



## Jerry Clay Academy Subject Unit Overview



Subject: Science (Plants) Year Group: 3 Term: Summer

### Core Learning of This Unit:

- To find out about the functions of each part of a plant and flower
- To investigate how plants grow and survive
- To know about the importance of flowers
- To find out the different ways pollen travels to another flower
- To know about seed dispersal
- To know about fertilisation

### Prior Learning:

From Year 1: Children should know that plants need a number of different things in order to grow, including water and nutrients, light, the right temperature, space and time.

Observe how seeds and bulbs grow into plants

Find out what plants need to stay healthy



### National Curriculum Statements:

Pupils should be taught to:

- identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers
- 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
- investigate the way in which water is transported within plants
- explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

### Key Vocabulary:

- Pollen -A powdery yellow substance from the male part of a flower.
- Fertilisation -When pollen and an egg join together to make a seed.
- Nectar- A sweet fluid in flowers that attracts insects
- Dispersal -Spreading things over a wide area
- Pollination- The transfer of pollen from a male part of a plant to a female part of a plant
- Nutrient- Any substance that plants or animals need in order to grow
- Photosynthesis -The process by which a plant uses the energy from the light of the sun to produce its own food
- Germination- To cause (a seed) to start growing
- Stamen- The male part of a flower
- Carpel- The female part of the flower

### Significant People

George Washington Carver was an American agricultural scientist and inventor. He actively promoted alternative crops to cotton and methods to prevent soil depletion. He was the most prominent black scientist of the early 20th century.