

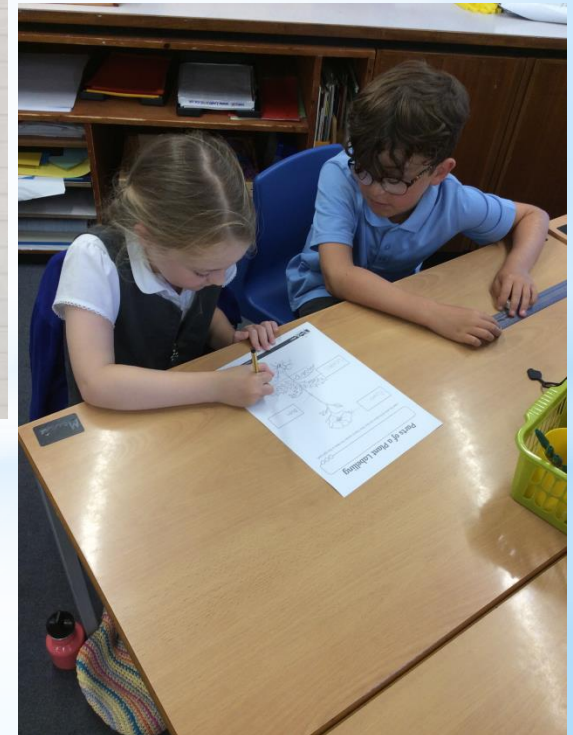
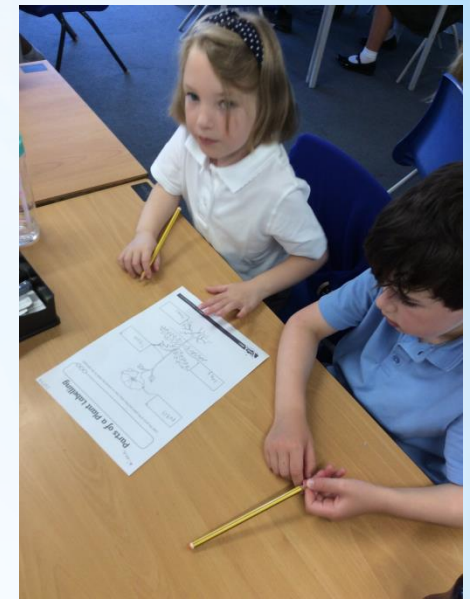
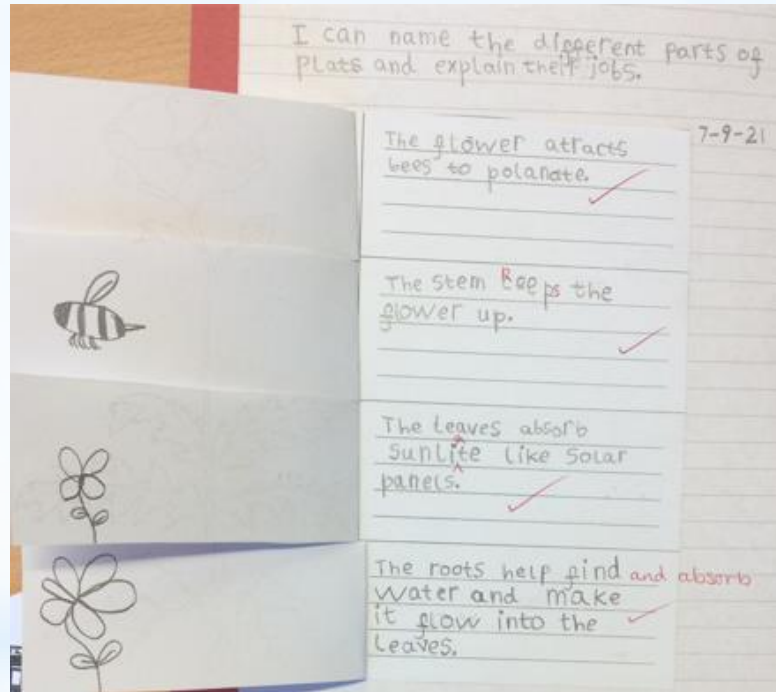
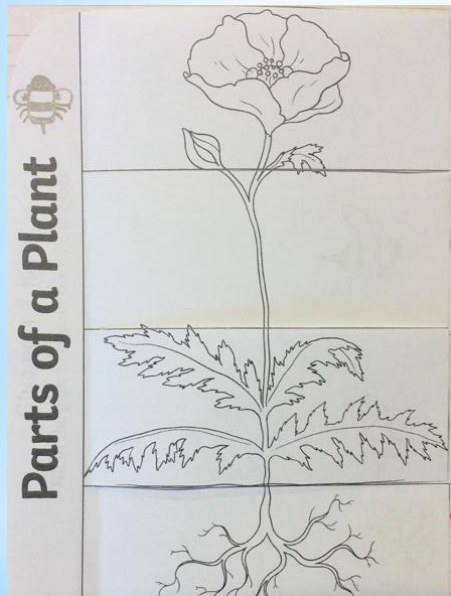


