

Year 3: Plants Knowledge Mat

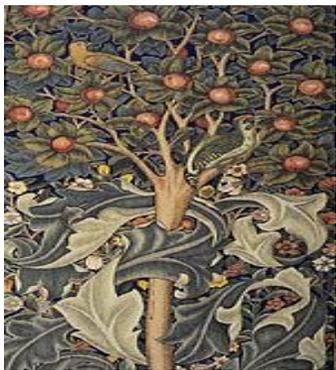
Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about plants
roots	The root is the part of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil.		<input type="checkbox"/> Trees are more than just part of our natural landscape. They provide shelter and food for wildlife.
stem	The stem is the plant axis that bears buds and shoots with leaves.		<input type="checkbox"/> Trees absorb carbon dioxide and produce breathable air.
nutrients	Nutrients are the food the plant wants. Most of the plant's nutrients comes from the soil.		<input type="checkbox"/> A large tree can consume 100 gallons of water out of the ground in one day.
pollination	Pollination is the act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.		<input type="checkbox"/> Not only do trees provide shade in the summer, but they serve as a windbreak in the winter too.
		Important facts to know by the end of the plant topic	<input type="checkbox"/> The oldest known living tree is 4,800 years old.
seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Know the function of the different parts of the flowering plant. <input type="checkbox"/> Identify and know the names of: stem; roots; leaves and flowers. <input type="checkbox"/> Know what a plant needs to grow. <input type="checkbox"/> Know that light, air, water, nutrients from soil are all important for plant growth. <input type="checkbox"/> Find out how water is transported within a plant. <input type="checkbox"/> Know the part that flowers play in the life cycle of a flowering plant. <input type="checkbox"/> Know about pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Trees are able to communicate and defend themselves against attacking insects.
fertiliser	Fertilisers are used to increase the rate of a plant's growth.		<input type="checkbox"/> Several centuries ago in Holland, tulips were more valuable than gold.
seed formation	A seed is a small baby plant enclosed in a covering called the seed coat, usually with some stored food.		<input type="checkbox"/> Some plants such as orchids do not need soil to grow-they get all of their nutrients from the air.
stigma	The stigma is usually sticky and receives pollen.		<input type="checkbox"/> Broccoli is actually a flower.
anther	The stamen has a pollen producing structure at the end which is called the anther.		
soil	The soil has water and nutrients that a plant needs to grow healthily.		

Year 3 Botanical drawings (William Morris and Georgia O'Keefe)



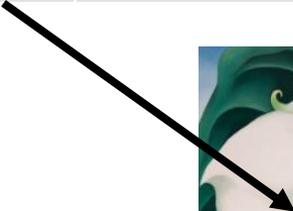
WILLIAM MORRIS

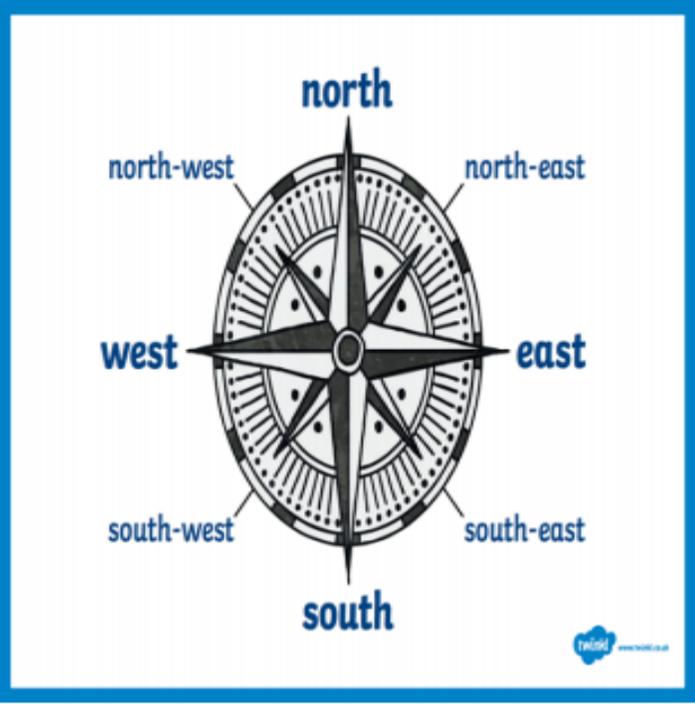
William Morris	A British textile designer. Morris carefully observed nature to influence his designs.
Textile	A type of cloth or woven fabric.
London	The capital city of the United Kingdom. William Morris lived in London for the majority of his life.
Pattern	A repeated design.
Hand printed	Put on a surface by hand rather than by machine.
Embroidery	Decorating fabric and materials with thread
Tapestry	Tapestries are a form of textile art, which are traditionally hand woven on a loom.
Strawberry thief	One of William Morris' most popular pieces of repeating pattern.



GEORGIA O'KEEFE

Georgia O'Keefe	Georgia O'Keefe was an American artist. She painted nature in a way that showed her feelings.
Modernism	Modernism is the name given to an art movement that took place in the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries. Modernism rejects the traditional ways of doing things.
Jimson weed	An oil on linen painting.



Vocabulary		Ordnance Survey symbols		Points of a compass	
map	A diagram of an area or land, as seen from above.		Camp Site – a safe place where people set up tents		
grid reference	A location on a map, identified by letters and numbers.				
4 figure grid reference	A location on a map with 4 numbers.		Viewpoint – a place to look out over the land from a high place.		
6 figure grid reference	A location on a map with 6 numbers.				
bird's eye view	The view of an area from above.		Picnic Site – a place with picnic tables and bins		
key	Information given on a map to help explain the symbols.				
urban	Relating to towns and cities.		Museum – a place to find out about the world		
rural	Relating to the countryside, far away from towns and cities.				
Human features	Features designed and built by people		Nature Reserve – a place where you can see many animals, birds and plants.	Schools	Hills
Physical features	Features which are natural (made by nature)		Sports Centre – A place to play a range of sports	Shops	Rivers
			Motorway – a road with many lanes and fast-moving traffic	Cinema	Vegetation
				Roads	Fields
				Houses	Coast