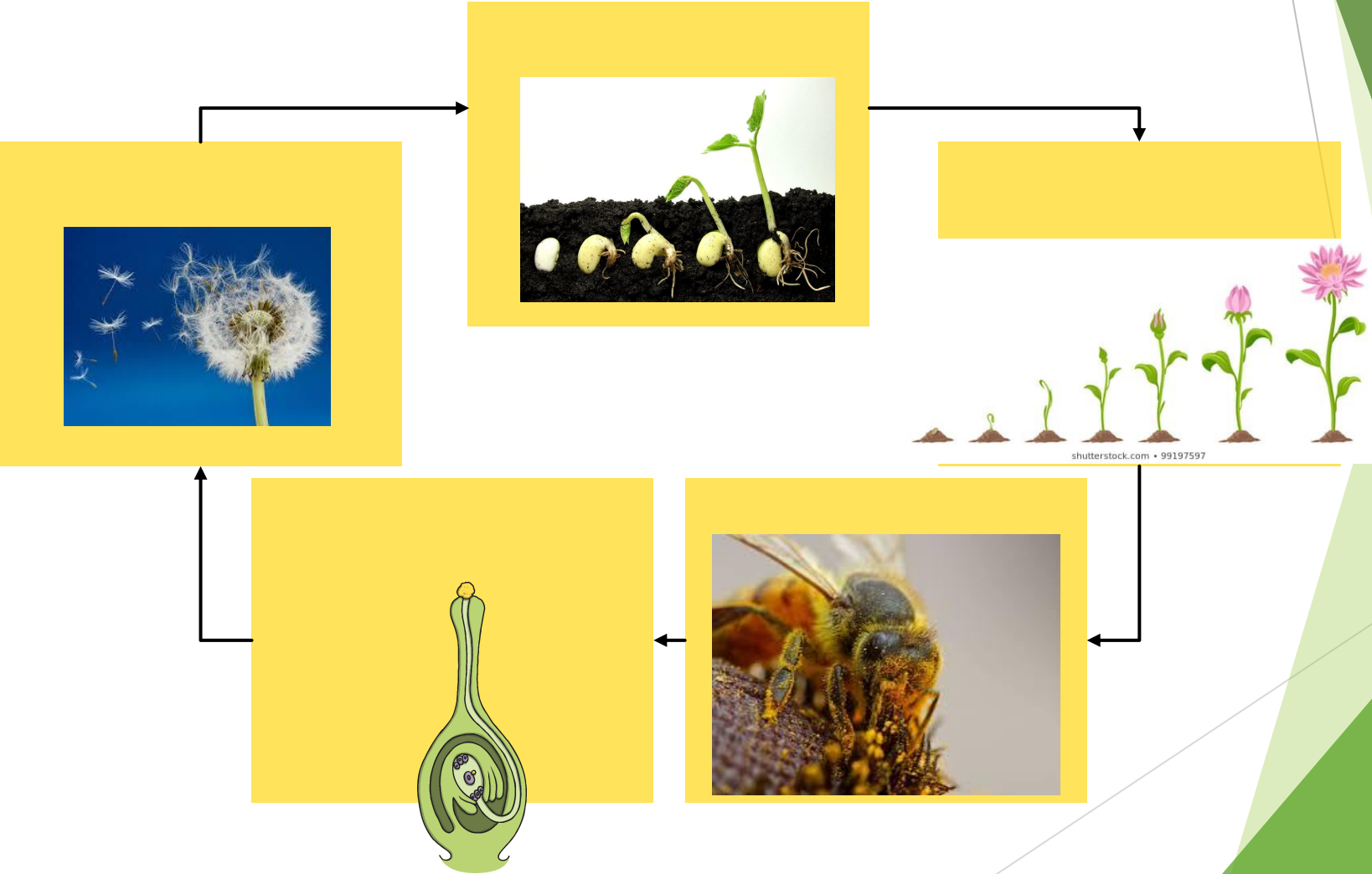
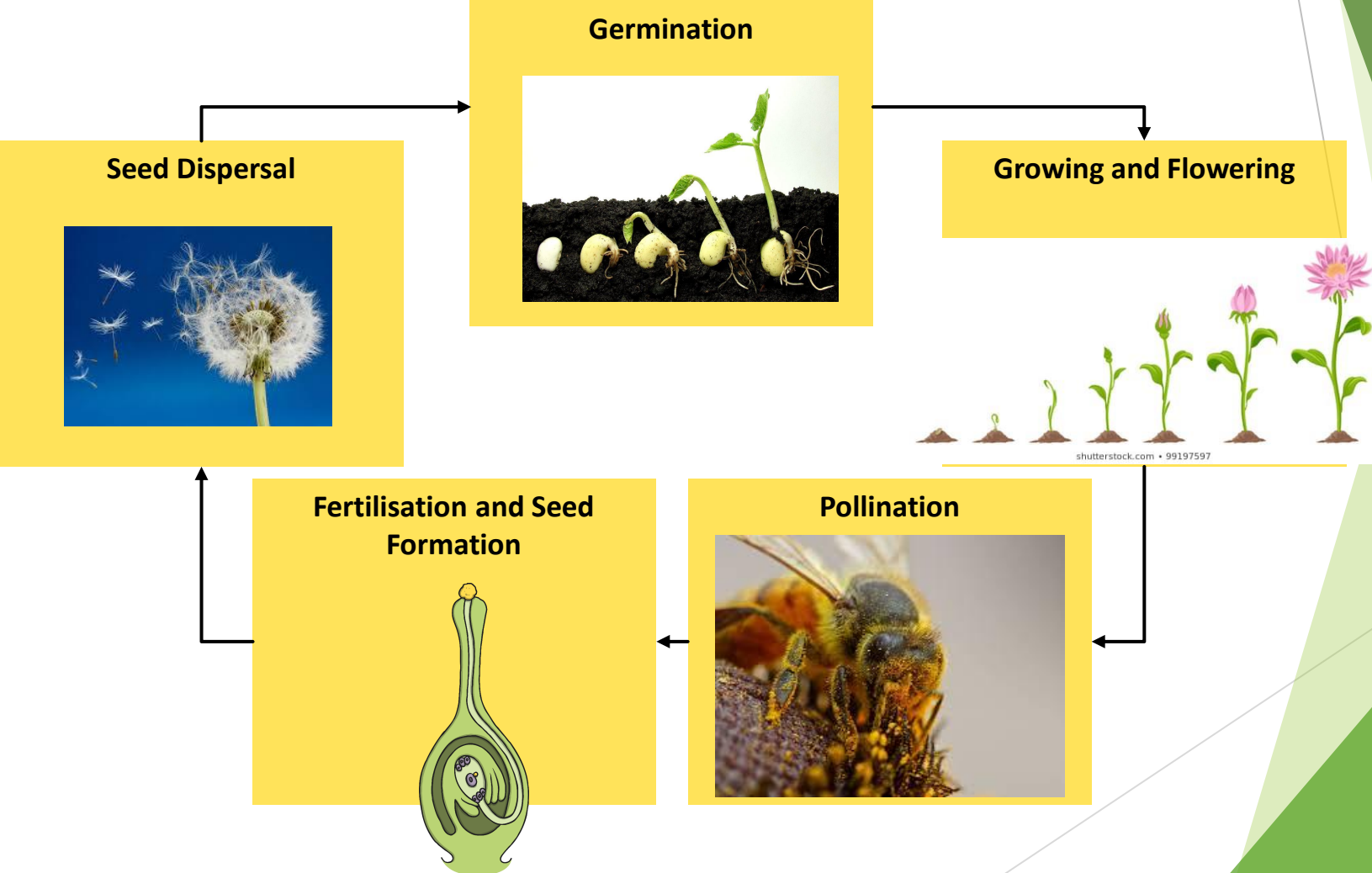


