Bea's Botanical Breakdown: The Life of a Plant

Learning objective: Identify and explain the functions of the different parts of a flowering plant and understand the process of pollination and seed dispersal.

Bea the honeybee needs your help to map out how plants grow and thrive! Use the words from the word bank to correctly label the diagram of the plant and match the function to the correct plant part. Then, complete the sentences to explain the life cycle process.

Word bank: Stamen · Petals · Roots · Stem · Carpel · Leaves · Photosynthesis · Pollination

1. 1. Which part of the plant is responsible for anchoring it into the soil and absorbing water and minerals? Explain why this is vital for the plant's survival. (2 marks)

2. 2. Define 'Pollination' and describe the role that insects like Bea play in this process. (2 marks)

3. 3. The plant's leaves are often called the 'food factory'. What is the name of the process that allows the plant to create its own energy using sunlight? (1 mark)

4. 4. Match the part to the function: A) Stamen (Male part), B) Carpel (Female part), C) Stem (Support). Write the correct letter next to the function: ___ holds the plant upright; ___ produces pollen; ___ contains the ovary. (3 marks)

5. 5. If a gardener wants to grow prize-winning sunflowers, why is it important that the seeds are dispersed away from the parent plant? (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a large, detailed flowering plant. Label the roots, stem, leaves, petals, stamen, and carpel clearly. Add a small drawing of Bea the honeybee visiting the flower to show how pollination happens.

Extension challenge: Research one method of seed dispersal (e.g., wind, water, or animals). Write a short paragraph explaining how the structure of that specific seed helps it travel far away from the parent plant.