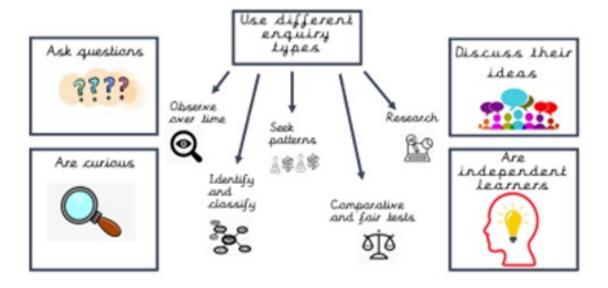
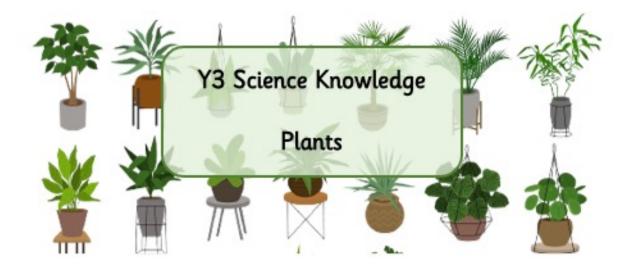
Y3 Science Overview

Scientists at Rivelin...



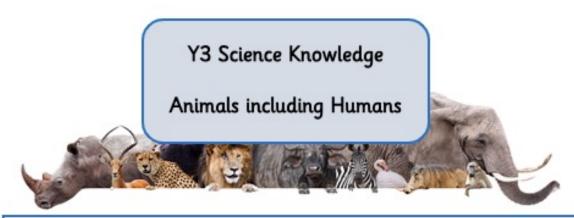




- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots; stem/trunk; leaves; and flowers.
- Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.
- Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.
- Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Key Vocabulary

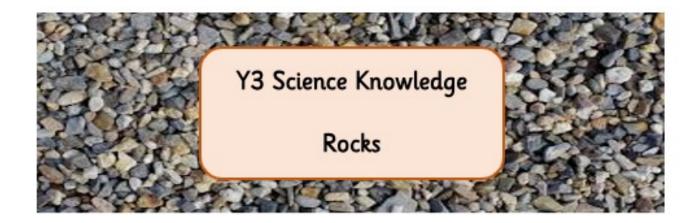
Photosynthesis, pollen, insect/wind pollination, male, female, seed formation, seed dispersal (wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water dispersal), air, nutrients, minerals, soil, absorb, transport



- Identify that animals, including humans, need the right type and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food they get nutrition from what they eat.
- Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

Key Vocabulary

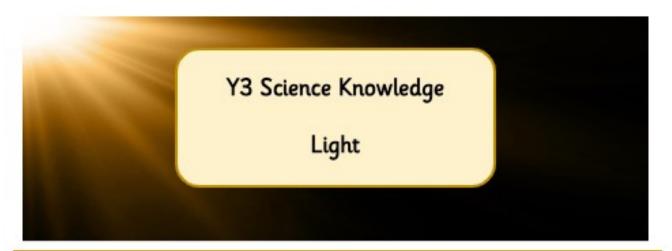
Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, skeleton, bones, muscles, joints, support, protect, move, skull, ribs, spine



- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

Key Vocabulary

Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture, absorb water, fossil, bone, flesh, minerals, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, soil, types of soil (e.g., peaty, sandy, chalk, clay)



- Recognise that they need light in order to see things, and that dark is the absence of light.
- Notice that light is reflected from surfaces.
- Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there
 are ways to protect their eyes.
- Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.
- Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.

Key Vocabulary

Light, light source, Sun, sunlight, dangerous, reflect, reflected, opaque, dak, shadows

- Compare how things move on different surfaces.
- Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.
- Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet and identify some magnetic materials.
- Describe magnets as having two poles.
- Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.

Key Vocabulary

Force, push, pull, twist, contact force, non-contact force, magnetic force, magnet, strength, bar magnet, ring magnet, button magnet, horseshoe magnet, attract, repel, magnetic material, metal, iron, steel, poles, north pole, south pole