Class Tamar

Science

Plants

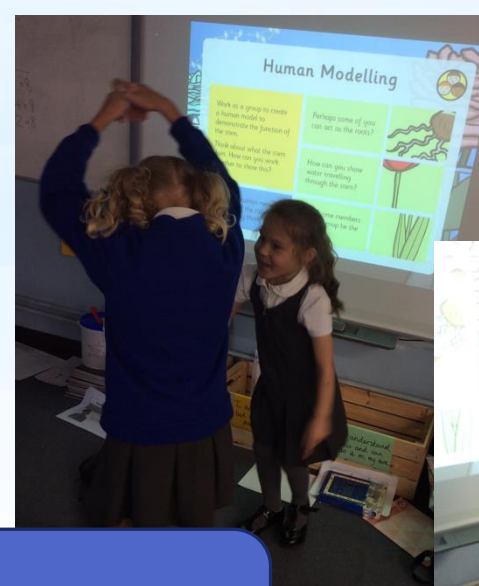
We learnt about the different parts of the plant and had a go at labelling these ourselves. We made sure that we described the job that each part plays.



The leaves are like little solar panels and soak up the sunlight!

I have learnt that plants absorb oxygen and release carbon dioxide!

We learnt about how water travels through a plant and we had a go at demonstrating this using drama.



The water evaporates from the leaves.

The stem sucks up the water and transports it to the leaves.

The roots absorb water from the soil.

We used a diagram on the board and each had a go at 'being the teacher'. We had to use scientific vocabulary to explain how water transports through a plant.

We set up an experiment to show how quickly water travels through a flower. We wanted to find out what condition would move water the fastest. Hot, cold or room temperature.



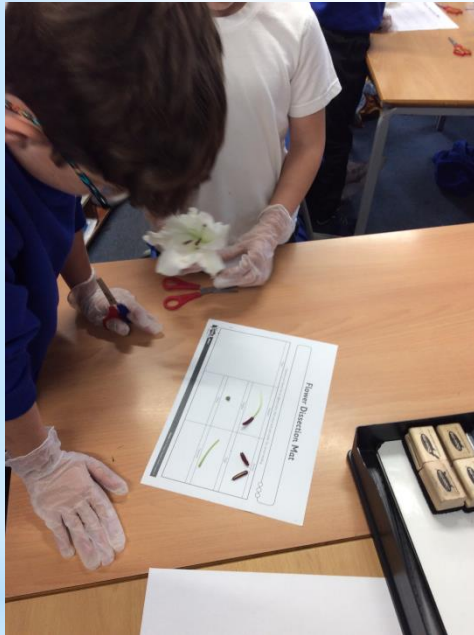
We put three separate flowers in blue food dye. One went in the fridge, one went near the radiator and the other was put in the side of the classroom.

We found out that the flower in the warmest environment absorbed water the fastest.

In this lesson we learnt about the different parts of a flower and the roles that each part plays in pollination and fertilisation.

Pollination is when pollen is moved from one plant to another.

Fertilisation is when a plant makes a new seed!



I learnt that insects want to eat the flowers nectar, not pollen!

We dissected a flower to carefully observe the different parts.



We planned an experiment based on what plants need to grow based on a relevant question about what plants need.



