

The background features several decorative illustrations: three almonds in the top left; a white daisy, a yellow flower, and a sprig of mint in the top center; a pine branch with cones in the top right; a bee near a red flower on the right; a hand sowing seeds into a pile of soil in the bottom right; a bag of seeds labeled 'Seeds!' next to the soil; a blue wheelbarrow and a shovel with soil in the bottom left; and a green leafy plant on the left side.

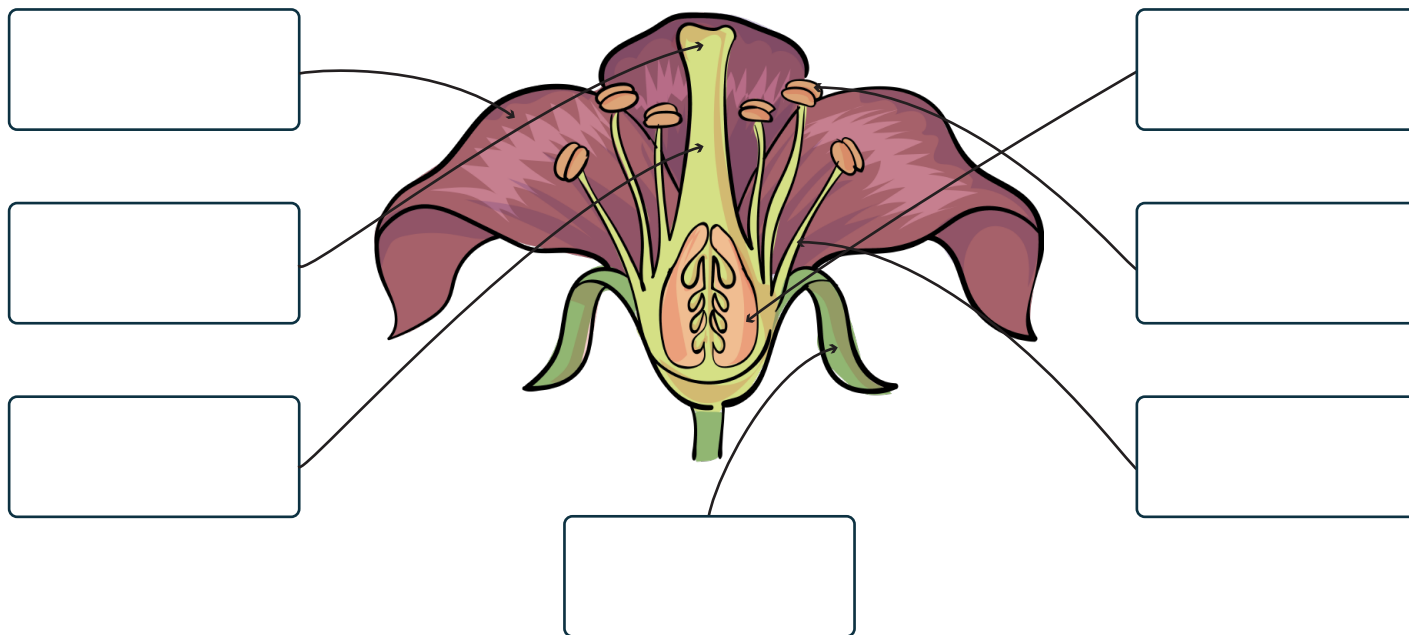
Plants

I can explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including seed formation and seed dispersal.



