

WALT understand the life cycle of plants.

WILF:

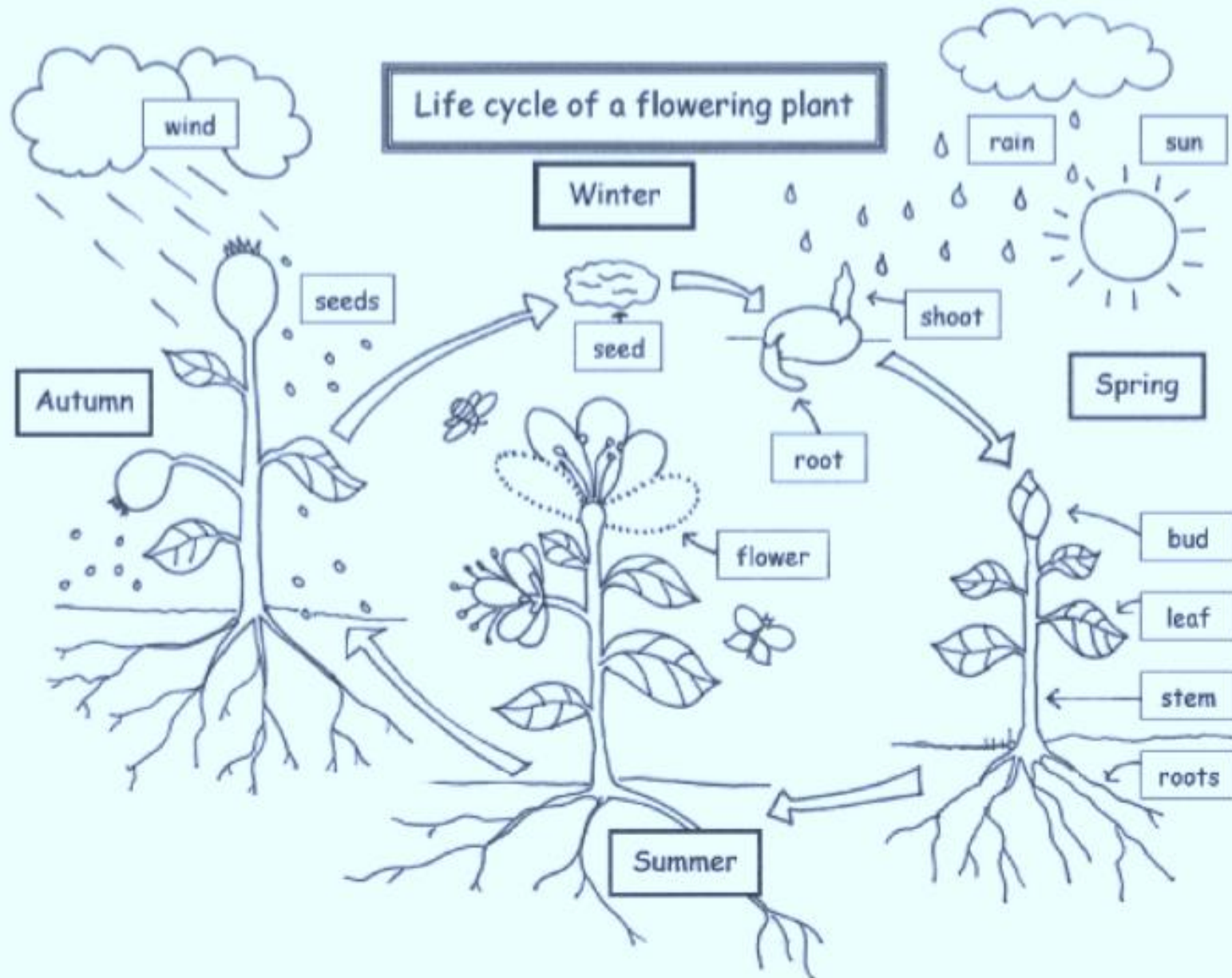
- ❖ - Compare the difference between lifecycles of animals and of plants.
- ❖ Understand how plants reproduce.
- ❖ Identify some adaptations in plants.



What do you know about
the life cycle of a plant?

How is it different to the
life cycle of an animal?



