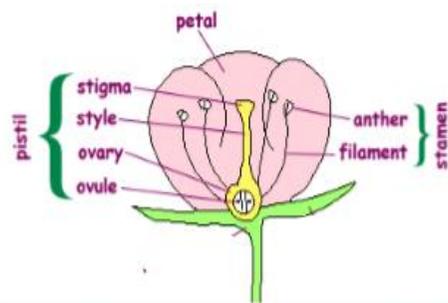
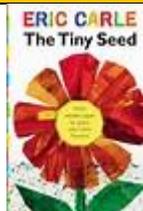




Plants Year 3 Sticky Knowledge Mat Autumn 2



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Sticky Knowledge about Plants

- Just like all other living things, plants need nutrients and water in order to grow.
- Their roots are planted firmly into the soil so that they can absorb nutrients and water
- Plants need enough space to grow and they need light from the sun.
- Germination is the beginning of the process of growth.
- Plants keep our air fresh by taking in carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen.
- The movement of water in plants is driven by a process called transpiration. This is where water evaporating from the leaves of a plant causes the roots to draw up more water.

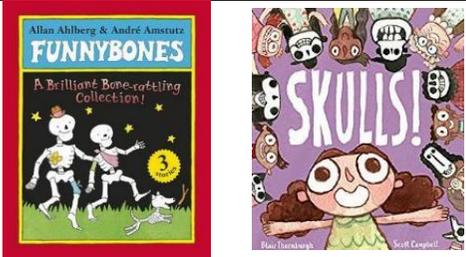
Subject Specific Vocabulary

Flowers	The flowers are often brightly coloured and smell to attract insects.
Leaves	The leaves use light from the sun, along with carbon dioxide from the air and water to make food for the plant.
Stem/ Trunk	The stem carries water and nutrients to different parts of the plant. They keep the plant upright.
Roots	The roots of a plant take up water and nutrients from the soil. The roots also keep the plant steady and upright in the soil; they "anchor" the plant.
Pollination	Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. This process is called pollination .
Fertilisation	Pollen reaches the carpel of the new flower. Pollen then travels to the ovary where it fertilises egg cells (ovules) to make seeds. This process is called fertilisation .
Seed Dispersal	The seeds are scattered by animals or the wind. This process is called dispersal . Some of the seeds will grow into new plants.
Photosynthesis	The leaves use light from the sun, along with carbon dioxide from the air and water to make food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis.
Nutrients	a substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.
Reproduction	Reproduction is the process by which a living organism creates a likeness of itself.

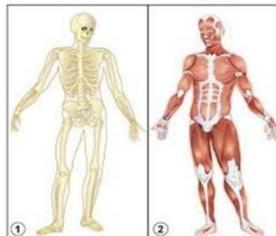


Skeleton and Muscles Year 3 Knowledge Mat Autumn 2

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THE SKELETON AND MUSCLES



Subject Specific Vocabulary

Nutrition	Nutrition involves drinking enough water and eating the right amount of items from the four main food groups.
Skeleton	An internal or external framework of bone, cartilage or other rigid material supporting or containing the body of an animal or plant.
Muscles	Muscles are attached to bones by tendons and help them to move. When a muscle contracts it gets shorter and pulls on the bone it is attached to.
Diet	Our bodies need a balanced diet to work properly. This involves drinking enough water and eating healthily.
Joint	Joints allow the body to make movements. The body has many bones and are connected through the joints.
Pelvis	The pelvis is a bony cradle-shaped structure located at the base of the spine.
Skull	A bone framework that protects the brain of an animal
Rib cage	It is made up of curved bones. The rib cage is found in the chest area. It protects a person's internal organs from damage.
Tendon	Muscles are attached to the bone by tendons and work in pairs to allow for smooth movement.
Spine	Also known as your backbone, your spine is a strong, flexible column of ring-like bones that runs from your skull to your pelvis.

Important Bits

- That humans cannot make their own food. They get their nutrition from what they eat.
- That humans have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
- Know that the body parts have special functions.
- Know the names of the body parts associated with skeleton and muscles.
- Compare the diets of different groups of animals, including humans.
- Know what a healthy meal looks like.

Sticky Knowledge about our skeleton and muscles

- The spine is made up of 33 bones called vertebrae. It protects internal organs and spinal cord, provides support and balance and allows flexible movement.
- Skeletons move because bones are attached to muscles. When a muscle contracts (bunches up), it gets shorter and so pulls up the bone it is attached to. When a muscle relaxes, it goes back to its normal size.
- When we are born we have about 300 bones in our body by the time we are adults we have 206 because some bones have fused together.
- When broken our bones will repair themselves. Doctors use casts or splints to make sure they grow back straight.
- To keep your body fit and healthy you need a balanced diet using all of the food groups including vitamins and minerals, sugars and fats, proteins and carbohydrates.