

Summer Term 2023-2024

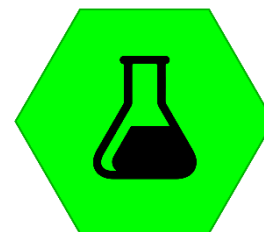
Enquiry Question: What do plants need to grow healthily?

Why this/why now?

During our history lessons, we will discover how the banks of the River Nile are the most fertile and therefore are the most heavily populated parts of Egypt historically. The knowledge that the children will acquire builds on what they learnt about how plants grow in Year 2 and prepares them for learning about life cycles in Year 5.

How does this link to the National Curriculum?

Year 3 Programme of Study – Plants



Science

We will be scientists by:

- ✓ Identifying and describing the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- ✓ Exploring 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.
- ✓ Investigating the way in which water is transported within plants
- ✓ Exploring the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

Are there any trips and/or links to the school?

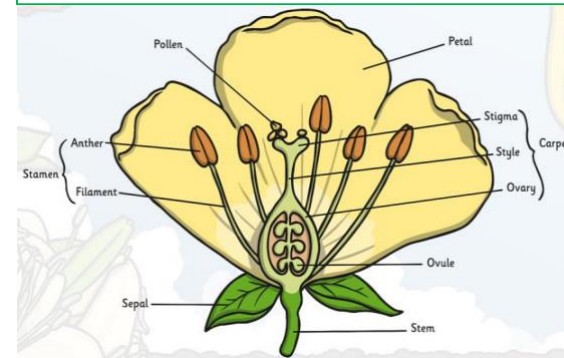
The children will be able to see for themselves how plants change and develop in our edible garden at the school.

How will this unit of work be assessed?

Through observation during practical work, work in books and floor books and Plicker tests.

How will the learning journey be evidenced?

In books and floor books through writing and photographs of practical investigations



Character Muscles



Problem-solving

Questioning

Self-control

Things to do with my family:

Explore BBC Bitesize- [KS2 Science - BBC Bitesize](#)

Do some gardening or grow a plant on your windowsill.

Have a discussion about the food on your plates. Would we have any food if we didn't have plants?

Look for seeds towards the end of summer. Can you tell how they were dispersed?

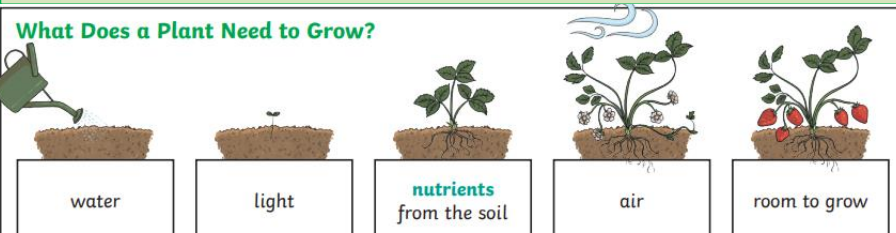
Links to other subjects

The children will discover the importance of plants in our Ancient Egypt lessons.

The Knowledge (these are the key bits of information!)

Key Knowledge

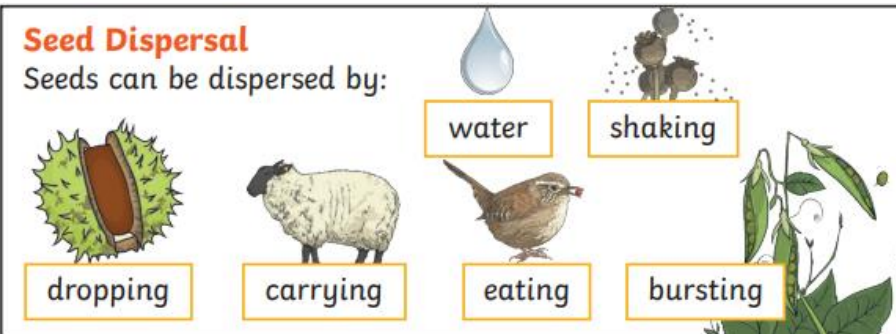
What Does a Plant Need to Grow?



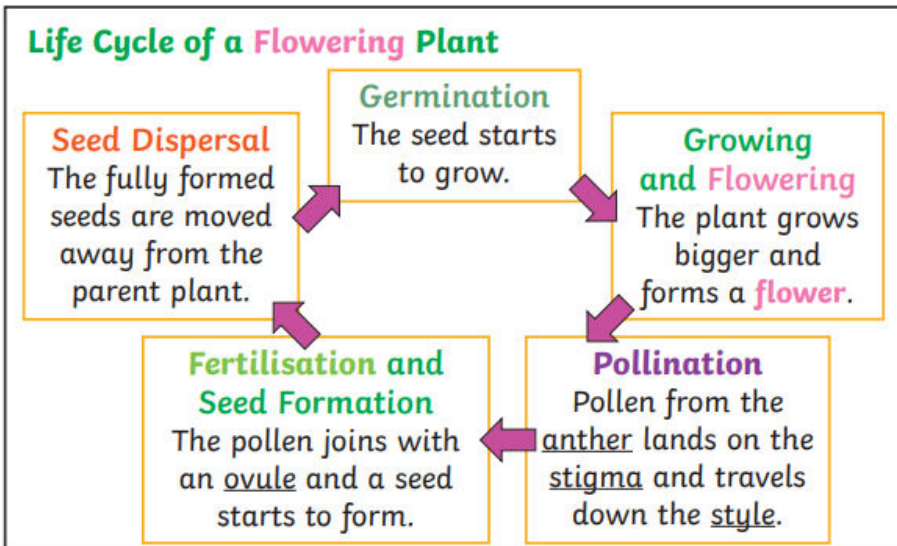
water light nutrients from the soil air room to grow

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.

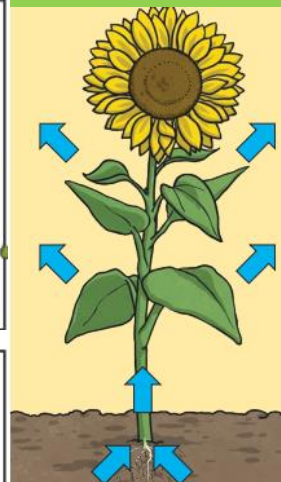
Seed Dispersal
Seeds can be dispersed by:



dropping carrying eating bursting



Explore more at: https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/animals-and-nature/plants/?msc_lkid=ff4c5e1dc4c411ec8c6f1717a8818077



How Water Moves through a Plant

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.

Key Vocabulary

roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves. A trunk is the stem of a tree.
leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.
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.
pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
Seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.