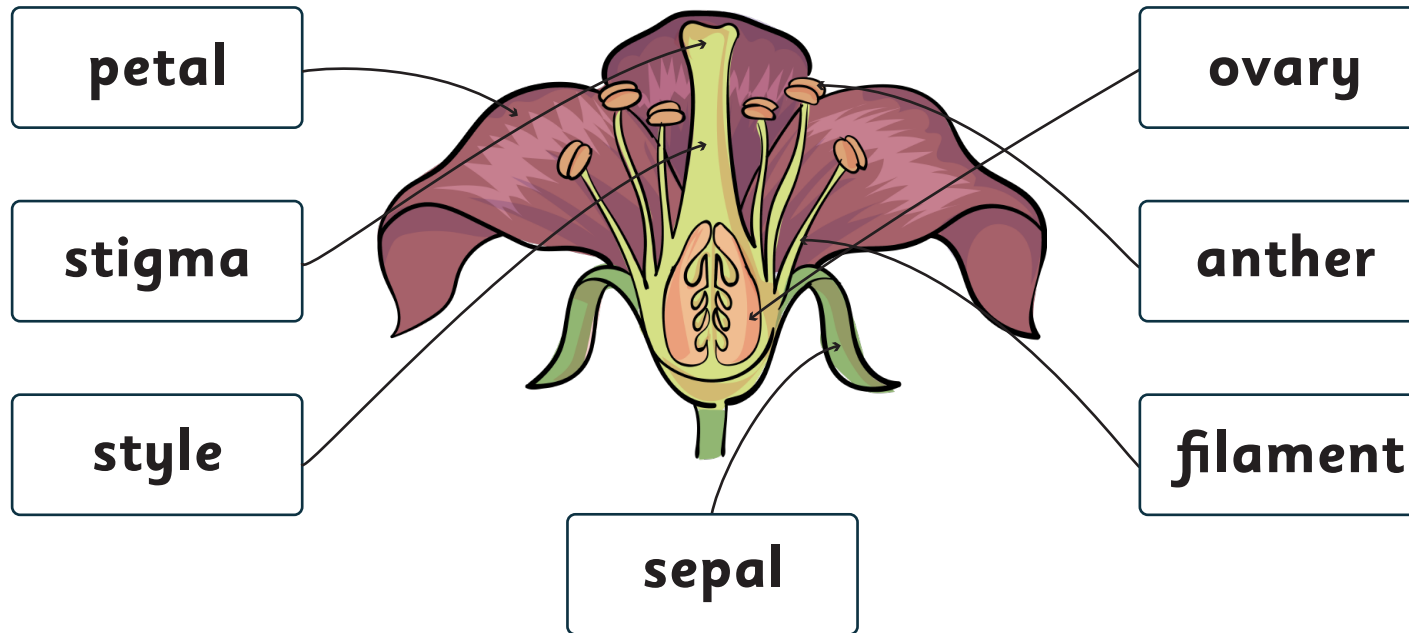
Parts of a Flower Recap

Can you remember the **different parts** of the flower that we learnt about last lesson?



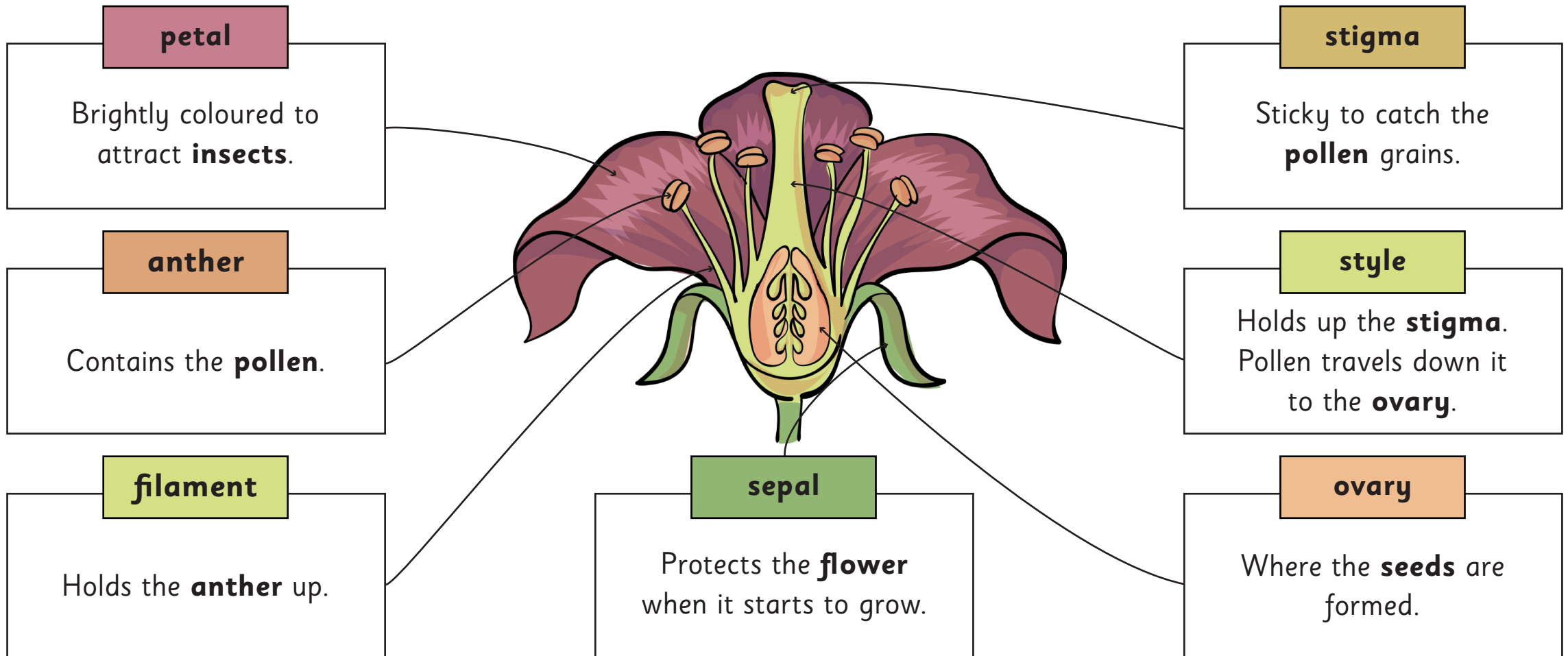
Parts of a Flower Recap Answers

Did you remember the **different parts**?



