Year 3 Science
Summer term 2 - Week 3

Our Changing World – Plants
Lesson 3

<u>L.O. To understand how flowers change through the year.</u>

Vocabulary:

Stamen. Carpel, anther, filament, ovary, stigma, style, petals, ovules, fertilised, pollination,

Have you noticed that plants and trees have many different types of flowers?

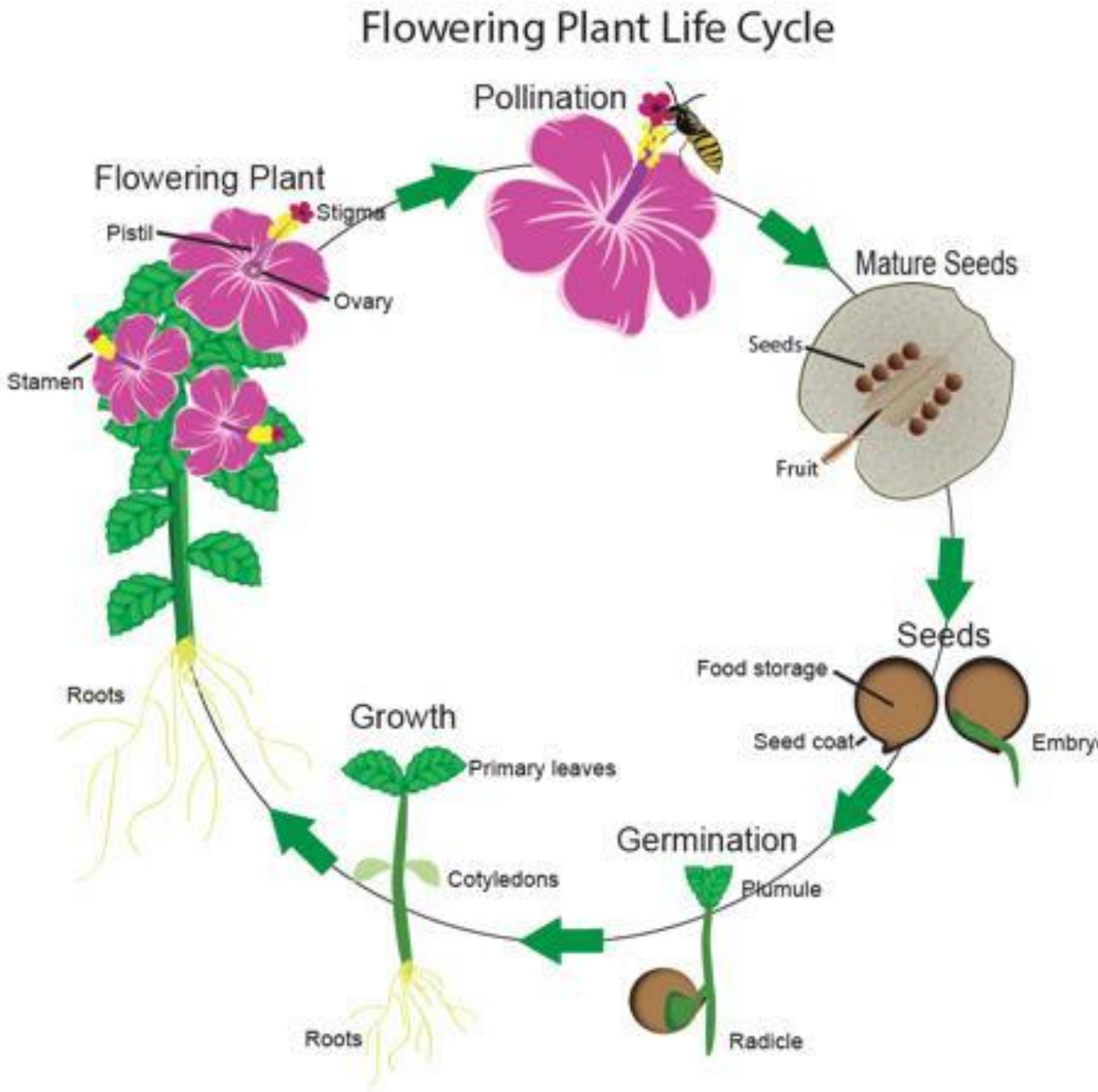
Flowers change throughout the year from buds to flowers which then die and produce seeds. Different varieties of plant flower at different times of year.

