

BIOLOGY

YEAR 3 and 4: SUMMER 2

How does each part of the plant support reproduction?

COVERAGE: How does each part of the plant support reproduction?

Pupils who are secure will be able to:

- Identify what plants need to grow healthily.
- Describe the structure and function of the parts of flowering plants.
- Investigate how plants transport water.
- Describe the life cycle of a flowering plant.
- Explain seed dispersal methods.

When working scientifically, pupils who are secure will be able to:

- Pose relevant questions.
- Design and record in results tables.
- Plan a simple enquiry.
- Complete, read and interpret data in a bar chart.
- Identify and suggest changes to an enquiry.
- Use results to draw conclusions.

KEY LANGUAGE AND VOCABULARY:

bar chart

conclusion

female

flowering plant

male

pattern (KS1)

pollen

pollination

predict (KS1)

record

reproduction

results table

seed dispersal

transport

variable

KNOWLEDGE AND FACT SHEET

Science - Plant reproduction

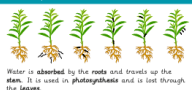
Healthy plant growth

Plants need:

- Air
- Water
- Light
- Nutrients
- Room to grow.

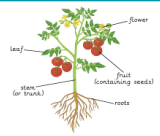


Water transport



Water is absorbed by the roots and travels up the stem. It is used in photosynthesis and is lost through the leaves.

Structure and function



Each part of the plant has an important job. The leaves use sunlight and water to make food. The stem supports the plant and transports water. The flower attracts insects to pollinate the plant. Fruit is eaten by animals that carry away the seeds. The roots anchor the plant and absorb water and nutrients.

Science - Plant reproduction

Pollination

Pollen is transferred from the male part of the flower to the female part. A seed will form from the female part.

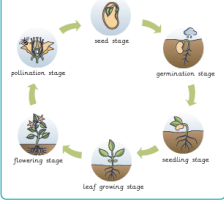


Seed dispersal



Seeds are carried away from the parent plant by the wind, animals or water.

The life cycle of a flowering plant



KEY QUESTIONS:

1. What do plants need to survive and grow?
2. How does the structure and function of plants inter relate?
3. Can you explain how water moves through a plant and why?
4. What role do flowers play in the life cycle of a plant?
5. How and why do seeds become dispersed?
6. How do we plan an investigation or enquiry?

KEY SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge

- The functions of the basic parts of a plant and the relationship between structure and function.
- Water is transported within a plant from the root, through the stem and to the leaves.
- Plants need water, light, air, nutrients and a suitable temperature for growth and health.
- The needs for growth and health vary from plant to plant.
- The life cycle of a plant from seed to mature plant.
- Flowers are the reproductive organs of a plant.
- Pollination is the transfer of pollen to the female (part of the) flower.
- The process of seed formation is the growth of a seed after pollination.
- Different methods of seed dispersal and their benefits.

Skills

Posing questions

- Beginning to raise further questions during the enquiry process.
- Considering what makes a testable question.

- Beginning to recognise that there are different types of enquiry and that they are suitable for different questions.
- Beginning to make suggestions about how different questions could be answered.

Planning

- Beginning to suggest what observations to make and how long to make them for.
- Making predictions about what they think will happen by using scientific knowledge and/or personal experience to explain their prediction.

Observing

- Using their senses to describe, in more detail and with simple scientific vocabulary, what they notice or what has changed.

Measuring

- Using standard units to measure and compare.
- Using measuring equipment with increasing accuracy.
- Reading scales with unmarked intervals between numbers.

Recording

- Using a prepared table to record results including more detailed observations.
- Using tables with more than two columns.
- Identifying and adding headings to tables.
- Beginning to design simple results tables.

Grouping and classifying

- Grouping based on visible characteristics and measurable properties.

Graphing

- Reading the value of bars with greater accuracy.

Analysing and drawing conclusions

- Writing a conclusion to summarise findings using simple scientific vocabulary.
- Beginning to suggest how one variable may have affected another.
- Beginning to quote results as evidence of relationships.
- Identifying data that does not fit a pattern (anomalous data).
- Recognising when results or observations do not match their predictions.
- Beginning to use identified patterns to predict new values or trends.

Evaluating

- Beginning to identify steps in the method that need changing and suggest improvements.

- Beginning to identify which variables were difficult to control and suggesting how to control them better.	
ENRICHMENT: • Children will carry out practical investigations and measurements into how plants grow and under what different conditions.	Previous Learning: The children will have developed their knowledge of bone structure and how a balanced diet supports an increase in energy. Future Learning: The children in Year 3 will develop their understanding about magnets and how they work. The children in Year 4 will develop their understanding of light and reflection in Year 5.
School Drivers to Examine Children will look at: - <u>Care of the Environment</u> = how can we support and care for plant reproduction in our own environment? Why is this important?	