


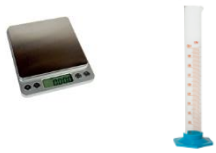




St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year Three Knowledge Organiser – Summer One – Science - Plants

What we will be learning	Key Vocabulary and Glossary	
<p>Week 1 -6 I know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The parts of a plant and their functions · How to dissect a plant into its different parts · How to carry out an experiment to find out the best way to help a plant to grow · Three things a plant needs for a healthy growth · How water is transported from the soil to different parts of the plant · That seeds need the right temperature and water to grow · How to name and label the reproductive parts in a plant · How to explain pollination and seed dispersal · How to explain the life cycle of a plant 	leaf	– absorbs sunlight to make food for the plant
	stem	– carries water to different parts of the plant
	roots	– absorb water and nutrients from the soil and hold the plant in place
	flower	– helps the plant to reproduce and create new life
	soil	– contains water and nutrients that plants use to grow and stay healthy
	germination	– the process of a seed breaking its coating and sending out its first leaves and roots
	pollination	– the transfer of pollen from the male part of a plant to the female part of a plant
	seed dispersal	– the movement of seeds away from the parent plant by wind, animal, water or seed explosion
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants are made up of different parts, which have different functions. • The roots absorb water from the soil and hold the plant in place. • The stem carries water to different parts of the plant. • The leaves absorb sunlight to make food for the plant. • The flowers help the plant to reproduce and create new life. 	pollination	– the transfer of pollen from the male part of a plant to the female part of a plant
	pollen	– tiny grains made in the male part of a plant
	stamen	– the male parts of a flowering plant
	pistil	– the female parts of a flowering plant
	pollinators	– animals which are used by plants to transfer pollen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dissection is the method of separating something into its parts. • The roots absorb water from the soil and hold the plant in place. • The stem carries water to different parts of the plant. • The leaves absorb sunlight to make food for the plant. • The flowers help the plant to reproduce and create new life. 		<p>I can plan an experiment to test whether the number of seeds in one plant pot affects the growth of the plants. I know that the conditions for growth, such as light, water and temperature will remain the same throughout the experiment.</p> <p> Independent variable (what will change) – the number of seeds within the plant pots.</p> <p>Dependent variable (what will be measured) – the height of the plants once they have grown.</p> <p></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stages in a plant's life are called its life cycle. • Some plants start as a seed, which germinates under the right conditions. • A germinated seed grows roots and shoots, which then grow leaves. • As plants grow, they produce flowers and can reproduce through pollination. • Once a seed is produced it can be dispersed to start the life cycle again. 		<p>Controlled variables (what is kept the same) – the size of the plant pots, the mass of soil, the size and type of seeds used, the position of the pots and the volume and frequency of watering</p> <p></p> <p>I will correctly measure the mass of soil and volume of water that I will use. I will use scales to measure the mass of the soil in grams. I will use a measuring cylinder to measure the volume of water in millilitres</p> <p></p>