Springtime Science with Bea the Honeybee

Learning objective: To identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants and understand the seasonal changes that occur in spring.

Read each question carefully and use your knowledge of plants and the seasons to provide clear, scientific answers.

Bea the Honeybee is very busy as spring arrives! The days are getting longer, the temperature is rising, and flowers are starting to bloom. As Bea visits the garden, she helps plants grow and reproduce. She notices how the seedlings are pushing up through the soil, using the warmth of the sun and the spring rain to help them thrive.

Word bank: germination · pollination · photosynthesis · petals · roots · stem · temperature · daylight

1. Why is the increase in sunlight and temperature during spring important for seeds that were dormant in the soil all winter? (2 marks)

2. Bea the Honeybee lands on a bright flower. Describe the job of the petals in attracting insects like Bea to the plant. (2 marks)

3. Name the three things a plant needs to grow healthily once it has finished germination. (3 marks)

4. Explain the role of the roots in a plant's life cycle. Why are they essential when the spring rains arrive? (2 marks)

5. If a farmer plants seeds in late winter when the ground is frozen, what might happen to the germination process? Explain your reasoning. (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a diagram of a flowering plant. Clearly label the roots, stem, leaves, and flower. Draw Bea the Honeybee flying towards the flower to help with pollination.

Extension challenge: Research how long it takes for a sunflower seed to germinate compared to a pea seed. Write a short diary entry from the perspective of a seed waking up on the first day of spring.