



**What I should already know:**

The main parts of a plant—root, stem/trunk, leaf and flower.

Water and nutrients are absorbed and transported through the roots and stem.

The leaf makes food for the plant.

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

**By the end of this unit I will know:**

Deciduous trees change greatly through the year whereas ever-green plants change less dramatically.

Seeds, berries and flowers are visible on different plants throughout the year according to their different life cycles.

How the variety of plant life around school changes across the school year.

The variety of flying insects that visit the plants throughout the year.

The complete life cycle of a sunflowers by growing sunflower seeds themselves.



**YEAR 3: Our Changing World**

**Science: Biology and Natural Science**



**Working Scientifically**

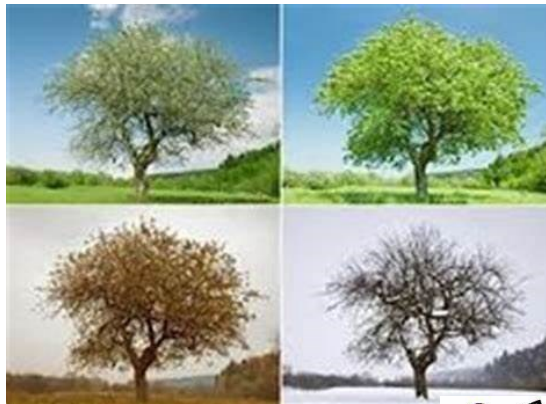
Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.



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

Curriculum statement:

Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.



**Vocabulary**

Bumble bee	A hairy social bee which flies with a loud hum, living in small colonies in holes underground
Deciduous	A tree or shrub that sheds its leaves annually
Evergreen	A plant or tree that retains green leaves all year round
Flower	The seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by brightly coloured petals and green sepals
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism
Honey bee	A bee that collects nectar and pollen, produces wax and honey and lives in large communities such as a hive
Nectar	A sugary fluid secreted within flowers to encourage pollination by insects and other animals, collected by bees to make into honey
Pollen	Fine, yellow powder made by the anthers of flowering plants to help them make new plants
Pollination	The movement of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a plant so that new seeds will be produced
Season	The four divisions of the year: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter
Seasonal change	The variations of the seasons throughout the year
Seed	Small part that is made by flowers and from which a new plant can grow
Seed head	Part of a flower or fruit that contains seeds
Seedling	A young plant
Soil type	The three primary types of soil are sand, silt and clay

**Investigation:**

How do leaves change through the year?

How do sunflower seeds and plants grow and change over time?