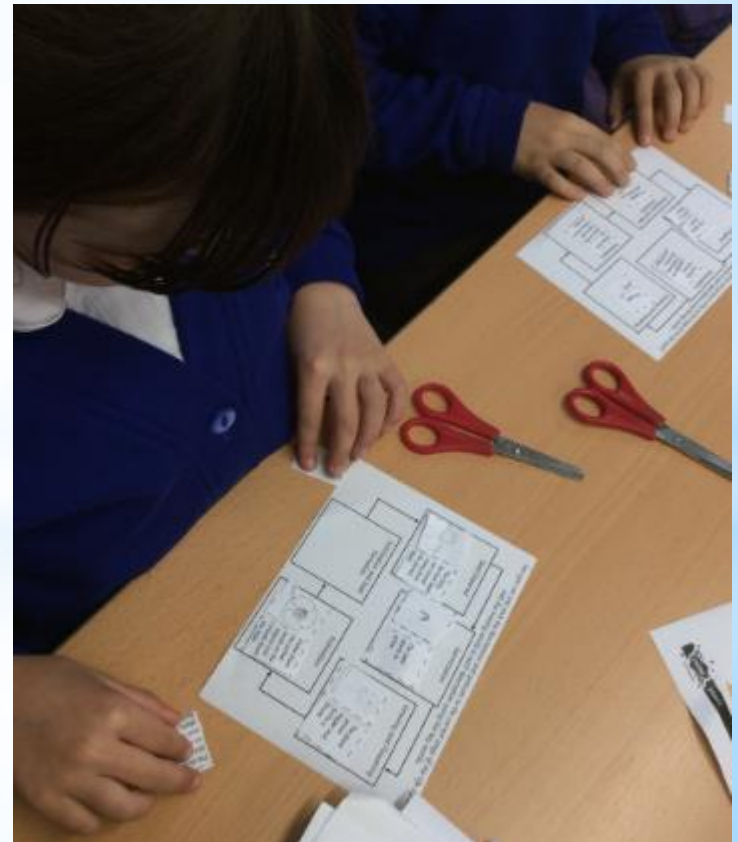
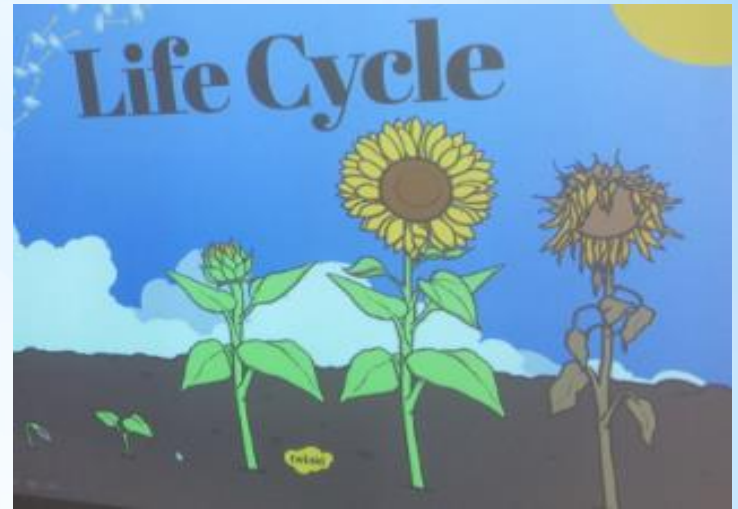
The class were reminded about our British Value 'Democracy' and we all took a vote on which question we were going to base our experiment on. We chose: Can a plant survive without any light?

We found out that after 10 days in the dark the plant did survive!

Some leaves have started to go brown and crispy and fall off.



To finish our science unit, we learnt about each stage of the life cycle of a flowering plant.



What I have learnt before:

There are different types of habitats where plants grow (e.g. woodland, coastal, rainforest).

Plants need light, air, water and food in order for them to grow.

**Forever Facts**

The flowers job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown.

The life cycle of the plant:

- Germination;
- Growing and flowering;
- Pollination;
- Fertilisation and seed formation;
- Seed dispersal.

Seeds can be dispersed by:

- Water
- Shaking
- Bursting
- Eating
- Carrying
- Dropping.

Different plants vary in how much things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with low water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.

Skills

I can classify simple features.

I can record findings using scientific language.

I can make and record observation.

I can make careful observations and comparisons.

I can ask relevant questions.

Exciting Books**Our Endpoint**

To understand the stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves. A trunk is the stem of a tree.
leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves.
evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.
fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.

Culture capital: The jobs it can be used in are: conservation scientist, farming, plant biologist. Children will learn to appreciate and embrace our local environment.