

WELCOME TO MISS MCKINNEY'S ZOOM CLASSROOM

We will wait for the majority to arrive before taking the register.

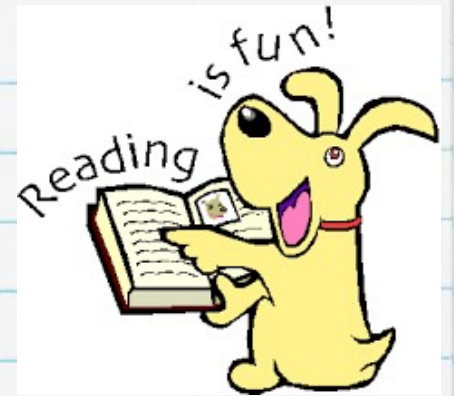
Please ensure your mic is turned off, unless you are replying to a question.

Thank you 😊



14.1.21

GOOD MORNING CLASS 4



Your 8.45am task is...

*Read from where you are up to in your
reading book.*

*Who are your favourite characters in the story?
Why?*

ZOOM BEHAVIOUR CHARTER

- Mic on mute unless Miss McKinney unmutes
- Use hand up icon to ask questions
- Listen to your teacher
- Listen to your friends
- Remember your best learning behaviour and our class charter
- Do you best 😊

14.1.21

THE LIFE CYCLE OF FLOWERING PLANTS



SCIENTIST OF THE HALF TERM...

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-the-work-of-carl-linnaeus/zhnjf4j>
- Science quick facts – record 3!

- **CARL LINNÆUS** explains his new classification system, which is known as taxonomy, and how it helps us determine what an organism is.
- The naming is decided by their genus and species.
- We learnt about how he came up with the idea on a research visit to Lapland.
- His scientific process involved observing, recording the information and making conclusions.
- He divided animals into seven classes: 1. mammals, 2. Birds, 3. amphibians, 4. Fish, 5. Insects, 6. Worms.
- He gave each organism a two part Latin scientific name and used hierarchy, which showed how important each animal was.
- The system could be used across the whole world.
- Humans are homo sapiens; a house cat would be felus catus.
- We learn about a book he wrote book called the System of Nature.

- FLOWERING PLANTS - OUR OBJECTIVES

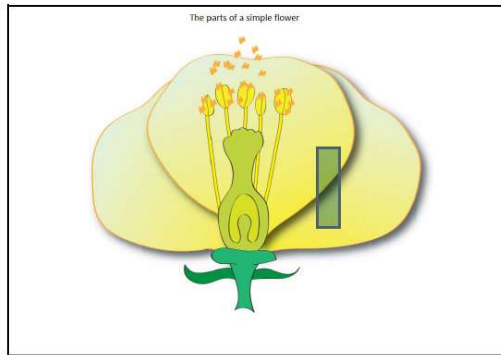
- To dissect and label the parts of a flowering plant, including male and female structures.
- To record findings as an annotated illustration of a flowering plant.
- To know and understand the life cycle and reproduction of a flowering plant.

- We are exploring flowering plants and the way in which they reproduce sexually.
- As a refresher — have a look at this next screen... Can you match the labels — you don't need to have this printed. It will be on the screen for a few minutes. You just need to record your ideas in your notepad...



Unlabelled flower with labels to add in

The parts of a simple flower



Petal	Pollen	Anther
Sepal	Pistil	Sepal
Stamen	Style	Receptacle
Stigma	Filaments	Stem
Ovule	Ovary	

Search 'Combine PDF'

