Year 3 Plants

| Week | NC objectives | REMEMBER | KNOW |
|------|---|---|--|
| | | (prior knowledge) | (new knowledge) |
| 1 | | Observe and describe how seeds and | To know: |
| 2 | Plants | bulbs grow into mature plants. (Y2 - | |
| 3 | Pupils should be taught to: | Plants) | Many plants, but not all, have roots, |
| 4 | identify and describe the | | stems/trunks, leaves and |
| 5 | functions of different parts of | Find out and describe how plants need | flowers/blossom. |
| 6 | flowering plants: roots, | water, light and a suitable temperature | |
| | stem/trunk, leaves and flowers | to grow and stay healthy. (Y2 - Plants) | |
| | explore the requirements of | | |
| | plants for life and growth (air, | | The roots absorb water and nutrients |
| | light, water, nutrients from soil, | | from the soil and anchor the plant in |
| | and room to grow) and how they | | place. |
| | vary from plant to plant | | |
| | investigate the way in which | | |
| | water is transported within | | |
| | • | | The stem transports water and |
| | plants | | nutrients/minerals around the plant and |
| | explore the part that flowers | | holds the leaves and flowers up in the air |
| | play in the life cycle of flowering | | to enhance photosynthesis, pollination |
| | plants, including pollination, | | and seed dispersal. |
| | seed formation and seed | | |
| | dispersal | | |
| | | | |
| | | | The leaves absorb sunlight and carbon |
| | | | dioxide (with water from the roots) to |

| | produce the plant's food (via photosynthesis). |
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| | Some plants produce flowers which enable the plant to reproduce sexually. Pollen, which is produced by the male part of the flower, is transferred to the female part of other flowers (pollination) |
| | To know the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) by investigating what plants need to grow well. To know that seeds/bulbs require the right conditions to germinate and grow o Different plants require different conditions for germination and growth. |
| | Seeds contain enough food for the plant's initial growth |

| Vocabulary | Prior knowledge vocabulary growth, germinate, light, temperature reproduce, lifecycle ,deciduous, evergreen, tree, leaf, flower (blossom), petals, fruit, bulb, seed, roots, stem, | New vocabulary air, water, transportation, nutrients, soil, reproduction, seed formation, seed dispersal, pollination | |
|------------|--|---|--|
| | | This forms seeds, sometimes contained in berries or fruits which are then dispersed in different ways. Seed dispersal improves a plants chances of successful reproduction | |
| | | observing the transport of food colouring through a flower stem. To know that flowering plants have specific adaptations which help it to carry out pollination, fertilisation and seed production | |