



What I should already know:

The main parts of plants—roots, stem/trunk, leaf and flower.

Plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

Deciduous trees lose their leaves in Autumn every year.

Evergreen trees have green leaves all year round.

Seeds and bulbs grow in to mature plants.

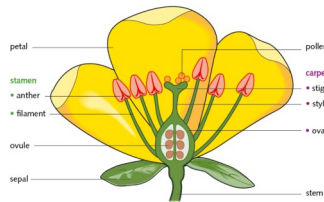
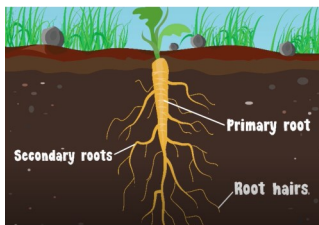
By the end of this unit I will know:

The functions of the different parts of plants (roots, stem/trunk, leaf and flower) and how these relate to their appearance and structure.

How water and nutrients are absorbed and transported in plants.

The leaf is important in making food for the plant.

The different parts of the flower and their roles in plant reproduction and the life cycle of a flowering plant.



Investigation:

What do flowers have in common?

Are all roots the same?

How are seeds dispersed?

Can plants survive without leaves?

YEAR 3: How does your garden grow?

Science: Biology



Working Scientifically

Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.



Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.

Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.

Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.

Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.

Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.

Vocabulary

Carpels	The female parts of a flower which consist of the stigma, style and ovary .
Flower	The seed-bearing part of a plant consisting of the stamens and the carpels. It is usually brightly coloured.
Germination	When a seed begins to put out roots and shoots to sprout or grow.
Leaf	The usually flat part of a plant that makes food for the plant.
Nutrients	Substance that is essential for life and growth.
Petals	Part of a flower which are coloured and shaped to attract insect pollination.
Roots	The part of the plant that grows into the ground, anchors it and takes up water and nutrients.
seed	The small part that is made by flowers and from which a new plant can grow.
Seed dispersal	The seeds are distributed away from the parent plant to avoid competition for light, space and water. They can be dispersed by wind, animals, water or self-dispersal .
Sepals	Part of the plant which protects the flower bud as it develops.
Stamens	Each stamen made up of an anther and a filament . These are the male parts where pollen is produced. Pollen is transferred to the female parts of the flower during the process of pollination . Transfer can be by wind or animals (usually insects); in this module the focus will be on insect pollination.
Stem/trunk	The part of a plant that supports the branches, leaves and flowers. It helps to take water and nutrients around the plant.

Seed Dispersal

Plants need to disperse their seeds away from themselves to stop overcrowding and to create new colonies. Nearly all seeds are produced within 'fruits'. These fruits enable seeds to be dispersed in a variety of ways. Click on a dispersal method to see how this happens.

Wind

Bursting

Shakers

Water

Catching a lift

Animal food

Drop and roll