Export PDF

Create PDF

Edit PDF

Comment

Combine Files

Organize Pages

Redact

Protect

Compress PDF

Fill & Sign

Adobe Sign

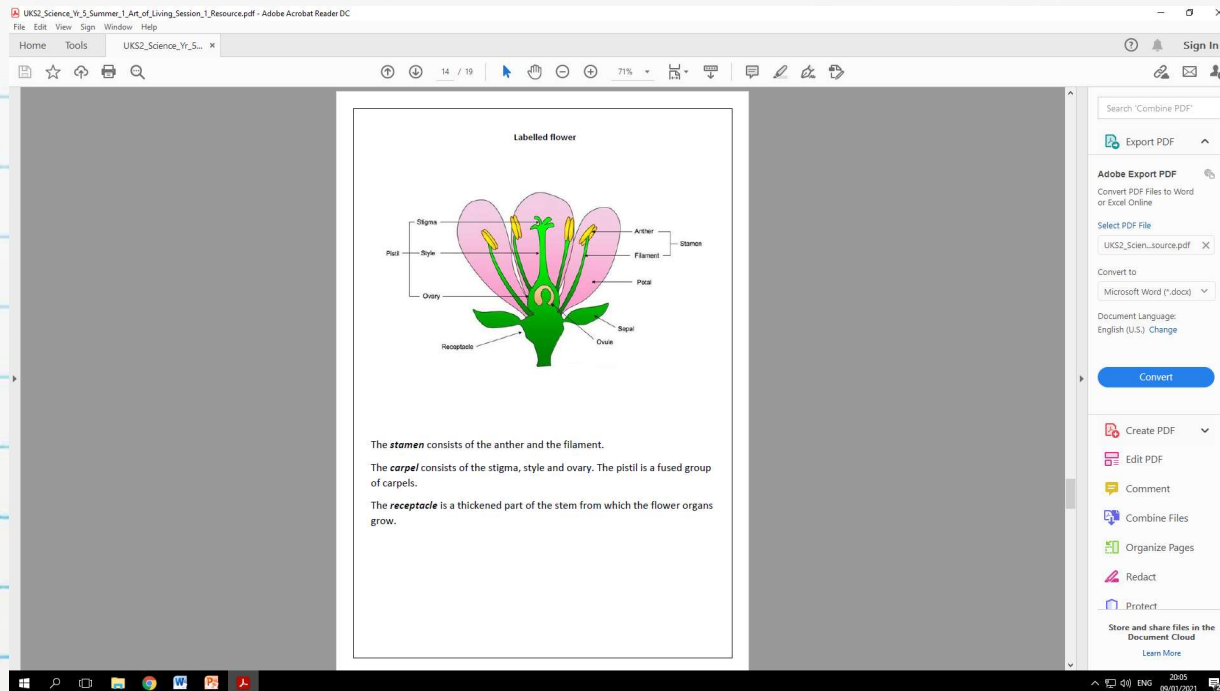
Share

More Tools

Store and share files in the Document Cloud

[Learn More](#)

