### Jeavons Wood Primary School – Science Knowledge Organiser

## **Topic: Plants**

Year: 3

**Strand: Biology** 

# Big Question: What does a plant need to live? Why are there different parts of a flowering plant?

#### What should I already know?

\*Children should know how to identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees

\*They should be able to identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

\*Children should be taught to observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants

\* Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a

suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

### What will I know by the end of the Unit?

The	*Attract bees and other insects so that they can				
functions of	collect pollen to make seeds.				
the different	*The seeds are then able to grow to make new				
parts of	plants. This is called germination.				
flowering	*Leaves use carbon dioxide and sunlight to				
plants	make food for the plant				
la can ca	*The stem carries water and other nutrients				
	from the roots to the rest of the plant Leaves				
flower 2500	use this water to make food *The stem also				
	helps to keep the plant upright so that the				
seed	suplight cap reach it assign *The roots help to				
leaf 🔊	'anchor' the plant in the soil. They also absorb				
stem	water and nutrients from the soil for the store to				
roots	water and nutrients from the solitor the stem to				
M/hat da					
what do	*air				
different	*water				
plants need					
to grow?	*nutrients from the soil				
	*room to grow				
	*suitable temperature				
	The amount of each of these may vary				
and the second	depending on the type of plant. For example,				
	cacti need less water than other plants.				
How is	*Water is absorbed from the soil by the roots.				
water	*It is then transported from the roots to the				
transported	stem and then to the rest of the plant.				
withinplants?					
How do	*The flower's job is to create seeds so that new				
flowers help	plants can grow.				
in the life	*Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther				
cycle of	is transferred to the stigma by bees and other				
flowering	insects.				
plants	*The pollen then travels down and meets the				
	ovule. When this happens, seeds are formed -				
	this is called fertilisation.				
	*Seeds are then dispersed so that germination				
L	can begin again.				
Stigma	Anther — germination				
Style	Filament -				
	Petal pollination				
Ovary —					
	Sepal (1)				
	Ovule fertilisation				
	€. <sup>12</sup>				
	seed dispersal				

absorbsoak up or take inantherthe part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollenbulba root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plantClimatesections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.deciduousa tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every yeardispersedscattered, separated, or spread through a large areaevergreena tree or bush which has green leaves all the year roundfertilisationin plants, where pollen meets the ovule to form a seedfertilisera substance that is added to soil in order to make plants grow more successfullyflowerthe part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stemfruitsomething which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance that you can eatgerminationif a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to growleaf/leavesthe series of changes that an animal or plant pases through from the beginning of its life until its deathmatureWhen something matures, it is fully developednutrientssubstances that help plants and animals to growovulea fine powder produced by flowers which fertilises rootspollinationTo pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects rootsthe parts of a plant that grow under the ground seedthe same species flowers so they produce seedspollinationTo pollinate a plant or cold somethin	Vocabulary				
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surroundings and are not looked after by people	wild	animals or plants that live or grow in natural			
		surroundings and are not looked after by people			

Where will my learning go next?

**In Yr 5:** To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants. Year 5 will be dissecting and labelling parts of the flower in order to describe the processes of pollination, fertilisation, and seed dispersal in the life cycle of flowering plants. The life cycle of non-flowering plants.

Jeavons Wood – Science Knowledge Organiser						
Topic: Plants Yea			ar:3 Strand:Biology		y	
Big Question: What does a plant need to live?						
Why are there different parts of a flowering plant?						
Question 1: Tick <b>ONE</b> thing all the seeds <b>must</b> have to <b>start</b> to grow. light	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 7: This diagram shows the life cycle of a plant. Which box shows where germination happens?		e Start of unit:	End of unit:
water				11-		
salt				1 2		
soil			seed dispersal			
			С	A		
Question 2: Which of these best describe the function of roots (tick two)?	Start of unit:	End of unit:	pollination B flower grows			
to make seeds						
to absorb water and nutrients						
to anchor the plant in the ground						
to attract bees and insects						
			Question 8: Some	wild flowers have	Start of	End of
Question 3: Write down the numbers 1-4 to show the order in which parts of a plant grow	Start of unit:	End of unit:	petals with bright of they are pretty	colours because	unit:	unit:
leaves grow			to attract birds and	d bees		
the stem grows			they have ALL beer	n placed in dye		
roots grow			the sun makes the	m bright		
the flower grows						
		·	Question 9: Birds a	nd insects are		

important for plant growth

two): fertilisation pollination germination seed dispersal

because they help with .... (tick

Question 4: Which part of the	Start of	End of
plant makes new food?	unit:	unit:
leaf		
flower		
roots		
stem		

Question 5: A flower has just grown on a plant. What is the next stage of the life cycle?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
fertilisation		
pollination		
germination		
seed dispersal		

Question 6: A stick of celery is placed in red water. What will happen next?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
nothing		
it will grow roots		
the leaves will turn red		



Start of

unit:

End of

unit: