Subject Knowledge Organiser - Plants - Year 4

unit - identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers - explore the requirements of plants for life and growth and how they vary from plant to plant - investigate the way in which water is transported within plants	 What I have already learnt (KS1) identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy
 explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal 	

• identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants:

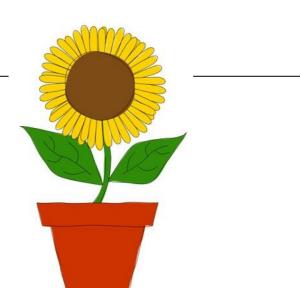
- roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers • explore the requirements of plants for life and growth and how they vary
- from plant to plant
- investigate the way in which water is transported within plants
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Key Questions

- Will seeds grow without light?
- Where can I put them to ensure there is no light?
- Will seeds grow using different liquids other than water?
- Will seed grow if I plant them far apart or very close together?
- What would happen to a flowering plant if it didn't have: flowers; a stem; •
- leaves; roots? •
- How do plants get water? •
- Why are bees important?

Key Concepts/Strands

- Biology
- Chemistry •
- Physics
- Scientific Enquiry
- Science for the future



My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

- Literacy-I can use my literacy knowledge to write about my findings.
- Geography- I will learn about plants grown in different parts of the world. I can use my atlas skills to find these countries.
- Mathematics- I can use my measuring skills to compare different plants
- Forest school I can identify different plants and trees during my forest school sessions.

<u>Key Skills I will learn/use</u>							
Ask questions and recognise that there are	Set up a simple practical enquiry and begin to understand	Begin to make systematic and careful	Gather data and use a pre-	With help, present	Use results when talking about what	Talk about what went wrong	
different types of enquiries.	how to make a test fair Make suggestions about what observations and	observations. sometimes using standard units.	prepared table Record data.	data	happened.	Suggest ideas about what else	
	measurements to make and what equipment is need.	With help use information sources provided to find things out.	Record finding using a drawing and/or			could be found out.	
			words.				

Key vocabulary					
photosynthesis	The way in which plants make food in their leaves, from the sun.				
pollen	This is a very fine powder that is produced by the male part of the flower.				
pollination	When pollen is transferred to female parts of a flower. This can be done by wind or insects .				
seed formation	Seeds can develop after pollination. They can be found in berries or fruits.				
seed dispersal	Seeds can be dispersed in different ways, for example, wind , animals or water .				
Us	eful vocabulary				
roots	Anchor a plant in place. The roots also absorb water and nutrients from the soil.				
stem/trunk	Transports water and nutrients around the plant. It also holds the leaves/flowers up in the air.				
leaves (F)	They use sunlight and water to produce the plant's food.				

Recall and remember		Key Knowledge
Question 1 - Tick ONE thing all the seeds must have to start to grow.	Question 4 - A stick of celery is placed in red water. What will happen next?	Plants need certain things to grow:
A. Light	A. Nothing	
B. Water	B. It grows roots	air
C. Soil	C. the leaves will turn red	water
D. Salt	D. It grows more leaves	room nutrients from the soil
Question 2 - Which of these best describe the function of roots (tick two)?	Question 5 - : Some wild flowers have petals with bright colours because	
A. To make seed	A. They are pretty	Pollination
B. To absorb nutrients and water	B. They attract birds and bees	
C. To anchor the plant to the ground	C. The sun makes them bright	
D. To attract bees and insects	D. The soil has nutrients that changes the colour	
Question 3 - Write down the numbers 1-4 to show the order in which parts of a plant grow.	Question 6 - Birds and insects are important for plant growth because they help with(tick two):	Pollination me: Insects like bees and
A. The leaves grow	A. Fertilisation	wasps transfer the pollen from the male part of a flower to the
B. The stems grow	B. Pollination	female part of other flowers. Wind is*
C. The roots grow	C. Germination	responsible for the pollination of some
D. The flowers grow	D. Seed Dispersal	Photosynthesis
		PHOLOSVILLIESIS

Opportunities for teaching Diversity, Equality (including protected characteristics) and expanding Cultural Capital

Visit a garden centre or RHS Garden Harlow Carr to explore a wide range of plants and meet some gardeners.