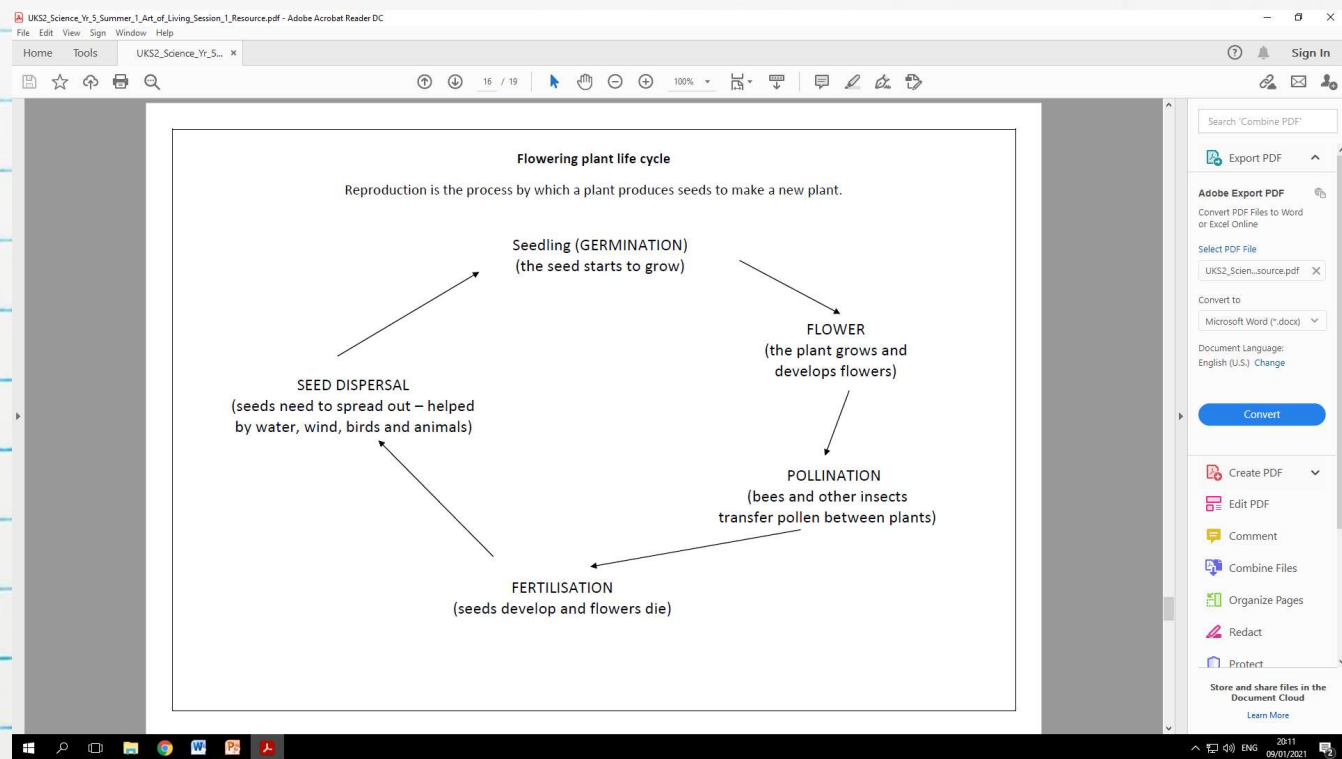




The stamen consists of two main parts: anther and filament; while the stigma, style and ovary are together called the carpel or pistil (a fused group of carpels). The ovule(s) is/are found inside the ovary.

You might remember stig~~ma~~ as female (where the ovule/egg is found), and stame~~n~~ for male (where the pollen is produced).

StudyJam



DISSECTION OF A CULTIVATED FLOWER

UKS2_Science_Yr_5_Summer_1_Art_of_Living_Session_1_Resource.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Edit View Sign Window Help

Home Tools UKS2_Science_Yr_5...

17 / 19 71%

Guidance for flower dissection
Note - please check for any pollen allergies before starting

Equipment:

- Flower
- Tweezers
- Knife
- Plain A4 paper
- Double sided tape

Choice of flower:
Winter - snowdrop, winter jasmine
Spring to early summer - peony, perennial geranium, gladiolus, wallflower
Summer and autumn - lily, sweet pea
(Flowers to avoid due to more unusual or hidden structures: daisy, dandelion, buttercup, daffodil, poppy, rhododendron)

Dissection instructions:

1. Secure the flower stalk with sticky tack or Plasticine and explore the flower with a magnifying glass
2. Start at the base, and remove the sepals (using fingers or tweezers) and place on your piece of paper
3. Remove the petals, and try to identify your plant as either a monocot or a dicot. Monocotyledons have petals in multiples of three and the leaf veins are parallel, while dicotyledons have petals in multiples of four or five and the leaf veins are branching
4. Next remove the stamens, and examine the pollen using the magnifying glass and note its shape
5. Now remove the carpels or pistil and cut it in half lengthwise, (be careful to keep your fingers out of the way) and use your magnifying glass to examine the inside of it. You should be able to identify the style and might be able to see tiny eggs, or ovules, in the pistil's ovary
6. Arrange the flower structures on double sided sticky tape, on the piece of paper, either in the form of an 'exploding' flower, or arranged in lines or 'clumps'
7. Once completed, label each part and cover the dissected flower with sticky backed plastic to protect it

Virtual Dissection
You can also dissect flowers online:
Simple: Lifecycles, BBC: www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks2/science/living_things/life_cycles/play/
Complex: Interactive virtual plant dissection lab, Chinese University of Hong Kong: <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/bio/IVPDL/>

Search 'Combine PDF'

Export PDF

Adobe Export PDF

Convert PDF Files to Word or Excel Online

Select PDF File

UKS2_Scien...source.pdf

Convert to

Microsoft Word (*.docx)

Document Language: English (U.S.) Change

Convert

Create PDF

Edit PDF

Comment

Combine Files

Organize Pages

Redact

Protect

Store and share files in the Document Cloud

Learn More

2012 09/01/2021

Annotate (label) features that promote: *germination, flowering, pollination, fertilisation and seed dispersal.*

YOU DO NOT NEED TWEEZERS OR A KNIFE!

THUMBS UP— have we achieved our objectives?

To dissect and label the parts of a flowering plant, including male and female structures.

To record findings as an annotated illustration of a flowering plant.

To know and understand the life cycle and reproduction of a flowering plant.

Can you identify key stages in each life cycle? Is this the only way that flowering plants can reproduce?

Next week we will be investigating ways to propagate flowering plants and will be learning about natural forms of asexual reproduction in plants.

Do you know where to find your maths lesson @ 11am?

Please send your science to me on Class DOJO – there will be lots of points up for grabs today!

Last messages - break time for everyone next 😊

GOODBYE
— FOR NOW