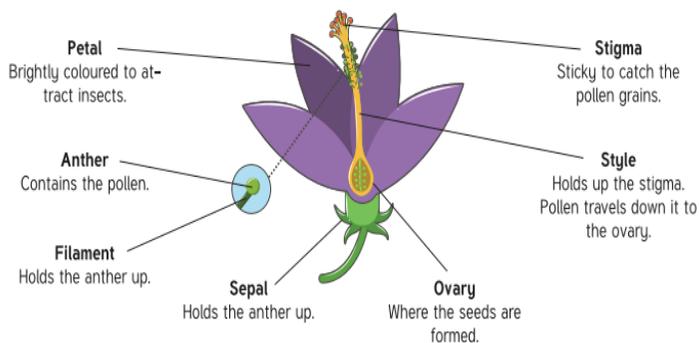


Year Three Plants and Pollination Summer Term

Learning Sequence:

- Find out what the children know already and what they would like to learn about plants and pollination.
- Find out why plants are important and recap from previous learning what they need to grow.
- Identify and locate the different parts of a plant.
- Describe the function of roots in a plant
- Explore the transportation of water through coloured water experiment.
- Model pollination through role-play.
- Learn about the life cycle of a plant, including seed dispersal.
- Explore the school grounds for different plants and flowers and signs of seed dispersal.



Final Outcome: Produce a 3D model of a plant showing its different parts, labelling them and describing their functions.

Key Vocabulary

Fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
Petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
Stamen	The male parts of the flower. The stamen is made up of the anther and the filament. The filament's job is to hold up the anther. The anther makes the pollen.
Carpel (pistil)	The female parts of the flower, made up of the stigma, style and ovary. The style holds up the stigma and the stigma collects the pollen when a pollinator brushes by it. The ovary contains the ovules which get fertilised and eventually becomes the new seed.
Sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
Pollination	When pollen is moved from the male anther of a flower to a female stigma.
Pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
Germination	When a seed starts to grow.
Seed dispersal	When the seeds move away from the parent plant so that they have the best chance of survival.

Key Skills:

- 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.
- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- 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.
- Ask relevant questions when prompted.
- Set up simple and practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.
- Make systematic observations, using simple equipment

Key Facts and Knowledge:

- Plants need water, light, nutrients, air and room to grow.
- A flower creates seeds so that new plants can grow.
- Plants take in Carbon dioxide through their leaves and produce Oxygen.
- Humans breathe in Oxygen and produce Carbon Dioxide.