

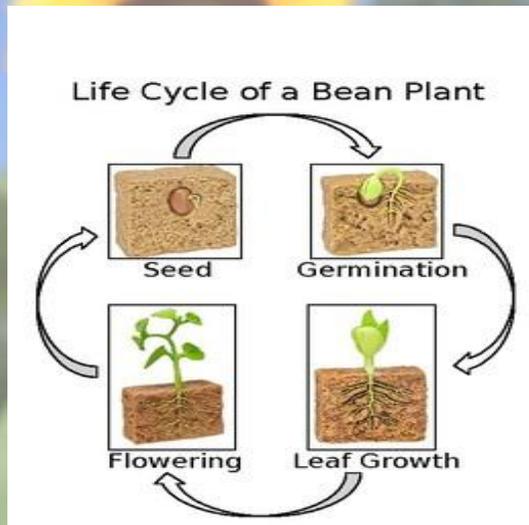
# Knowledge Organiser: Life Cycle of Plants



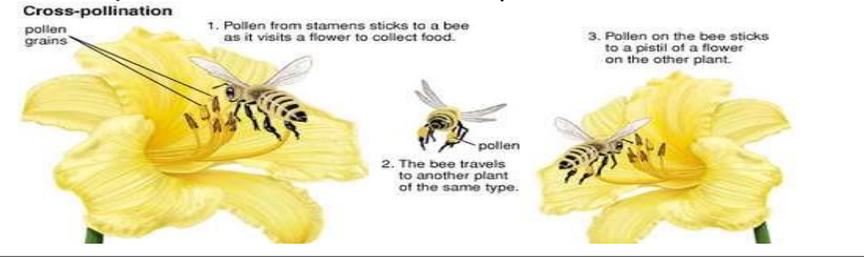
## A Bean's Life Cycle

Seeds are scattered, ready to grow. The seed absorbs water and eventually, the root pushes through the seed coat. The seedling grows out of the ground. The stem and leaves grow towards the sun. The flower makes seeds and the cycle is ready to begin again.

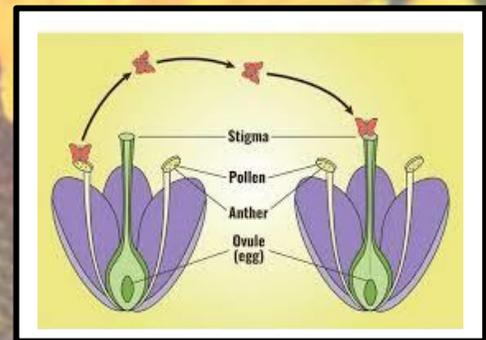
In order to **germinate**, a seed needs water, oxygen and to be at the correct temperature.



The transfer of pollen from the style to the stigma is called **pollination**. It is carried by the wind or insects.

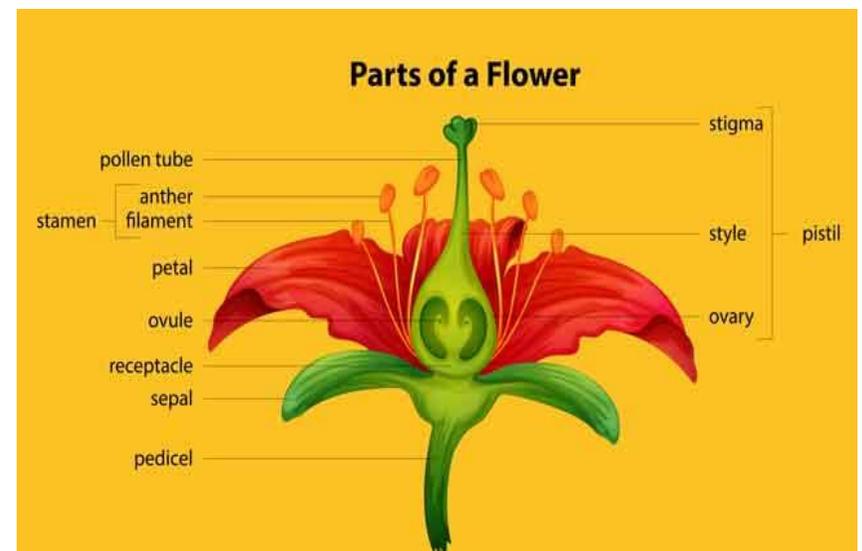


The pollen grows down the style into the ovary. It joins with an egg or ovule. This is called **fertilisation**. The ovule will become a seed and the ovary will become the fruit.



Seeds are **dispersed** by the wind, by water, via animals, through exploding or simply by dropping and rolling away.

Sometimes, scientists use branching keys to identify different plants.



# **Knowledge Organiser: Life Cycle of Plants**

## **Vocabulary**

**Anther:** the part of the stamen which contains the pollen.

**Carpel:** the female part of the flower.

**Dispersal:** the means by which a seed is carried away from the parent plant.

**Embryo:** a young plant inside a seed.

**Fertilisation:** the joining together of the male and the female parts of the flower.

**Filament:** a slender thread supporting the anther in the flower.

**Fruit:** a structure that holds seeds.

**Germination:** the beginning of the process of growth.

**Pollination:** when pollen is transferred from one flower to another.

**Pollen:** a powder made by the male part of the flower.

**Photosynthesis:** the process by which plants create energy directly from sunlight.

**Seed:** a structure that can grow into a young plant.

**Stamen:** the male part of the flower.

**Stigma:** the sticky tip of the carpel.

**Style:** the female reproductive organ of the plant.