make simple conclusions.

## Key Learning Steps:

1. Parts of a plant and their functions
  2. Plant dissection
  3. Plant - plant growth
  4. Plant - plant growth
  5. The stem and water transportation
  6. Looking at seeds
  7. Reproductive parts in plants
  8. Pollination
  9. Seed dispersal
  10. Life cycle of plants
- Later in the term - Plants  
B - plant growth findings

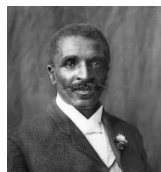
## Key Vocabulary:

- germination
- petals
- stamen
- pistil
- reproductive organs
- pollinators
- wind dispersal
- animal dispersal
- water dispersal
- explosion dispersal
- seed dispersal
- life cycle
- pollination
- water transportation
- seed coating
- leaf
- stem
- roots
- flower
- soil
- dissection
- seed
- scales
- seedling

## Key Scientists:

### Classic

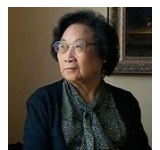
**George Carver Washington (1861 - 1943)**  
American botanist, a former slave who promoted alternative crop growths to cotton.



### Contemporary

#### Tu Youyou

Chinese botanist who discovered treatment for malaria using medicines from plants.



## Knowing More, Remembering More

### Knowing more in Y3

**What is the function of the roots?** Roots absorb water from the soil and hold the plant in place.

**What is the function of the stem?** The stem carries water to different parts of the plant.

**What is the function of the leaves?** The leaves absorb sunlight to make food for the plant.

**What is the function of the flower?** Flowers help the plant to reproduce and create new life.

**How does water get to the leaves of a plant?** There are small tubes inside the stem that transport the water to them.

**What is germination?** Germination is the process of a seed breaking its coating and sending out its first leaves and shoots.

**What do seeds need to germinate?** Water.

**What are the male parts of a plant and what does it produce?** The stamen is the male parts of a plant. It produces pollen.

**What is the female part of a plant and what does it produce?** The pistil is the female parts of a plant. It contains the eggs.

**What is pollination?** Pollination is the transfer of pollen from the male part of a flowering plant to the female part (egg) of a plant so that the plant can reproduce.

**Why is pollination important?** So that a plant can reproduce.

**What is seed dispersal?** How seeds move away from the parent plant ready for the life cycle to begin again.

**What are the most common types of seed dispersal?** Wind, water, animals and explosion.

**What are the stages in a plant's life cycle?**

