

Science: Plants



structure - flowering plants, roots, stem/ trunk, leaves, Flowers.

function - nutrition, support, reproduction, makes own food.

requirements for life and growth - air, light, water, nutrients from the soil, room to grow, fertiliser.

life cycle - flowers pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal

Prior Knowledge

- Sort things that are living and those that are not such as a rock and grass.
- Identify common wild and garden plants such as daisy, dandelion and clover,
- Identify deciduous and evergreen trees. Know that deciduous lose their leaves annually, such as an oak tree. Evergreen keep their leaves throughout the year, such as holly trees and pine trees.
- Know the structure of common flowering plants, including trees (including leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, bulbs, seeds, stem, trunks and branches)
- Know that seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.
- Plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.
- Plants and animals depend on each other to survive.

Most children will know:

- The petals on a flower are usually bright - this is to attract bees and other insects so that they can collect pollen to make seeds.
- The seeds are then able to grow to make new plants. This is called germination.
- Leaves use carbon dioxide and sunlight to make food for the plant.
- The stem carries water and other nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant. Leaves use this water to make food.
- The stem also helps to keep the plant upright so that the sunlight can reach it easier.
- The roots help to 'anchor' the plant in the soil. They also absorb water and nutrients from the soil for the stem to carry to the rest of the plant

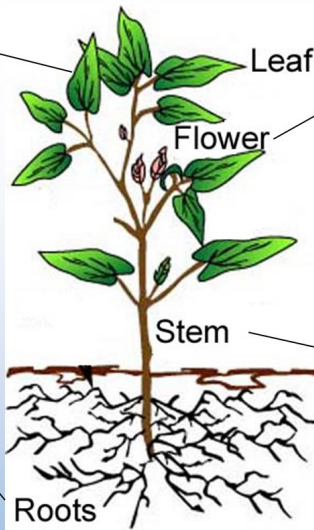
Some children will explain:

Pollination - Pollination is when pollen grains are transferred from the male anther (stamen) of a flower to the female part (stigma). This leads to fertilisation and the production of seeds. Pollination is essential for plant reproduction.

- **Seed dispersal** - The main methods of seed dispersal are:
- **Wind:** seeds are light and blow away from the parent plant.
- **Animal:** fruits are eaten and seeds dispersed in animal droppings or carried away on their bodies.
- **Water:** seeds which float and can be carried away by water.

• The site of food production for the plant using:

- Sunlight
- Carbon dioxide
- Chlorophyll



• Coloured and scented to attract insects

• Contain the reproductive parts of the plant

• Supports the plant

• Carries food water and nutrients to the rest of the plant

• Anchor the plant to the ground.

• Absorb water and nutrients from the soil





Year 3 Spring Two
History The Iron Age - Celtic Britain



Prior knowledge:

- ◆ They will use their understanding of history to help compare the way the Celts lived with people from other historical time periods.

Key Stage 1—Great Fire of London 1666 and Medieval Britain: Rockingham Castle 1066.

Most children will:

- ◆ Explain that the Celts were people who lived in tribes during the 'Iron age'.
- ◆ Know that it is called the Iron age because this was when iron ore was discovered — the people turned it into iron.
- ◆ Know that the Celts used the iron for tools and weapons as it was strong.
- ◆ Know that Celtic tribes lived in roundhouses on top of a hill fort.
- ◆ Know that Celts were farmers. For example, they grew vegetables and kept cows, pigs, sheep and goats for their meat, milk, cheese or skin.
- ◆ Explain that to protect themselves in battle, they would paint over their skin with blue woad - this was thought to be like a magical shield to protect them and scare their enemy.

Some children will know:

- ◆ What it would be like inside a roundhouse, for example, benches to sit on, eat, socialise and sleep. A fire in the centre to give warmth, light and heat for cooking.
- ◆ Explain that to protect themselves, Celtic tribes built themselves strongly defended hill forts. They were like small towns. A hill fort is built on hilltops and were surrounded by huge banks of soil and ditches to make it difficult for their enemies to attack.

Vocabulary

Celts	A collection of tribes with origins in central Europe that shared a similar
roundhouse	A common home built in Celtic Britain made from natural materials in a round shape with one door and no windows.
hill fort	Is a defensive structure in Celtic time protecting their homes on a hill. Usually surrounded by wooden walls and steep ditches.
woad	A blue dye made from plants. Celtic warriors wore this to battle to protect themselves and to scare the enemy.