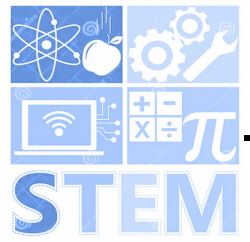


# SCIENCE Newsletter



Week of : January 19th to 23rd, 2026

## 4A,B,C,D,E Home Learning

<b>Monday</b>	No school :)
<b>Tuesday</b>	Read the "Flower Power" and answer the questions on <a href="#">page 1</a>
<b>Wednesday</b>	Read the "Flower Power" and answer the questions on <a href="#">page 1</a>
<b>Thursday</b>	Read the "Seed Dispersal" and answer the questions on <a href="#">page 2</a>
<b>Friday</b>	Read the "Seed Dispersal" and answer the questions on <a href="#">page 2</a>

## Vocabulary



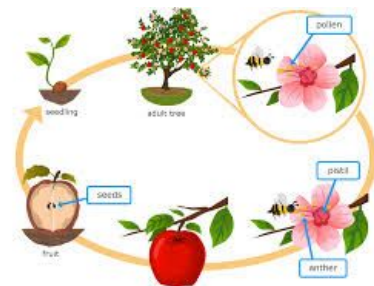
### Topic 6 Lesson 1 Vocabulary Quizlet



## Reminders



- Homework due Friday 01/23
- Thursday 01/22 Vocabulary Quiz Topic Lesson 1



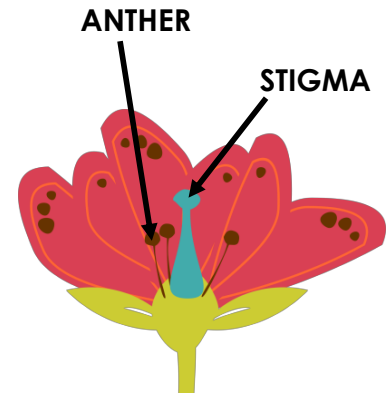
# FLOWER POWER

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Pollen is a powder made in the part of a flower called the anther. Pollen needs to be moved from the **anther** to the **stigma** of another flower. This process is called **pollination**. When pollen is successfully transferred it may fertilize the flower. After fertilization, the flower dies, and fruit will grow in its place. The fruit or seed pod will have new seeds that grow into a new plant.

Since plants can't move and pollinate on their own, pollen must travel other ways. It can travel with the wind. Insects and birds may collect pollen and take it from flower to flower. Brightly colored, pleasant smelling flowers attract bees or birds. They arrive at the flower to collect nectar and fly away with pollen stuck to their bodies. As they move from flower to flower the pollen will stick to the sticky stigma. The transfer is made!

The plant and its pollinator both benefit! The pollinator leaves with nectar and pollen. The plant receives the pollen and can make new plants.



**DIRECTIONS:** Place the letter of your answer choice in the given box.

1. Pollen is made in the ____.  A. stigma B. anther C. seed pod <input data-bbox="477 1045 574 1142" type="checkbox"/>	2. Pollinators are attracted to flowers by ____.  A. brightly colored petals B. available food C. nice smells D. all the above <input data-bbox="909 1045 1006 1142" type="checkbox"/>	3. The stigma catches the pollen since it is ____.  A. a dark color B. large C. sticky <input data-bbox="1344 1045 1442 1142" type="checkbox"/>
4. After fertilization the flower ____.  A. is pollinated B. grows larger C. dies <input data-bbox="477 1327 574 1423" type="checkbox"/>	5. Pollination is beneficial to the pollinator and the plant.  A. true B. false <input data-bbox="909 1327 1006 1423" type="checkbox"/>	6. Which title would be best for this passage?  A. Wind Power B. All About Fruit C. Pollen Time <input data-bbox="1344 1327 1442 1423" type="checkbox"/>

7. Why do plants depend on other animals or other things (like the wind) for pollination?

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8. Explain how the wind can be a pollinator.

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DATE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

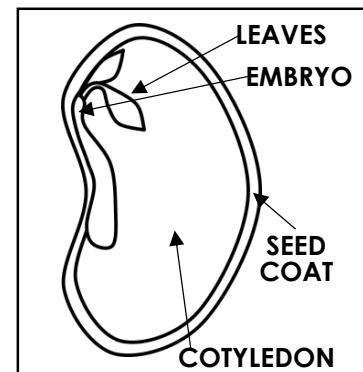
# SEED DISPERSAL

Plants make seeds that will grow into new plants. Plants cannot move so their seeds will likely drop to the ground below the parent plant. This means the area around the plant will be too **crowded**. Plants that grow too closely together must compete for light, water, and **nutrients** from the soil. Crowded areas make it hard for new plants to grow.

The word **dispersal** means to spread or scatter. **Seed dispersal** allows plants to spread the seeds out over a wide area. This helps the plants avoid competition with other seeds. The seeds and new plants will have a better chance of survival. There are many kinds of dispersal. This includes movement by wind, water, animals, and explosion.

**DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the blanks with bold words from the passage. Be sure to use the illustration.

- When there are too many plants in one spot the plants are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Plants get water and \_\_\_\_\_ from the soil.
- Plants are spread over an area by a process called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The inside parts of a seed are protected by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- While a small plant is growing it gets food from a part called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- To spread or scatter something is called \_\_\_\_\_.



## PARTS OF A SEED

The **true leaves** are the first that appear above the soil. The **embryo** is the baby plant. The **seed coat** protects the parts of the seed. The **cotyledon** provides food for the growing plant.

- List two reasons it is important for seeds to be spread away from the parent plant.

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- List some of the ways seeds are dispersed.

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