



Year 3 Science Skills and Knowledge Organiser Investigating Plants

Key Knowledge and Skills	Working scientifically	Key Vocabulary	Key Questions
<p>To identify parts of flowering plants</p> <p>To identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers</p> <p>To describe why healthy roots and a healthy stem are needed for plants to grow</p> <p>To recognise that the leaves of a plant are associated with healthy growth and more specifically nutrition</p> <p>To recognise that plants need light, water and warmth and healthy leaves, roots and stems in order to grow well</p> <p>To know that water travels from the roots up the stem</p> <p>To 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</p> <p>To know that plants make their own food</p> <p>To know that fertilisers contain minerals</p> <p>To understand that plants absorb minerals from the soil (Teacher Note: plants create their own food using sunlight, water and carbon dioxide, they do not absorb food from the soil)</p> <p>To describe how changes to light and fertiliser affect plant growth</p> <p>To explain that differences in plant growth are due to the amount of light and/or water</p>	<p>asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</p> <p>observing closely, using simple equipment</p> <p>performing simple tests</p> <p>identifying and classifying</p> <p>using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions</p> <p>gathering and recording data to help in answering questions</p>	<p>Transport- describes the water, minerals and nutrients travelling from one part of the plant to another.</p> <p>Nutrients – a substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.</p> <p>Growth- the process of increasing in size.</p> <p>Pollen- this is a very fine powder that is produced by the male part of the flower.</p> <p>Pollination- when pollen is transferred to the female parts of the flower by insets or the wind.</p> <p>Seed formation- seeds can develop after pollination. They can be found in berries or fruits.</p> <p>Seed dispersal- seeds can be dispersed in</p>	<p>What do plants need to stay alive?</p> <p>What is the job of the leaves?</p> <p>How does water travel through a plant?</p> <p>How do plants make their own food?</p> <p>What factors affect the health and growth of a plant?</p> <p>What is the life- cycle of a plant?</p> <p>What is the role of bees and insects in pollination?</p>



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<p>To investigate the way in which water is transported within plants</p> <p>To describe how the stem has a role in support and nutrition (transport of water)</p> <p>To explain why healthy roots and a healthy stem are needed for plants to grow</p> <p>To explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal</p> <p>To describe why plants need flowers</p> <p>To sequence pictures to show the life cycle of a plant</p> <p>To describe how pollen and seeds are dispersed</p> <p>To explain the role of bees and insects in pollination</p> <p>To describe the processes of pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal</p> <p>To compare the roots of different plants</p>		<p>different ways, for example, wind, animals or water.</p> <p>Photosynthesis- the way in which plants make food in their leaves.</p> <p>Roots- anchor a plant in place. The roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil.</p> <p>Reproduction-the production of offspring; the action or process of copying something.</p>	
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