The Flower

Last lesson we learnt that the flower's **main job** is to create new **seeds** to grow new **plants**.

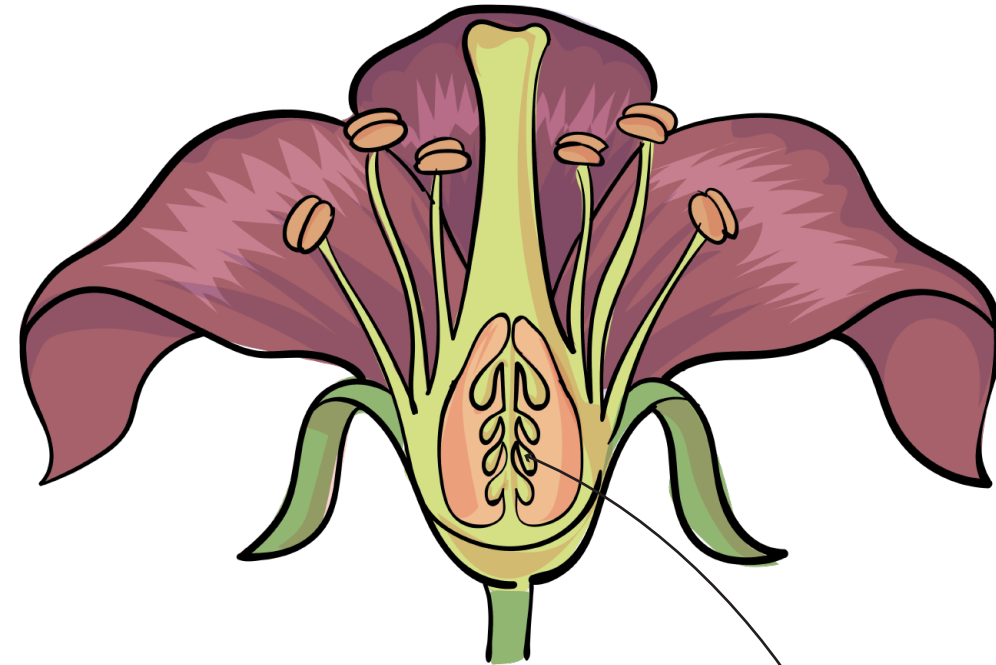


Pollination and seed formation

Pollination is when **pollen** from the **anther** is transferred to the **stigma**.

Once the **pollen** is transferred to the **stigma**, it travels down the **style** to the **ovary**.

The **pollen** joins with an **ovule** in the **ovary** and forms a **seed**.



ovule



Seed Dispersal

When the **seeds** have grown, the plant needs to **disperse** them so that they can grow into **new plants**. The seeds need to be dispersed away from the **parent plant** so that the **new plant** has all the different things that it needs to **grow**.

The seeds can be **dispersed** in a number of different ways.

New Word Alert!

disperse – to spread over a wide area

synonyms for disperse – spread, scatter, distribute



Seed Dispersal

There are **four main ways** that seeds are dispersed.



explosion

Some plants **explode**, causing the **seeds** to scatter over a larger area. The **poppy** is an example of a plant that does this.



water

Some plants that grow near **water** have seeds that will **float**. The seeds then float until they are washed up on **land** again. The **coconut** is an example.



animals

Some **animals** eat the fruit of a plant that contains the **seeds**. When the animals **excrete** the waste (poo!), they also get rid of the **seeds**, leaving them in a new place to **grow**.



wind

Some plants use the **wind** to disperse their **seeds**. These seeds are usually **light and easy** to blow away.



Independent Activity

Throughout our **topic**, we will be recording what we have found out about **plants**.

Then when we have finished our topic, we will put all our work into a **booklet** and Y6 will be able to use them to revise for their **SATs tests**.

The sixth page of the **booklet** will be a poster to explain the different ways that **seeds can be dispersed**.

There is a **Seed Dispersal Fact Sheet** for you to use if you need it.

Seed Dispersal



What is seed dispersal?

Explosion

Wind

Water

Animals

Thinking Time

Can humans help **disperse** seeds?

Talk to your partner and think about any ways that humans could help plants disperse their seeds.



End of the Topic

This lesson is the end of your **plant topic**. Each lesson you have been completing pages of a revision booklet about **plants for Y6 children**.

You will now be able to put all your pages together to create a **booklet** and share them with the **Y6 children**.

