

Year 3: Plants Summer 1 & 2 Year A

What should I already know? I know the main parts of a flowering plant; I know some of the requirements for healthy plant growth; I know that plants have life cycles and that seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.

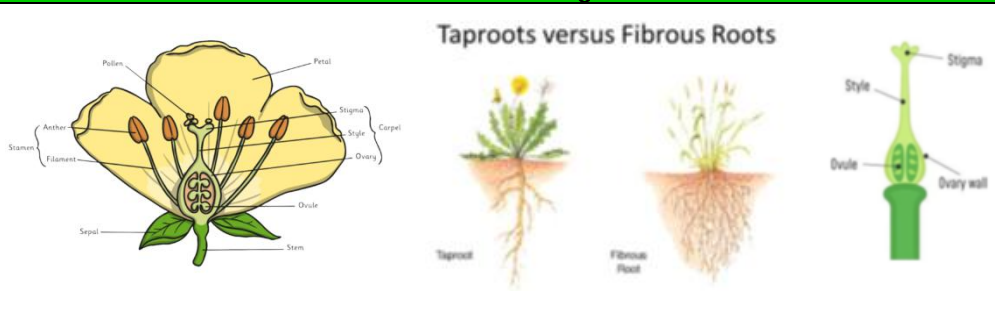
Key Vocabulary

Pollen	A fine powder involved in producing new seeds.
Pollination	Pollinate a plant/tree means to fertilise it with pollen.
Fertilisation	Where pollen meets the ovule to form a seed.
Germination	If a seed germinates/is germinated, it starts to grow.
Stigma	The female part of the flower that takes in pollen.
Style	The tube-like structure that holds up the stigma.
Ovule	A structure that develops into a seed when fertilized.
Stamen	The male part of the flower.
Anther	Part of the stamen that contains the pollen.
Seeds	Small structures that can grow into a new plant.
Dispersal	The spread of seeds away from the parent plant.
Flower	Seed bearing part of the plant.
Petal	Thin, coloured parts which form part of the flower.
Stem	The main part/stalk of a plant or shrub.
Leaf	A flat structure that helps plants collect sunlight.
Root	Part of a plant that is usually hidden underground.
Transpiration	Process by which water is transported through a plant.

I am learning to...

- Name different parts of a flowering plant and understand their functions.
- Explore different parts of a flower and say what each part is used for.
- Investigate what a plant needs to grow well.
- Identify and describe the function of plant roots.
- Understand plants use nutrients in the soil for healthy growth.
- Understand how water is transported in plants.
- Explain pollination and understand how pollination leads to fertilisation.
- Understand and order the stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant.
- Research different types of seed dispersal.

Scientific diagrams



Key misconceptions

Plants eat food and that food comes from the soil via the roots. Flowers are merely decorative rather than a vital part of the life cycle in reproduction. Plants only need sunlight to keep them warm.

Key skills - working scientifically

Asking questions, designing a fair test, investigating and answering questions, observing, reporting and drawing conclusions.

Key scientists

Dr Kelsey Byers is an Evolutionary Biologist who works at the John Innes Research Centre in Norwich. She studies flower smells and how they attract insects.

What will I be learning next?

Understanding that plants can be propagated in different ways. Find out about the life cycle of plants in different locations. Find out about the work of the naturalists and animal behaviourist, David Attenborough.

