

L.O. To describe the life-cycle of a flowering plant.	What I think	What my teacher thinks
Remember to/that:		
A flowering plant's life-cycle begins with the pollination of a flower.	☐	☐
A pollinated flower produces a 'fruiting body' that contains seeds.	☐	☐
Seeds are dispersed.	☐	☐
In the right conditions, seeds germinate, sprout, develop into a seedling and then a mature plant over a period of time.	☐	☐
A mature plant produces flowers that attract pollinators.	☐	☐
Annual plants live for one season.	☐	☐
Biennial plants live for between one and two years (over a winter).	☐	☐
Perennial plants live for more than two years.	☐	☐

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c4DEshd9oI0>

Glossary

pollination	- the introduction of pollen to a flower's egg cells. Pollination can be caused by small animals or by the wind
flower	- the part of a flowering plant that contains the reproductive parts
seeds	- the part of a flowering plant that can grow into a new plant
dispersal	- seeds need to be carried away from the parent plant, to avoid competing for nutrients and to access sunlight.
germination	- when a dormant ('sleeping') seed 'wakes up', becomes active and starts to grow
seedling	- a young plant that has begun to develop roots, a stem and leaves
roots	- used by a plant to absorb nutrients (and usually to anchor the plant)
photosynthesis	- the process by which a plant uses sunlight to create food

Your task

Your task is to produce a diagram showing the life-cycle of a flowering plant, based on the information in the video you have watched.

How many stages did you identify? Draw a sketch of each stage and add a description of what is happening at each stage.

There are diagrams on the next page that will help you, if needed.

