Key Vocabulary and Definitions:

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|  | Fertilisation is the process by which the pollen meets the egg and a seed is formed. Seeds are usually formed in fruit.  |
|  | A flower is the part of a plant that blossoms. Flowers produce the seeds that can become new plants. |
|  | The ovary of the flower contains ovules which are potential seeds. |
|  | The petals are the bright colorful leaves of the flower. The petals are often bright and colorful in order to attract insects that help with pollination.  |
|  | Pollination is the process by which flowers form seeds. This is how plants reproduce. |
|  | The seed is the embryo of a plant. Seeds come in all sizes shapes and colors depending on the type of plant.  |
|   | The stamen is the part of the flower that produces pollen. There are two main parts of the stamen: the filament and anther. |
|   | The stigma is the area where pollen is received. The stigma may be located at the end of a stalk called the style. |

What should I already know?

* Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. (Y2 - Plants)
* Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. (Y2 - Plants)

Scientific knowledge:

1. Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots; stem/trunk; leaves; and flowers.
2. 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.
3. Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.
4. Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Teaching Sequence

1. To explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants. (Set up the investigation)
2. To understand that flowers vary in size, colour, shape and form but all play a crucial role in reproduction.
3. To understand the process of how fruits develop from pollinated flowers.
4. To classify fruits according to observable similarities and differences.
5. To understand that the function of a fruit is to produce and disperse seeds.

Blooms Taxonomy – Specific Verbs to Use in Lesson Aims

Knowledge: Describe, find, identify, list, locate, name, recognise, retrieve Comprehension: Classify, compare, explain, infer, interpret, paraphrase, summarise Application: Carry out, implement, use Analysis: Deconstruct, Organise, outline, structure Synthesis: Construct, design, devise, invent, make, plan, produce, Evaluation: Appraise, assess, choose,



Key Knowledge

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| Term 6 | Let’s Talk (Explorify) | Scientific Knowledge | Scientific Skill |
| Lesson 1 | Odd One Outhttps://explorify.uk/en/activities/odd-one-out/friends-of-flowers | 1. Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots; stem/trunk; leaves; and flowers.
 | **Observe and Measure** |
| Lesson 2 | What if …https://explorify.uk/en/activities/what-if/plants-could-talk | 1. Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
 | **Observe and Measure** |
| Lesson 3 | Odd One Outhttps://explorify.uk/en/activities/odd-one-out/what-is-inside-flowers | 1. Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
 | **Observe and Measure** |
| Lesson 4 | Spectacular Sphereshttps://explorify.uk/en/activities/zoom-in-zoom-out/spectacular-spheres | 1. Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
 | **Observe and Measure** |
| Lesson 5  | Zoom in zoom outhttps://explorify.uk/en/activities/zoom-in-zoom-out/pink-and-white | 1. Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
 | **Observe and Measure** |

