

Nova's Guide to the Life Cycle of Flowering Plants

Learning objective: To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants.

Use the prompts below to write a scientific report explaining how a flowering plant grows and reproduces. Remember to use scientific vocabulary and clear, logical steps.

Flowering plants go through a fascinating life cycle that begins with a tiny, dormant seed waiting for the right conditions to sprout.

Word bank: germination · pollination · fertilisation · seed dispersal · stamen · carpel · consequently · subsequently · furthermore · in addition

1. Introduction: Briefly describe what a plant needs to begin the process of germination. Start by saying: 'For a seed to begin its journey, it requires specific conditions such as...' (2 marks)

2. Pollination: Explain how pollen moves from one plant to another. Start by saying: 'Pollination is a vital stage where pollen is transferred, often by insects or the wind, to the...' (3 marks)

3. Fertilisation and Seed Formation: Describe what happens after pollination. Start by saying: 'Once the pollen reaches the ovary, fertilisation occurs, which leads to the development of...' (3 marks)

4. Seed Dispersal: How do seeds move away from the parent plant? Start by saying: 'To ensure the next generation of plants can grow without competing for space, seeds are dispersed by...' (3 marks)

5. Conclusion: Summarise why this cycle is important for the survival of plant species. Start by saying: 'In conclusion, the life cycle of a flowering plant is essential because...' (2 marks)

Extension challenge: Nova the owl wants to know how different plants disperse their seeds. Choose one plant (e.g., a dandelion or a sycamore tree) and write a paragraph explaining how its specific seed structure helps it travel long distances.