

## Holy Family Catholic Primary School Cronton

<p><b>Year 3:</b> Science spring term 2</p> <p><b>What I should already know:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*To identify Living and non-living things</li> <li>*A variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees and how to identify them.</li> <li>*To identify and label the main external parts of a plant.</li> <li>*That bulbs and seeds grow into mature plants.</li> <li>*A healthy plant needs water, light, temperature to grow.</li> <li>*That plants and animals depend on each other to survive.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Unit:</b> How does your garden grow?</p> <p><b>What I will know by the end of the unit:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* I can talk about absorption and transport of water and nutrient.</li> <li>* I know about the r ole of the leaf in making food for the plant.</li> <li>* I can identify parts of the flower,</li> <li>* I know about plant reproduction and the stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Theme:</b> Plants</p>																						
<p><b>Focus Scientist</b></p> <p><b>Katherine Esau</b></p> <p>A Russian-born American botanist (1898-1997) who did ground breaking work on the structure and workings of plants. Her book Plant Anatomy is a classic in the field.</p>	<p><b>Key Facts</b></p> <p>The root is the first part of the plant to grow when a seed germinates. The stem, also known as the trunk in trees, supports the parts of the plant which are above ground and enables water and nutrients and other substances to be transported throughout the plant. The main function of the leaves is to make food for the plant by the process of photosynthesis.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>Carpel</b></td> <td>Female part of the plant which contains the ovary, style and stigma</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Fertilisation</b></td> <td>Where pollen meets the ovule in a plant to form a seed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Germination</b></td> <td>This is when the seed starts to grow.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Nutrients</b></td> <td>Substances that help a plant or animal to grow healthy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Pollination</b></td> <td>This means to fertilise a plant or tree . This is often done by insects.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Pollen</b></td> <td>A fine power produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same type to produce seeds.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Pollinator</b></td> <td>To leave or deposit pollen so that the plant can fertilise.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Seed dispersal</b></td> <td>Moving or transporting seeds away from a plant</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Sepal</b></td> <td>Protects the flower of a plant from drying out.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Stamen</b></td> <td>Male part of the plant containing the anther and a filament</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Stigma</b></td> <td>The top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Carpel</b>	Female part of the plant which contains the ovary, style and stigma	<b>Fertilisation</b>	Where pollen meets the ovule in a plant to form a seed.	<b>Germination</b>	This is when the seed starts to grow.	<b>Nutrients</b>	Substances that help a plant or animal to grow healthy.	<b>Pollination</b>	This means to fertilise a plant or tree . This is often done by insects.	<b>Pollen</b>	A fine power produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same type to produce seeds.	<b>Pollinator</b>	To leave or deposit pollen so that the plant can fertilise.	<b>Seed dispersal</b>	Moving or transporting seeds away from a plant	<b>Sepal</b>	Protects the flower of a plant from drying out.	<b>Stamen</b>	Male part of the plant containing the anther and a filament	<b>Stigma</b>	The top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen.
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<p><b>How is water transported in a plant?</b></p> <p>Water is absorbed from the soil by the roots. It is then transported from the roots to the stem and then to the rest of the plant. Leaves use this water to make food.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sepals</b>, which protect the flower bud as it develops.</li> <li>• <b>Petals</b>, which are coloured and shaped to attract insect pollinators.</li> <li>• <b>Stamens</b>, each made up of an <b>anther</b> and a <b>filament</b>. These are the male parts where pollen is produced. Pollen is transferred to the female parts of the flower during the process of pollination. Transfer can be by wind or animals (usually insects); in this module the focus will be on insect pollination.</li> <li>* <b>Carpels</b>, consisting of <b>stigma, style and ovary</b>. These are the female parts.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Did you know?</b></p> <p>After the stigma receives the pollen, a seed will then form. In many plants the ovary develops into a fruit surrounding the seed. Seeds develop from the fertilised ovum and the ovary becomes the fruit which take different forms. The most obvious are those such as apples in which the seeds are surrounded by a fleshy wall.</p>																						



