
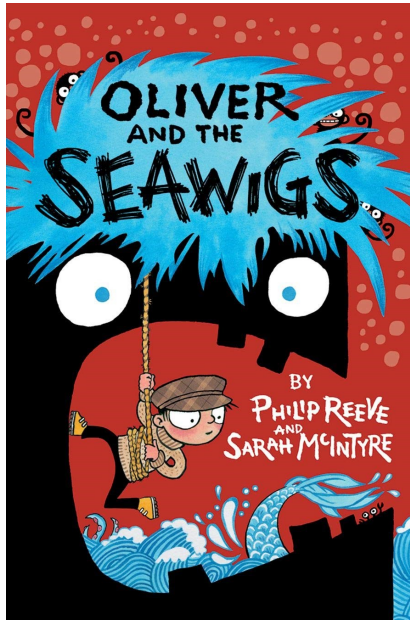


Year 3 Blue Spring 2: Why Is Water Precious?

Sticky Knowledge		Topic Vocabulary																						
Water can exist in three forms: liquid (water), solid (ice) or gas (water vapour).	<h3 data-bbox="1093 651 1294 703">Key Text</h3>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 316 1675 427">Roots</td> <td data-bbox="1675 316 2139 427">The root is the part of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 427 1675 507">Stem</td> <td data-bbox="1675 427 2139 507">The stem is the plant axis that bears buds and shoots with leaves.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 507 1675 628">Nutrients</td> <td data-bbox="1675 507 2139 628">Nutrients are the food the plant wants. Most of the plant's nutrients comes from the soil.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 628 1675 732">Leaves</td> <td data-bbox="1675 628 2139 732">These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 732 1675 836">Flowers</td> <td data-bbox="1675 732 2139 836">These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 836 1675 892">Evaporation</td> <td data-bbox="1675 836 2139 892">When a liquid turns into a gas.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 892 1675 1027">Pollinator</td> <td data-bbox="1675 892 2139 1027">Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 1027 1675 1099">Germination</td> <td data-bbox="1675 1027 2139 1099">When a seed starts to grow.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 1099 1675 1259">Pollination</td> <td data-bbox="1675 1099 2139 1259">When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 1259 1675 1362">Fertilisation</td> <td data-bbox="1675 1259 2139 1362">When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1485 1362 1675 1493">Seed Dispersal</td> <td data-bbox="1675 1362 2139 1493">A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.</td> </tr> </table>	Roots	The root is the part of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil.	Stem	The stem is the plant axis that bears buds and shoots with leaves.	Nutrients	Nutrients are the food the plant wants. Most of the plant's nutrients comes from the soil.	Leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air	Flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.	Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.	Pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.	Germination	When a seed starts to grow.	Pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.	Fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.	Seed Dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.
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There are underground reservoirs called aquifers.																								
Some water in the ground may stay there for thousands of years.																								
Water can be used to create electricity through a hydro-electric power station.																								
The Nile is 4132 miles long, making it the longest river in the world.																								
Humans are made up of about 75% water.																								
97% of water is in the oceans (this is salty water) and 2% is in the ice caps, leaving only 1% available for us to drink.																								
The Amazon river is situated in Brazil, it is 4000 miles long. And runs through the Amazon rainforest.																								
Britain's longest river (220 miles) from Wales to Bristol is the river Severn.																								