**SCIENCE WEEKLY PLANNING SHEET - PLANTS**

**Term: Autumn 1 Year: 3**

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| **Week 4**  **Focus: How is water transported?**  *SE 1 observation over time*  Show the children a white flower and put it into a cup of water with blue food colouring (this needs to be done at the beginning of the lesson as it will take around 1 hour to change colour). Explain that we are going to put the flower to one side for now and discuss what is happening later on in the lesson.  Children are to complete their diary (day 3) for the broad bean seeds. What changes have they noticed? If there are no changes, why do they think that is?  Next, show the children the two plants from last week’s experiment. Ask ‘can you notice any differences between them?’ ‘Can you distinguish between which one has been in the cupboard and which one has been in the light?’ Discuss as a class their thoughts.  Ask the children where they think the water goes when they water a plant. Give the children a large piece of paper for them to draw or write their ideas down in their pairs. Show the video clip of how water is transported around a plant.  [**https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks1-ks2-ivys-plant-workshop-how-does-water-get-from-the-roots-to-the-leaves/zdtfjhv**](https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks1-ks2-ivys-plant-workshop-how-does-water-get-from-the-roots-to-the-leaves/zdtfjhv)  **Children are to look at the flower from the beginning of the lesson. What has happened? How has this happened? Discuss.**  **Children are to complete activity sheet on how water is transported around a plant.**  **Outcome: Children will have a growing understanding of the needs of a plant to grow and keep healthy and how plants take in water.**  **Resources:**  Food colouring, clear plastic containers, white flowers |

**PLANTS**

S**eed** - the part of a plant which can grow into a new plant.

**Bulb** - a plant bud that begins to grow underground

**Stem**  - the main stalk of a plant that develops buds and shoots and usually grows above ground.

**Leaf** - one of the usually flat green parts that grow from a plant stem and that functions mainly in making food

**Roots** - hold the plant in the ground and keep it upright. They also take water and food from the soil.

P**etal** - the coloured part of a flower that attracts insects and birds to pollinate the flowers

**Pollination** is the process that allows plants to reproduce

**Seed dispersal** - the way seeds get from the parent plant to a new place

**Nutrients** - a substance that is needed for healthy growth, development, and functioning

**Fertilisation –** happenswhen pollen reaches the flower and it is fertilised to make seeds