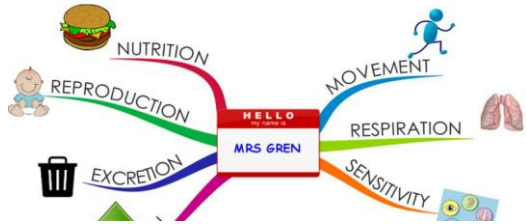


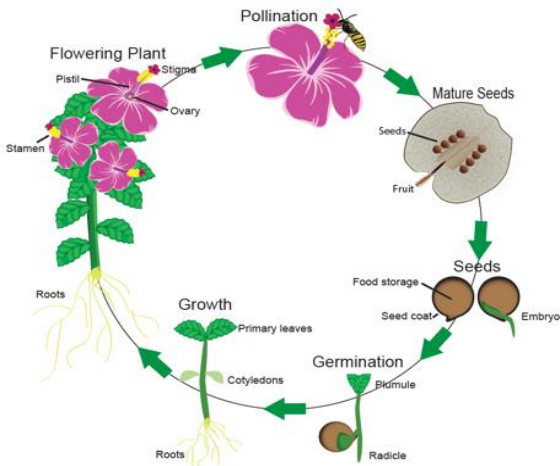
Year 3 Summer 1

How does your garden grow?

Plants



Flowering Plant Life Cycle



Movement – plants grow and turn towards the light.

Respiration – plants use the carbon dioxide in the air to change their food into energy.

Sensitivity – plants can detect changes in their environment such as sunlight.

Growth – seeds grow into plants.

Reproduction – plants produce seeds from which more plants can grow.

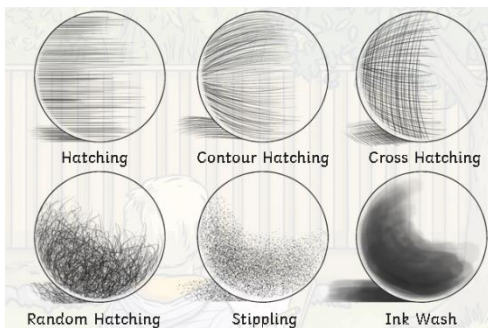
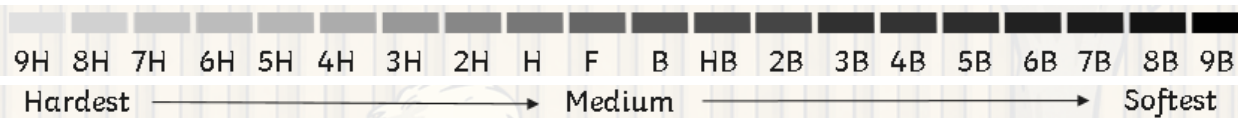
Excretion – plants excrete (remove) waste such as excess gas and water.

Nutrition – green plants use sunlight to make their own food.

Flowering plants rely on insects – namely bees – and wind to pollinate (move pollen from one plant to another to create seeds) and spread their seeds to allow regrowth.

Drawing

Pencils come in different levels of softness to enable us to shade effectively.



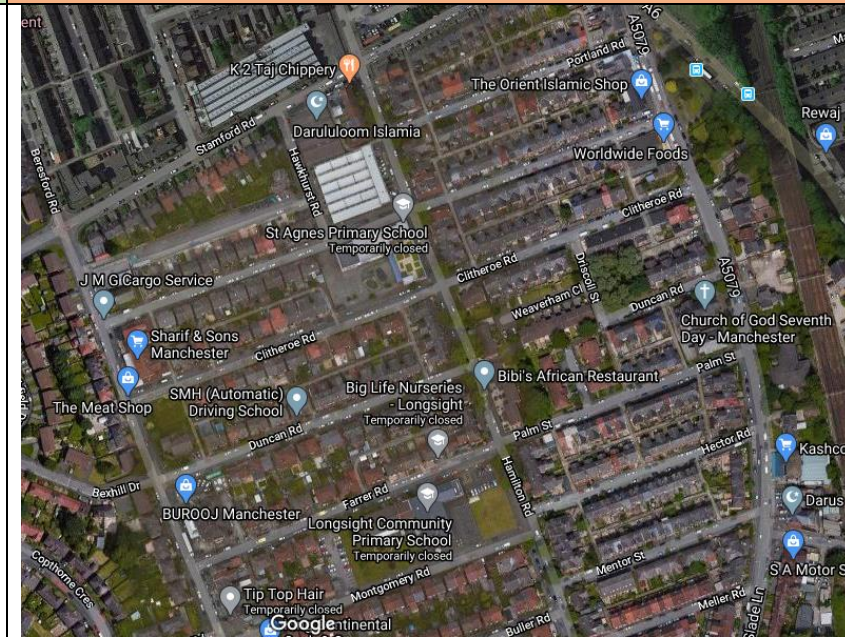
Shading allows us to make shapes appear 3D – as if they are coming off the page. This can also be done by changing the tone, texture and pattern of an image.

Tone – describes the lightness or darkness of an object.

Texture – the way something feels to the touch or looks as if it may feel if it were touched.

Pattern - drawing patterns is simply a matter of drawing basic shapes, one after the other, all in a row.

Our Local Area



Human Geography - focuses on the study of human interaction with the environment, its cultural, social and economic aspects.

Physical Geography -

Physical geography deals with Earth's climate, physical structure, atmosphere, soil, rock, water and related natural processes.

Route map - A map

that shows the main roads in a particular area or the main routes used by buses, trains and other forms of transport in a particular area.

