

Year 3 Science

Summer term 2 - Week 5

Our Changing World - Plants

Lesson 5

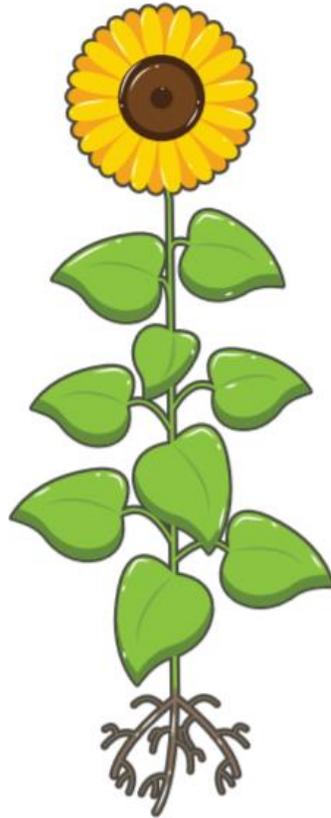
L.O. name the different parts of a flower and explain their role in pollination and fertilisation.

Vocabulary:

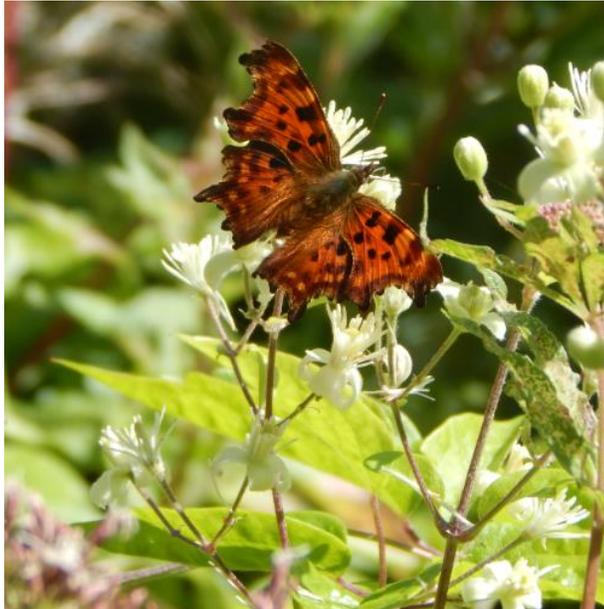
Nectar, pollen, pollinate, Season, Seed ,Seedling

Parts of a plant recap

Can you remember the parts of the plant?



What do you think is happening here?



