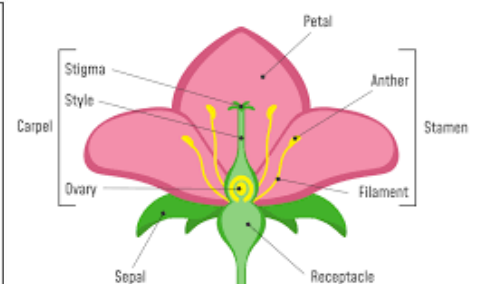
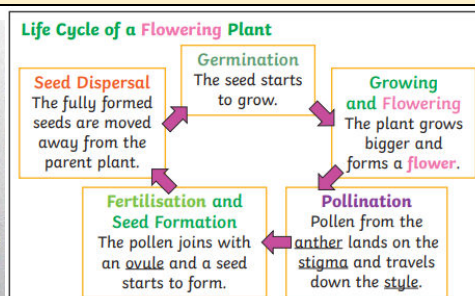


# **LIFE CYCLE OF PLANTS**

Key vocabulary	Definition
Flower	Designed to attract bees and insects to allow more plants (seed) to be made.
Nectar	A sugary fluid produced within flowers to encourage pollination by insects and other animals. It is collected by bees to be made into honey.
Reproduce	To create a copy of something.
Pollination	Wind blows pollen onto other plants or trees. Insects collect and take pollen to other flowers.
Pollinator	Insects or animals that carry pollen from one plant to another.
Petal	Attract insects and provides a landing pad.
Sepal	Holds up the petals.
Stamen	Male part of the flower. Made up of the anther and filament.
Anther	Produces the pollen.
Pollen	The male pollen needs to meet the female ovule (egg) to produce a new seed.
Filament	Holds up the anther.
Carpel	The female part of the flower. Made up of the stigma, style and Ovary.
Stigma	Pollen needs to get onto the stigma.
Style	Pollen travels down the style from the stigma.
Ovary	Holds to ovule (egg). If pollen meets an egg, the seed starts to grow here.
Ovule (egg)	The female egg needs to meet the male pollen.
Fertilisation	The Pollen and egg coming together to make.
Seed Dispersal	A plant's way of getting the seeds to a new place so that they do not get overcrowded and end up competing for light and water. Plants use wind, explosion, water and fruit.
Ultraviolet	Means 'beyond violet' Bees can see ultraviolet. It is the highest frequency of visible light.



## **Key Knowledge and Understanding:**

Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants.  
 Find out about different types of reproduction in plants.  
 Know some of the parts of a flowering plant.  
 Make a model to represent a flowering plant.  
 Be able to simply explain pollination using insects.  
 Plant a seed and observe some of the life cycle of a plant.  
 Investigate what a seed needs to germinate by changing one variable.  
 Look at plants growing to observe some of the life cycle of a plant.  
 Know some ways that plants disperse of their seeds.  
 Find out about the work of David Attenborough.



What a bee sees

