

the seed and starts to dig into the soil. This helps the plant get water and nutrients from the ground. Then, a small shoot pushes up through the soil and becomes the stem and leaves of the plant.

#### Stage 3: Growth

Once the plant has sprouted, it starts growing bigger and stronger. The leaves

on the stem make food for the plant through a process called photosynthesis. They use sunlight, carbon dioxide from the air, and water from the soil to make this food. The plant grows taller, and its roots spread deeper into the ground to find more water and nutrients.



are ready to be released into the world.

#### Stage 6: Seed Dispersal

Plants have clever ways of getting their seeds away from the parent plant so they can grow in new places. Some seeds are carried by the wind, like dandelion seeds that float on the breeze. Others might be eaten by animals, and then the

seeds pass through the animal's digestive system and are deposited somewhere else. Some seeds are even designed to stick to the fur of animals and get carried away.

#### Stage 7: Repeat



- 1) Which among these stages occurs first in a plant's life cycle?
  - A) Flowering
  - B) Growth
  - C) Germination
  - D) Seed

# Preview

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- D) By drinking the plant's nectar
- 4) Which stage involves the movement of seeds to new places?
  - A) Seed production
  - B) Germination
  - C) Seed dispersal
  - D) Growth

2)

- 5) What is the role of roots during a plant's life cycle?
  - A) Making food for the plant
  - B) Attracting pollinators
  - C) Absorbing water and nutrients from the soil.
  - D) Producing seeds



leaves and stems becoming more prominent

7) Put the following stages in a plant's life cycle in the correct order.Seed production, Germination, Seed dispersal, Growth, Flowering

