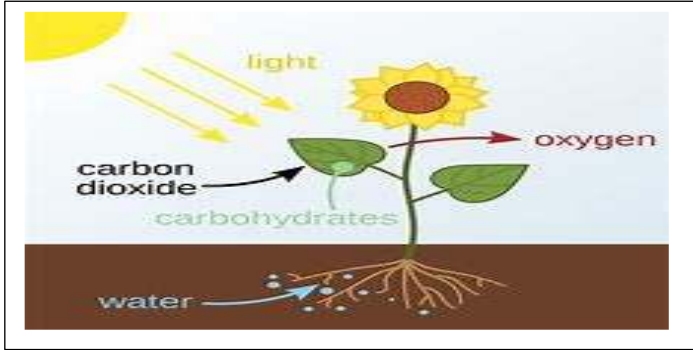
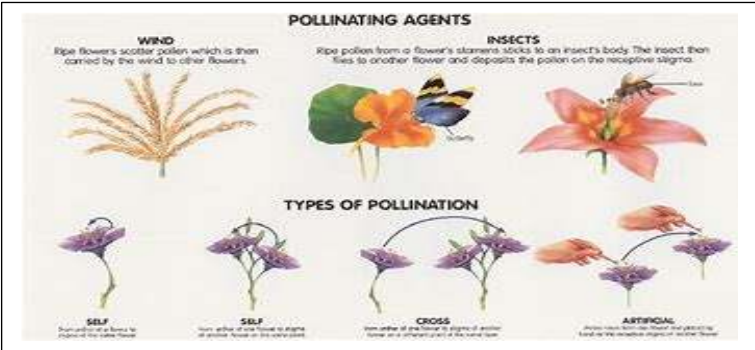


## Year 3 Summer 2 Plants

Learning objectives for this topic	Key vocabulary	Useful websites to search for
<p>To identify and describe the functions of the roots of flowering plants.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal</p> <p>Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.</p> <p>Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.</p>	<p><b>Nutrients</b> A substance that is needed to keep a living thing alive and to help it to grow.</p> <p><b>Seed</b> The small hard part produced by a plant, from which a new plant can grow.</p> <p><b>Root</b> The part of a plant that grows under the ground and takes in water and minerals that it sends to the rest of the plant.</p> <p><b>Germinate</b> When the seed of a plant germinates or is germinated, it starts to grow.</p> <p><b>Pollinate</b> To put pollen into a flower or plant so that it produces seeds.</p> <p><b>Photosynthesis</b> The process by which green plants turn carbon dioxide and water into food using energy obtained from light from the sun.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zhp6n39">http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zhp6n39</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zfx76sg">http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zfx76sg</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00lx91s">http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00lx91s</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0144x0t">http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0144x0t</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.mbgnet.net/bioplants/parts.html">http://www.mbgnet.net/bioplants/parts.html</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C1_uez5WX1o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C1_uez5WX1o</a></li> </ul>
		<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The diagram shows a sunflower with arrows indicating the process of photosynthesis. Light rays from the sun hit the leaves. An arrow labeled 'carbon dioxide' points into the plant from the air. An arrow labeled 'water' points into the plant from the soil through the roots. An arrow labeled 'oxygen' points out of the plant into the air. An arrow labeled 'carbohydrates' points to the plant's stem. The ground is shown in brown, and the sky is light blue.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>POLLINATING AGENTS</b></p> <p><b>WIND</b> Ripe flowers scatter pollen which is then carried by the wind to other flowers.</p> <p><b>INSECTS</b> Ripe pollen from a flower's stamens sticks to an insect's body. The insect then flies to another flower and deposits the pollen on the receptive stigma.</p> <p><b>TYPES OF POLLINATION</b></p> <p><b>SELF</b> Pollen from a flower is deposited on the same flower.</p> <p><b>SELF</b> Pollen from one flower is deposited on the pistil of another flower on the same plant.</p> <p><b>CROSS</b> Pollen from one flower is deposited on the pistil of another flower on a different plant of the same species.</p> <p><b>ARTIFICIAL</b> Pollen from one flower is deposited on the pistil of another flower by hand.</p> </div>