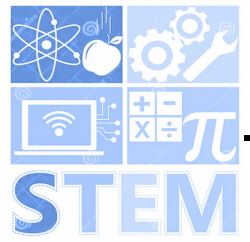


SCIENCE Newsletter

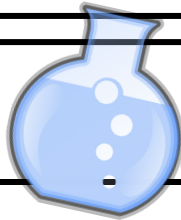


Week of : January 26th to 30th, 2026

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

	4A,B,C,D,E Home Learning
Monday	Read the passage on Plant Life Cycle and answer the questions page 2
Tuesday	Read the passage on Plant Life Cycle and answer the questions page 2
Wednesday	Match the Vocabulary and Definitions on page 3
Thursday	Fill in the Plant Life Cycle Crossword Puzzle on page 4
Friday	No Homework, enjoy your weekend :)

Vocabulary



Topic 6 Lesson 1 Vocabulary Quizlet



Reminders



- **Homework due Friday 01/30**
- **If you have at home, bring empty egg cartons and clean cardboards to school.**



Plant Life Cycle

SEED:

Most plants grow from a seed that is planted in the ground. The outside layer of a seed is called a **seed coat**. It protects the seed. The inside has nutrients to help the plant grow. Also inside is an **embryo**, which is a very tiny new plant.

GERMINATED SEED:

The seed takes in water and swells up, making its seed coat crack. This is called **germination**. As the seed grows, a root grows downwards, and a shoot starts to grow upwards to the light.

SPROUT:

When the shoot of the new plant reaches up above the ground, it is then called a **sprout**. As the root grows, the plant begins to not need the seed's stored nutrients as much. It can find its own nutrients and water from the ground.

ADULT PLANT:

When a plant is fully grown, it is called an adult plant. It has deep roots, a strong stem, and many leaves. Most adult plants also have flowers. Pollinators, such as birds and insects, are drawn to the flower's colorful petals. After pollination, some adult plants grow fruits that protect the new seeds. These seeds are important, because they begin a new plant's life cycle all over again.

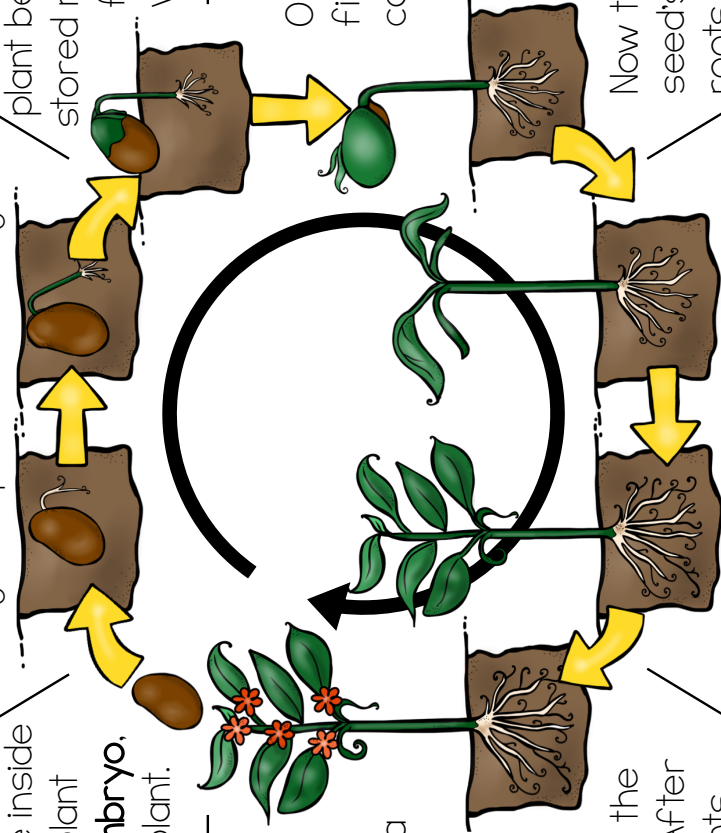
SEEDLING:

Once the sprout grows its first green leaves, it is then called a **seedling**. These leaves use sunlight and air to make food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis.

Now the plant does not need the seed's stored nutrients at all. Its roots continue to grow and expand, holding down the seedling into the soil. The stem brings water from the roots to the leaves.

YOUNG PLANT:

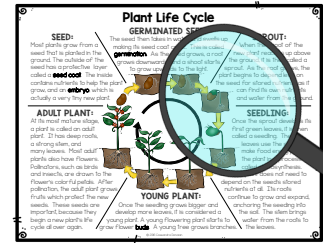
Once the seedling grows bigger with more leaves, it is called a young plant. A young flowering plant starts to grow **flower buds**. A young tree grows branches.



Name: _____

Plant Life Cycle

Finding Text Evidence



Find the answer in the text and use the appropriate color to show your evidence. Then answer the question in your own words.



Red

Describe, draw, and label the inside of a seed.





Blue

What is germination?



Yellow

When does a seed become a sprout?



Purple

Why are a seedling's leaves important?



Green

Describe a young adult plant.



Orange

What happens to some adult flowering plants?

NAME: _____

Plant Life Cycle Vocab Match

Match each word to its definition. Write the correct letter in the space provided.

1. Life Cycle _____

2. Seed _____

3. Germination _____

4. Seedling _____

5. Embryo _____

6. Pollination _____

7. Pollen _____

8. Seed Dispersal _____

9. Reproduce _____

a the process that takes place when pollinators take pollen between plants to make seeds

b the small parts produced by plants from which new plants grow

c A sticky powder inside the flower that causes a new plant to form seeds

d the process of a living thing creating another living thing

e when a baby plant grows out of a seed above the soil

f the stages a plant goes through during its life

g the baby plant inside of a seed

h the way seeds get from the parent plant to a new plant

i a young plant that has grown above the soil after germinating from a seed

