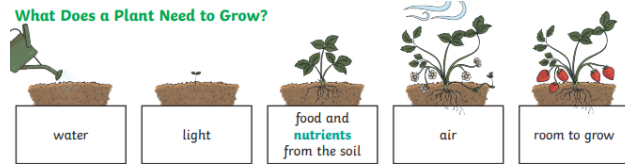
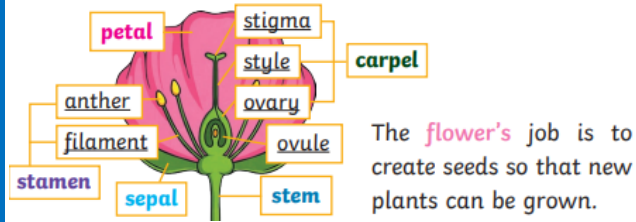




What I should already know

- Sticky knowledge from Year 1 and 2
- What plants need to grow and stay healthy
- Common structure of plants



Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.

Working Scientifically

- compare the effect of different factors on plant growth, for example, the amount of light, the amount of fertiliser;
- discover how seeds are formed by observing the different stages of plant life cycles over a period of time;
- look for patterns in the structure of fruits that relate to how the seeds are dispersed.
- observe how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into coloured water and observing how water travels up the stem to the flowers.

Sticky Knowledge

- ◆ 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

Vocabulary

Roots	anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients.
Stem	holds plants up and carries water and nutrients to the leaves.
Leaves	make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide.
Petal	brightly coloured part of the plant that attracts insects to pollinate.
Flower	the part of a plant which makes seeds and allows it to reproduce
Pollen	product of male part of a plant which allows it to produce seeds.
Ovule	egg cell which joins with pollen to produce seeds and allows plants to reproduce
Stamen	male part of a plant made up of the anther and filament. The anther produces pollen and the filament which holds up the anther.
Carpel	the female part of a plant. Made up of the stigma, style and ovary (which contains the egg cells called ovules)
Pollination	the process by which pollen is transferred from the male anther to the female stigma which means the plants can make seeds and reproduce.
Fertilisation	when the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
Seed dispersal	the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.
Germination	when a seed starts to grow.