Flowering plant cycle

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Avrbtt7izP4

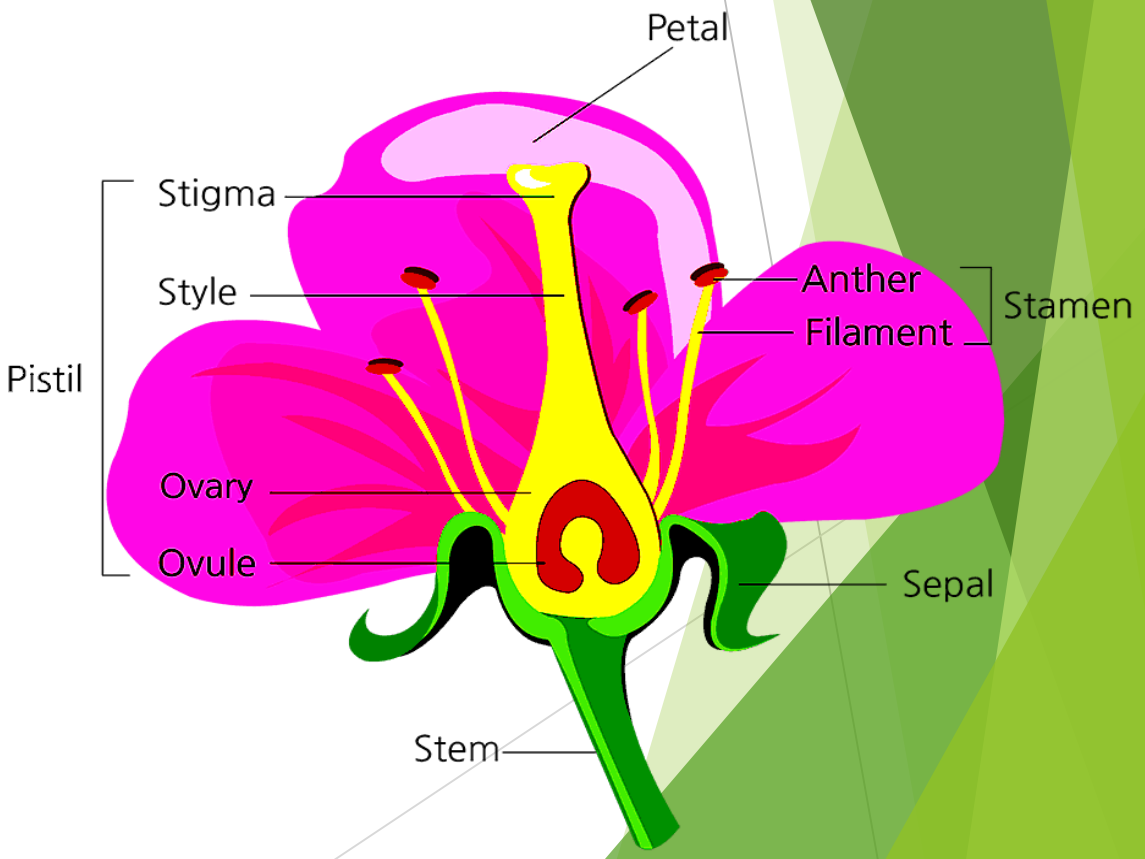
Click the link above to watch this video about the cycle of a plant.

Think about the role 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.

- The male part produces pollen and consists of 2 parts: anther and stalk/filament.
- The female part (carpel) consists of ovary, stigma and style.
- The ovules that eventually get fertilised to become new seeds are contained within the ovary.



