

Springtime Science with Bea the Bee

Learning objective: To identify and describe the main stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant and understand the role of pollination in the spring.

Read each question carefully and use your scientific knowledge to provide detailed answers. Remember to use the word bank to help with your explanations.

Bea the bee is very busy this spring! As the weather warms up, flowers begin to bloom, and the cycle of life starts again. From the moment a seed wakes up in the soil to the production of new seeds, plants undergo amazing changes. Bea travels from flower to flower, helping them grow and reproduce, ensuring that our gardens and meadows stay colourful and healthy throughout the year.

Word bank: pollination · germination · nectar · stamen · carpel · life cycle · photosynthesis

1. Bea lands on a flower to collect nectar. Explain what 'pollination' is and why it is important for the plant's life cycle. (2 marks)

2. What are the three main conditions a seed needs for successful germination to occur at the start of spring? (3 marks)

3. Describe the difference between the stamen and the carpel in a flowering plant. (2 marks)

4. Why do you think most plants prefer to grow during the spring rather than the winter months? (2 marks)

5. If a gardener buys a packet of seeds for £2.50 and a bag of compost for £4.75, how much change would they get from a £10 note? (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a diagram of a flowering plant and label the parts: petal, leaf, stem, roots, and the reproductive parts (stamen and carpel). Show Bea the bee visiting the flower.



Extension challenge: Research one spring-flowering plant and write a short diary entry from the perspective of the plant, describing how it feels to grow from a seed into a flower as the spring days get longer.