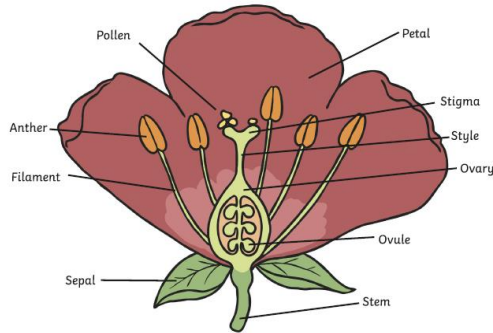


Science: Plants – Flowers

Parts of a Flower



Prior knowledge/key knowledge

Prior knowledge Year 2	Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature 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.
Seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.
Seed formation/fertilisation	The pollen joins with an ovule and a seed starts to form.
Pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
Botanists	Botanists are scientists that study plant life. Famous British botanists include Charles Darwin, Agnes Arber and David Bellamy.

Vocabulary	
Pollen	Pollen is a yellowy powder that causes plants to form seeds.
Anther	The anther makes pollen for the flower.
Filament	The filament holds up the anther.
Stigma	The stigma collects the pollen when a pollinator brushes by it.
Style	The style holds up the stigma to help insects access it more easily.
Ovary	The ovary contains the ovules.
Ovule	The ovule is the part of the flower that is fertilised and eventually turns into a seed.

Key skills/investigative focus	
	Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Big Question/challenging perceptions:



Where do new plants come from?

