Spring Science: The Life Cycle of Plants

Learning objective: To identify and explain the stages of plant life cycles, including germination, pollination, and seed dispersal.

Bea the honeybee needs your help to organise the stages of a flowering plant's life cycle. Use the word bank to fill in the blanks in the correct order to complete the sequence of how a plant grows and reproduces during the spring season.

Word bank: germination · pollination · seed dispersal · fertilisation · flowering · roots

1. 1. The process begins when a seed absorbs water and begins to sprout. This stage is called _____. (1 mark)

2. 2. As the plant grows, it produces _____ to anchor it into the soil and absorb nutrients. (1 mark)

3. 3. Once the plant is mature, it enters the _____ stage, creating colourful petals to attract insects like Bea. (1 mark)

4. 4. Insects move pollen between flowers, which is known as _____. This is vital for the next step: _____, where the seeds are created. (2 marks)

5. 5. Finally, the plant must spread its seeds away from the parent plant to avoid competition. This is called _____. (1 mark)

Draw: Draw a diagram of a flowering plant in spring. Label the petals, the stem, the leaves, and the roots, and show an arrow representing a bee carrying pollen.

Extension challenge: Nova the owl is curious about how seeds travel. Research and write a short paragraph explaining three different ways seeds are dispersed (e.g., wind, water, or animals).