Year 4 – Science – Plants – Activity 2

To know the part that flowers play in the lifecycle of
plants

Use your learning from the last activity or the diagram on the next slide to name the 5 stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant.





This activity will focus more on the details of each part of the life cycle.

Can you remember what is involved in any part of the lifecycle?

The next pages will help recap this ☺

Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

1

Germination

What is germination?

Germination

Germination is when a seed begins to grow.



Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

1

Germination

2

Growing and
flowering

What is growing and flowering?

Growing and Flowering

Once the seed has
germinated
the plant grows bigger
and
then forms flowers.



Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

1

Germination

2

*Growing and
flowering*

3

Pollination

What is pollination?

Pollination

Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma, often by an insect.

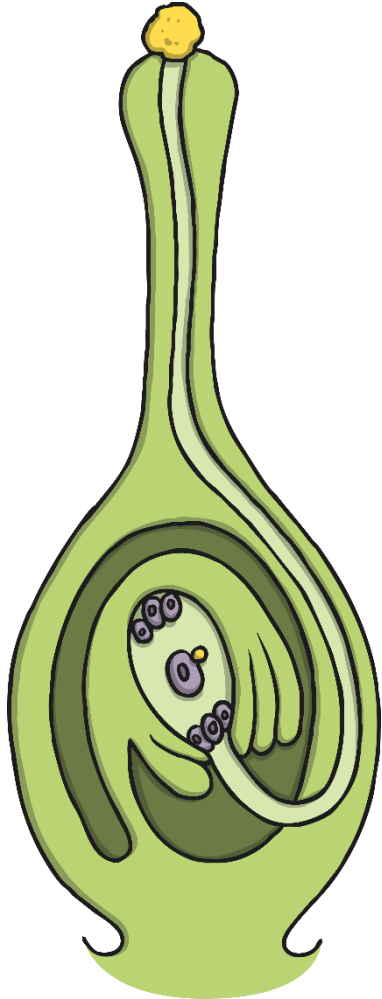


Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



What is fertilisation and seed formation?

Fertilisation and Seed Formation



Fertilisation happens when the pollen travels from the stigma down the style to the ovary. The pollen joins with an ovule to form a seed. The seed forms inside the ovary.

Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant



What is seed dispersal?

Seed Dispersal

Once the seeds are fully formed, the plant needs to disperse them.

This means that the plant needs to move or transport the seeds away from the parent plant in some way so that they don't all try to grow in the same place.

There are lots of different ways that seeds can be dispersed.

Seed Dispersal

4 main ways that seeds can be dispersed include:



You will learn about this stage in more detail later 😊

Task

You have been invited onto TV show! Look at the task sheet to see what is required from you!