

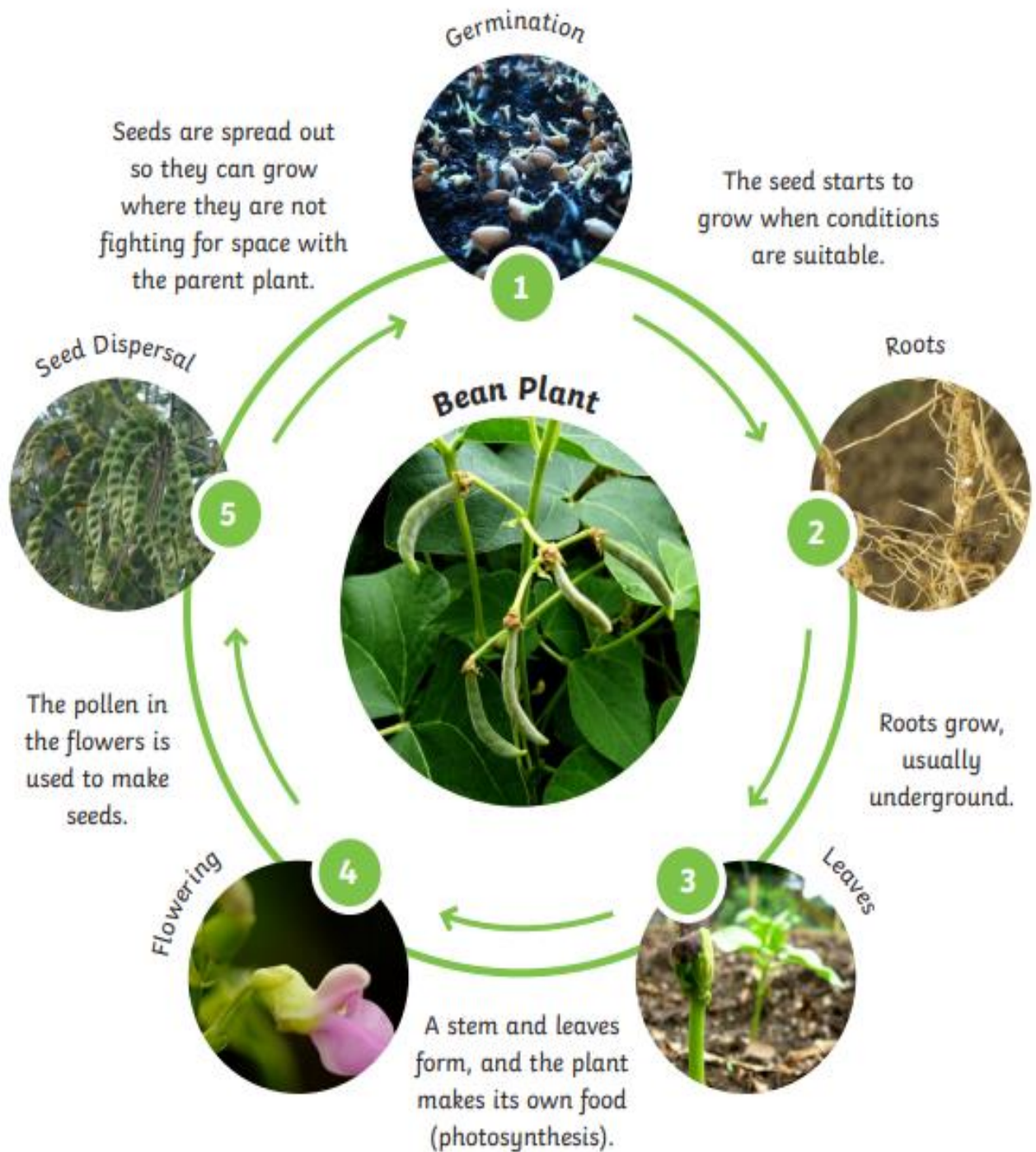
# LIFE CYCLES PLANTS

KINGFISHER CLASS

	PARTS OF A PLANT - VOCABULARY
Anthers	
Carpel	
Dispersed	
Fertilised	
Filament	
Nectar	
Ovary	
Ovule	
Petal	
Petal	
Pollen	
Seeds	
Sepal	
Stamen	
Stem	
Stigma	

LESSON 1 – Use a dictionary to define the technical vocabulary

# The Flowering Plant Life Cycle



## LESSON 2

Construct a presentation to display this information

## LESSON 3

### How do Insects Pollinate Plants?

Watch the video below which explains the process

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j-S5ui9Us7U>

Now look at the next page.

Cut out all the steps in the pollination process and stick them in the order they happen.

# The Pollination Process

Cut out and stick these sentences in the right order in to your book.

The tiny piece of pollen joins onto an ovule in the ovary.  
The plant has now been fertilised.

When the insect gets hungry again, it gets attracted to another  
flower's bright colours and fragrant scent.

As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the anthers  
which rub pollen onto the insect.

The ovary of the flower turns into seeds which will then be  
dispersed so that new plants will be able to grow somewhere else.

Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the ovary.

The insect arrives on the flower to collect nectar.  
This is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.

The flower petal's bright colours and fragrant scents attract an insect.

As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the  
anthers which rub pollen onto the insect.