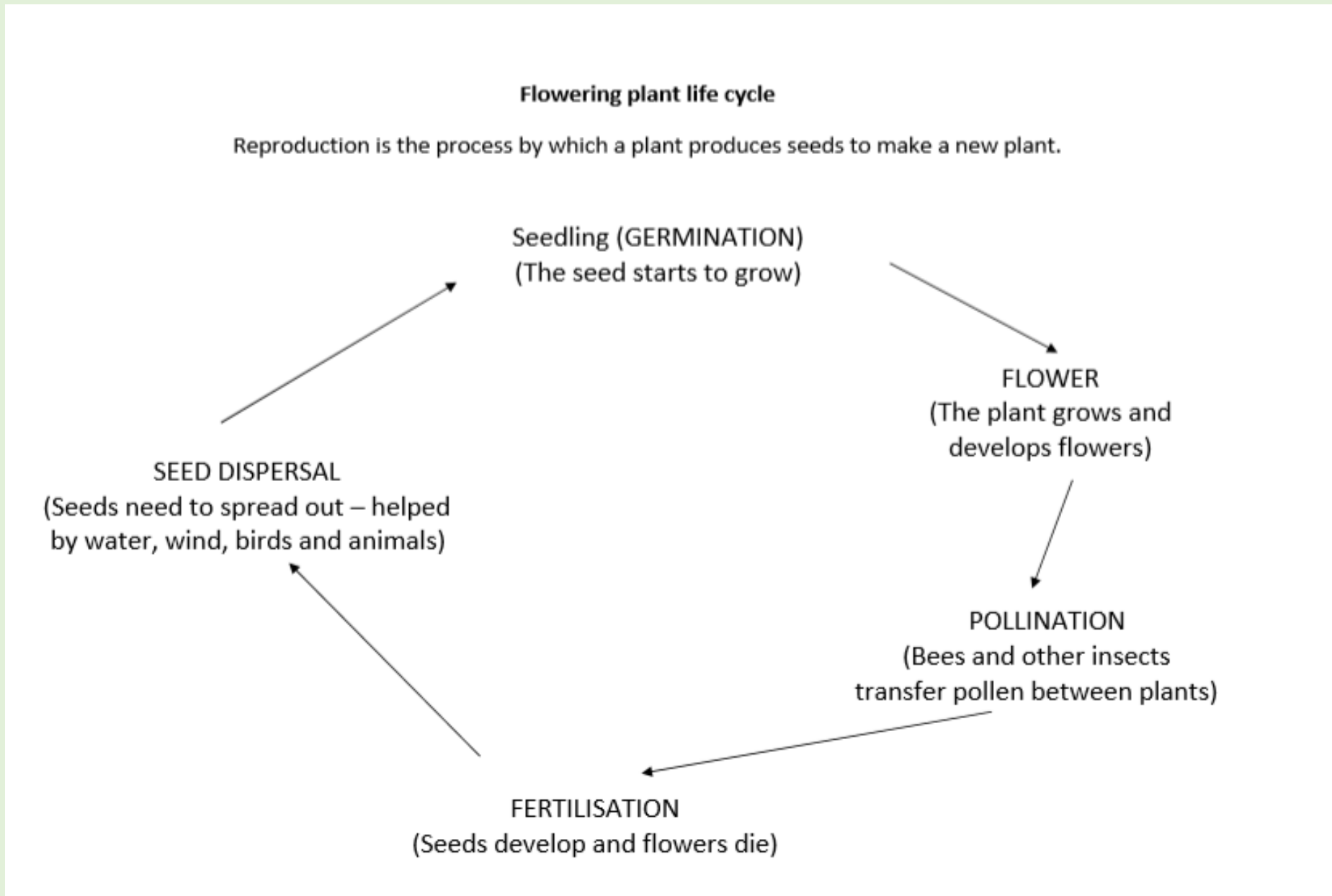


Click on the picture, then watch the video to learn the life cycle of a plant.

You may want to watch it twice! 😊



Just like any other living thing, plants need to reproduce in order to continue their life cycle. As you will have noticed in the video, they do this in a different way to animals. The goal is to **germinate** (grow from a seed into a full plant, which can then reproduce), **flower**, **pollinate** (can you match that to your plant parts from last week?), **fertilise** (have seeds form) and **disperse seeds** (have them spread).



How many ways can you think of for a plant to fertilise and disperse seeds?

Watch the video to find out if you're unsure, by clicking on the picture.



Your task for today:

Please draw the life cycle of a plant, with detailed explanations of what happens at each stage. You need to include details about how they reproduce, as well as the scientific names for parts of the flower and processes.

You may use the template 'Week 4. Friday Science Template' or create your own.

Remember: the life cycle is a circle, because it is continuous.

You may want to choose one flower to focus on! Perhaps your favourite? 😊

Key Facts Sheet

Flowering plants

- The stamen consists of two main parts: anther and filament
- The stigma, style and ovary are together called the carpel or pistil (a fused group of carpels)
- The ovule(s) is/are found inside the ovary
- Remember the stigma as female (where the ovule/egg is found), and stamen as male (where the pollen is produced)
- The pollen, produced by the stamen, must come into contact with the carpel of the same or another plant (self/cross-pollination) – note that self-pollinators tend to be genetically weaker while cross-pollinators are genetically stronger
- The mixing of male and female materials (gametes) results in fertilisation, which results in seeds being formed and distributed. The seeds then grow into a new plant that contains genetic material from both parent plants

Key vocabulary to use:
germination, seed dispersal, pollinate,
fertilisation, seedling, flower, travel, seed,
pollen and the parts above.

Search engine: <https://www.kiddle.co/>