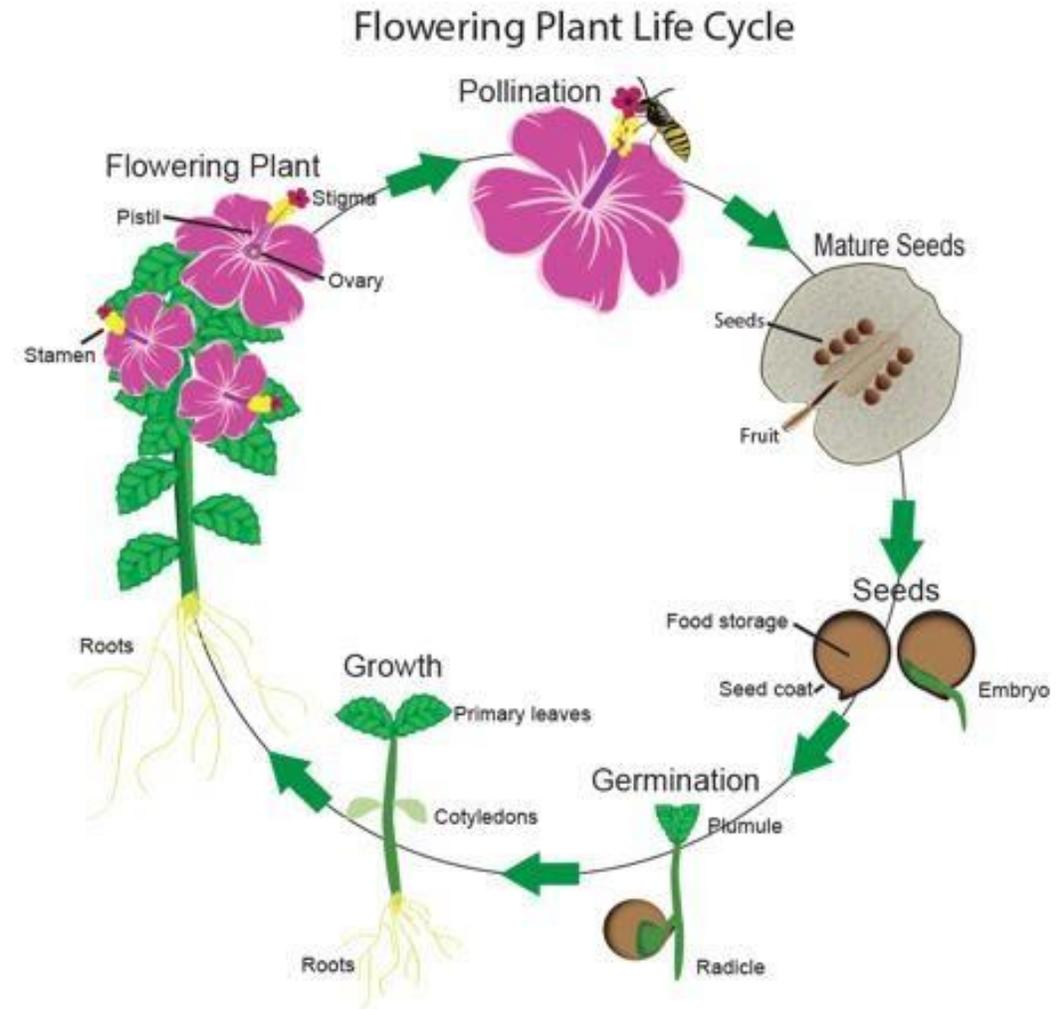
*Which insects did you see?
What do you think the insects are doing?
Why do they visit the flowers?
Why are the petals of the flowers brightly coloured?
Why do they need to attract insects?*

Do you remember learning about plant life cycle?

[How Do Flowers Grow From Seeds? Educational Video for Kids](#)

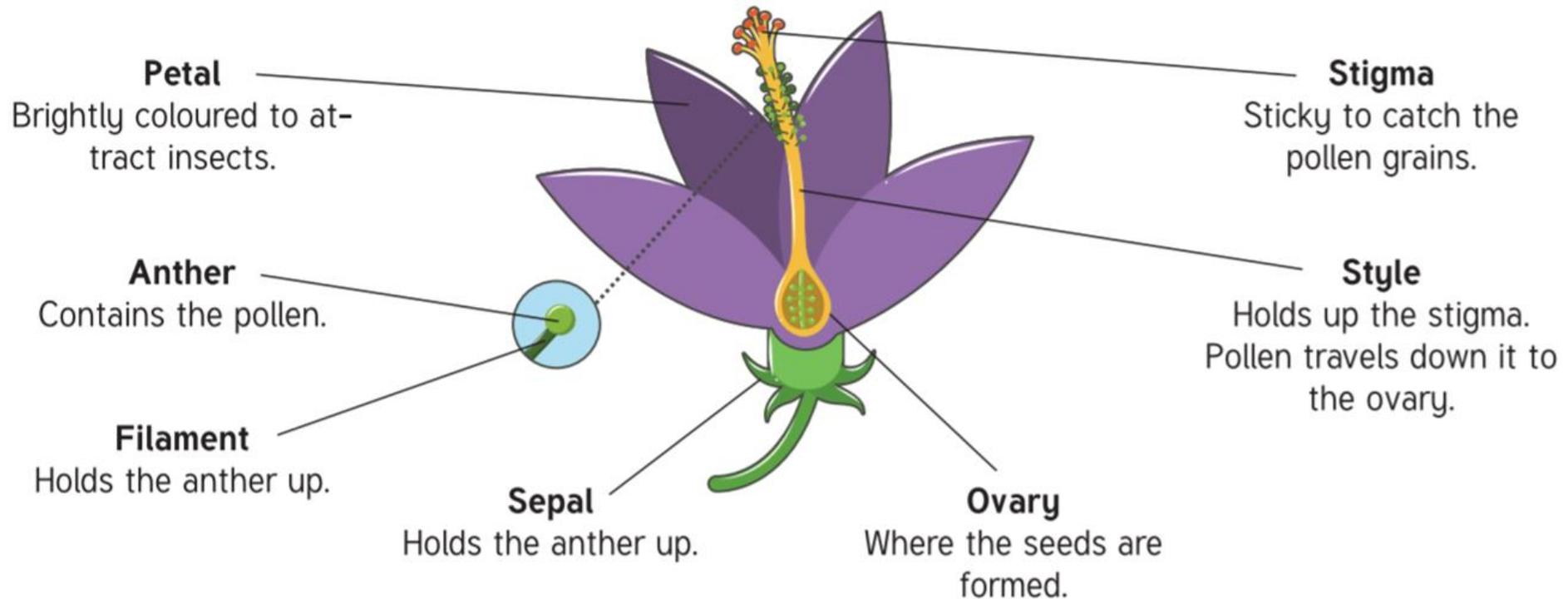
Click the link above to have a recap of the cycle of a plant.