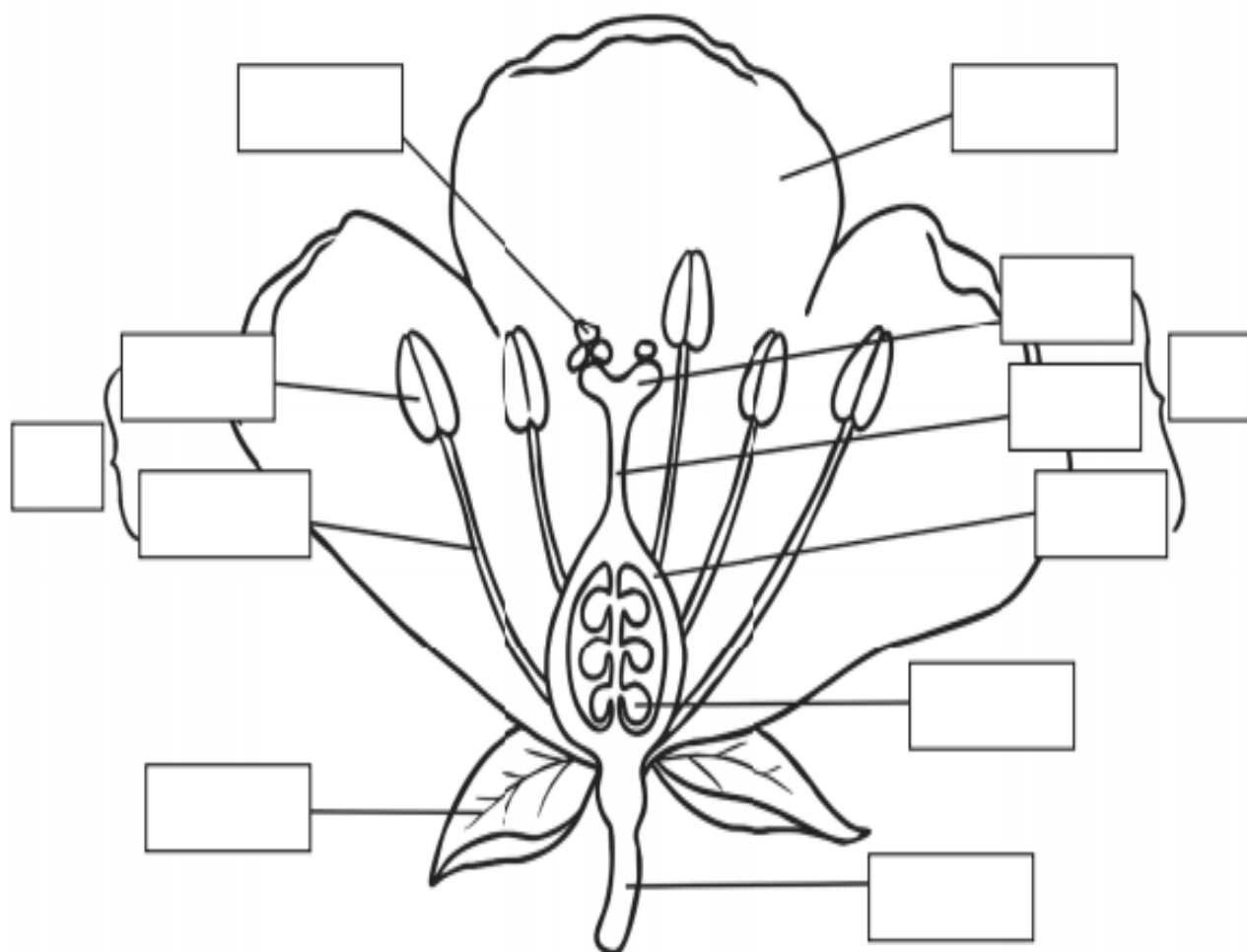
As the insect feeds on the nectar in this new flower, the pollen stuck to the insect from the  
first flower rubs off onto the female parts of the second flower (the stigma).

# Pollination and Colour

In a study by the University of Chicago in 1907, it was concluded that the easiest colour to spot is yellow. This is why John Hertz, who is the founder of the Yellow Cab Company, picked yellow to be the colour of his taxis.

Flowers are known to also use vibrant colours to attract pollinating insects.

Can you complete the diagram by labelling the parts of the flower?



## LESSON 4

Use the words from the word-list to complete the picture



# LESSON 5

## LO – To investigate Seed Dispersal

Investigate the different ways plants disperse their seeds.

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/blog/2019/08/seed-dispersal/>

<https://www.britannica.com/list/falling-far-from-the-tree-7-brilliant-ways-seeds-and-fruits-are-dispersed>

<https://www.sciencelearn.org.nz/resources/103-seed-dispersal>

Now try to work out how the seeds on the next page are dispersed.

# LO To investigate Seed Dispersal.

## Seed Dispersal Worksheet

Name: ..... Date: .....

A plant produces many seeds. If all the seeds fell to the ground not many would germinate. The area would become over crowded and there would not be enough water or minerals for all the seeds. Plants have developed so that seeds can be transported in a number of different ways: by the wind, by animals eating them, by water or by sticking to animals.

Using your research explain how each of the seeds below is dispersed by a plant. Use a sub-heading for each seed.



**sycamore**

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**poppy**

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**burdock**

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**berries**

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**coconut**

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**acorn**

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Describe how an apple seed could be dispersed by water.