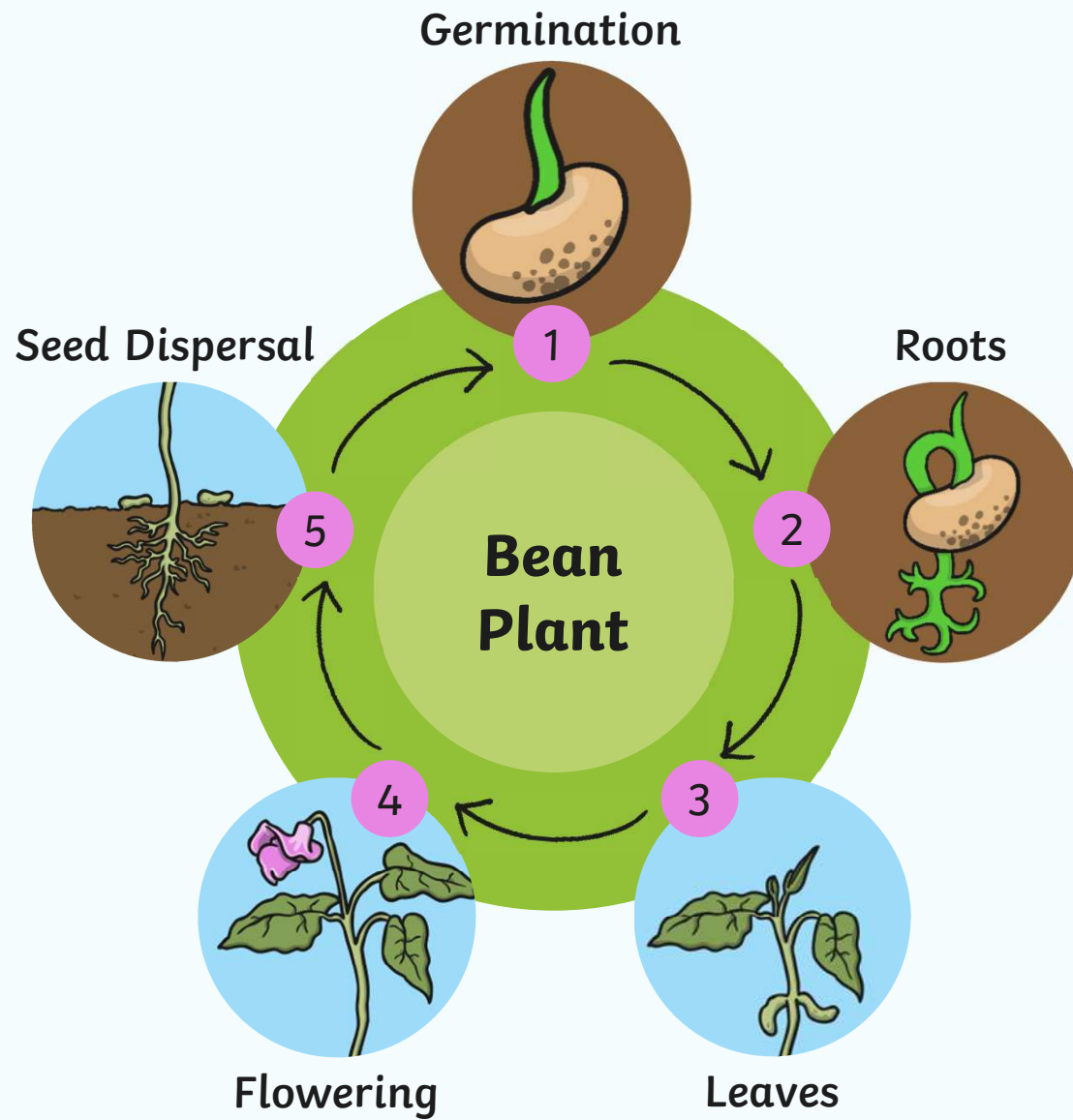


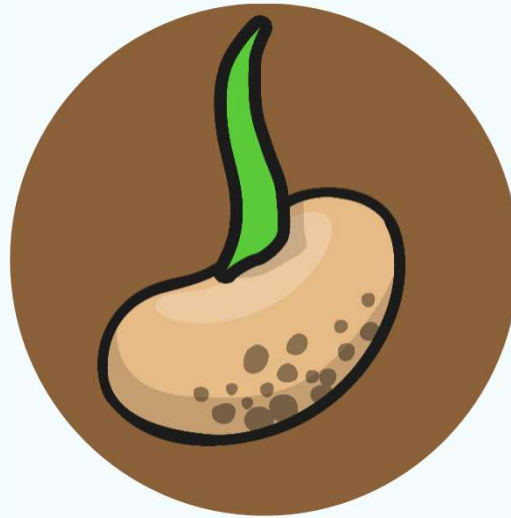
The Lifecycle of a Flowering Plant





1. Germination

The seed starts to grow when conditions are suitable.



2. Roots

Roots grow, usually underground.



3. Leaves

A stem and leaves form, and the plant makes its own food (photosynthesis).



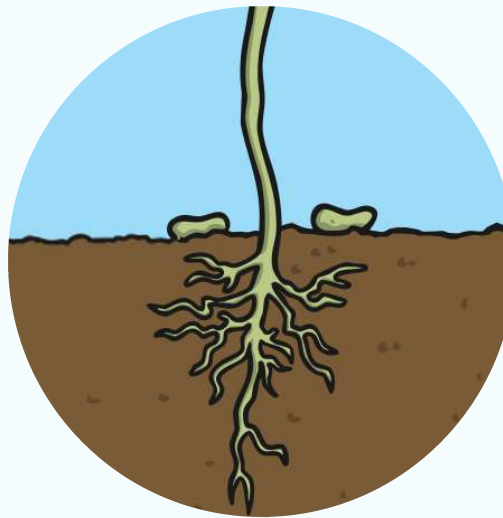
4. Flowering

The pollen in the flowers is used to make seeds.



5. Seed Dispersal

Seeds are spread out so they can grow where they are not fighting for space with the parent plant.



**I can explain how flowering
plants reproduce.**

Flowering plants

Like all living things, plants need to **reproduce**, or make more of themselves.

Some plants, called **flowering plants**, have a special way of reproducing.



A bee covered
in pollen

When the plant has enough energy, and the time of year is right, it creates a **flower**.

They need to move material called **pollen** from one flower to another. However, they need the help of other living things.

The flower is excellent at attracting **flying insects**, such as bees. It contains **nectar**, which is a sugary liquid which animals can use as food. The flower is often **brightly coloured** and has a strong **scent**, which makes it better at attracting insects.



When the insect enters the flower, some **pollen** might stick to it. When the insect flies to another flower, the pollen might fall off into the flower. When pollen from one flower goes into another flower, the flower is **pollinated**.

Once a flower has been pollinated, it has enough material to produce a **seed**. The seed is capable of growing into **another plant**.

Plants have different ways of **moving their seeds** to good growing spots - some use the wind, some use animals, and some use totally different ways!

I have attached a couple of activities for you to try.

Activity 1:

You will use your bee finger puppets to fly over to the flower that contains "pollen" (Wotsits are great for this). When you touch the Wotsits, the dust clings to your fingers (the bees' legs) and then you fly to the next flower to pollinate it. When you land your bee puppet on the next flower, the "pollen" comes off.

Activity 2:

Cut out the images and statements. Match them up and put into the correct order. As a challenge, why not create your own drawings and try and label what happens at each stage.



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