Think about the role of the flower.



THE FLOWER

The flower's main job is to create new seeds to grow new plants. There are lots of different parts of the flower.



- ▶ Different plants flower at different times of the year.
- ▶ All flowers have a basic structure that consists of male and female parts called stamens and carpels which are surrounded by petals.
- ▶ The petals are brightly coloured to attract bees and insects for pollination.

Pollination and Fertilisation

Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma.



Insects like bees and butterflies are attracted to the bright colours of the petals and the sweet scent of the flower.

They visit the flower to drink a sweet liquid called nectar.

Pollination and Fertilisation

When an insect goes into the flower to drink the nectar, some grains of pollen brush off the anthers onto their body.

When the insect visits another flower for more nectar, the grains of pollen transfer from the insect's body to the sticky stigma of the new flower.
This is pollination.



Pollination and Fertilisation

The pollen on the stigma then travels down the style towards the ovary.



Photo courtesy of Denise Cross Photography (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Pollination and Fertilisation

Once it reaches the ovary, the pollen joins with an ovule.
The ovule can then grow into a seed. This is known as fertilisation.



Poppy seeds grow inside the enlarged ovary.



Pea seeds grow inside the ovary, or the pea pod.



Click to go to the video.

So, what is pollination?

- ▶ Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma.
- ▶ Insects like bees and butterflies are attracted to the bright colours of the petals and the sweet scent of the flower.
- ▶ They visit the flower to drink a sweet liquid called nectar.
- ▶ When an insect goes into the flower to drink the nectar, some grains of pollen brush off the anthers onto their body.
- ▶ When the insect visits another flower for more nectar, the grains of pollen transfer from the insect's body to the sticky stigma of the new flower.
- ▶ **This is pollination.**

Task :

Activity 1 - You are going to go to your garden or local park to observe and record how many insects you see. Record your data on a tally chart (see **Insect Tally Sheet**) *visit during different weather conditions - on sunny days and dull days.*

Was the number less or more on a dull day? Why

► **Activity 2-**

- Cut or write each statement in the correct order of pollination **(Skills)**
- Name the different parts of a flower and explain their role in pollination and fertilisation, use the word bank to help you **(Core)**
- Complete the sentences below and explain their role in pollination and fertilisation **(Extension)**

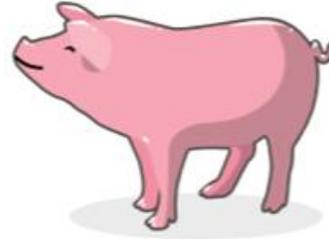
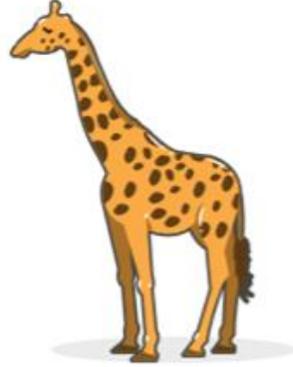
INSECT IDENTIFICATION CARD

Use this insect identifier to help you identify the insects you have seen.



Challenge

Which of these animals are pollinators?



Why are they pollinators?

Which colour flower do you think bees would visit the most? Why?