How the changing seasons affects apple trees

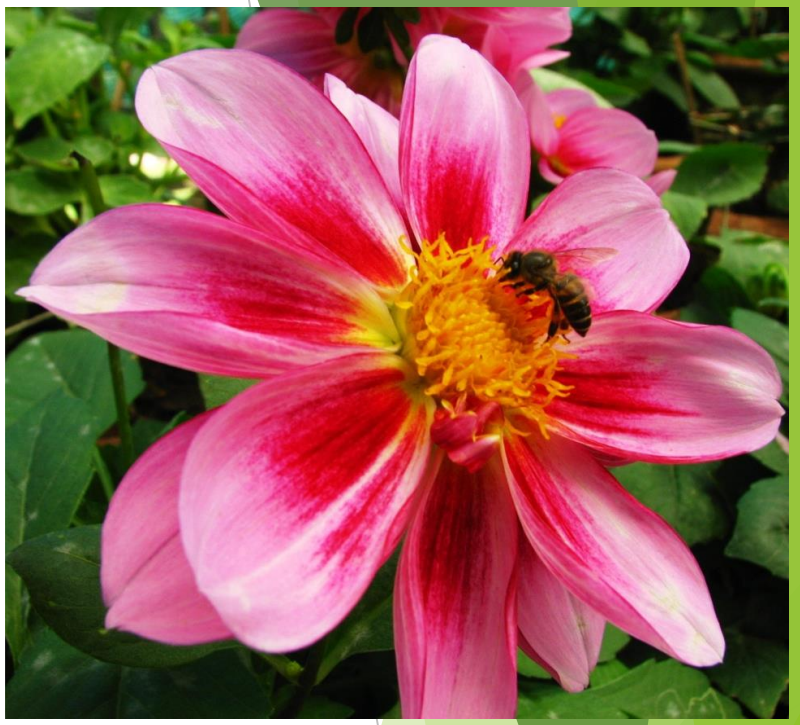
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zbshfg8

Watch the video and think about the changes you notice that occur as the year goes on and the seasons change.

- Does the tree have flowers all year long?
- What happens to the flowers?
- What is the role of the flower?
- How do the fruits form?

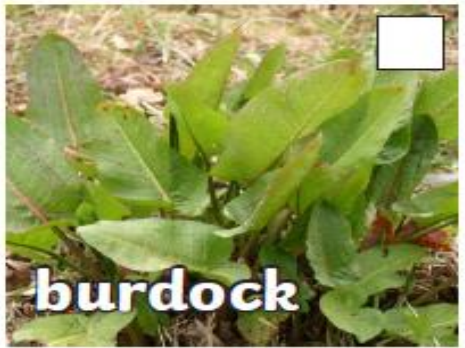
Pollination

- 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.



Your task:

Using the checklist, find as many of these plants as you can . (There is a larger copy on the next slide)
What do you notice about each one?
What's similar, what's different?
Do all of these plants have flowers?
Make sure to wash your hands when you finish!



Your task:


daisy


dandelion


nettles


bluebells


white clover


teasel


buttercup


common
yarrow


forget-me-nots

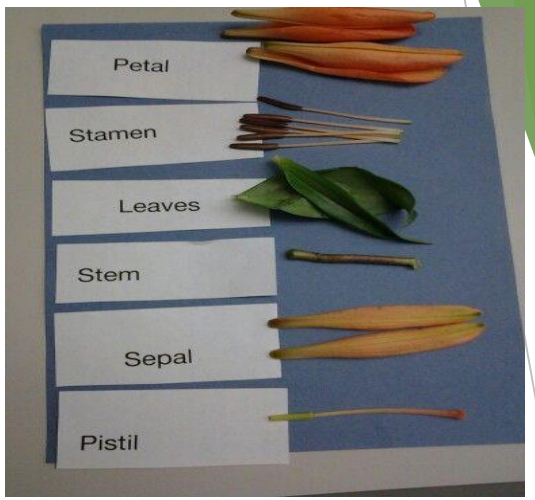

burdock


cowslip


poppies

Additional activities you could do at home!

- Dissect a flower and label the different parts.



- Press your favourite flowers to preserve them.

- Create a pollination dance just like bees!

- Create your own flower using different materials at home.