

The life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

Have you ever wondered how a plants life begins and ends? Well plants are everywhere and they come in all shapes and sizes, All over the world there are new plants yet being discovered and Due to the fact that, there are still + new plants being discovered there is still could be x plants, x out there there, waiting to be found.

Seed Dispersal

Finally, the plant has died, all its petals have fallen off and the flower is all rotten and crispy. The seeds in the plant can't grow inside of the plant. In such a dense crowd of adult plants there is no room for the next generation. The seeds must get away, so the seeds can get away by wind others things, maybe the plant is so tight that it just explodes and the whole life cycle begins again.



Germination

A seed could be stored underground for a very long time. Most seeds germinate in spring. Therefore if a plant dispersed in autumn and one of its seeds landed in winter then the seed might not grow in one or two months time. A seed has the right conditions and therefore a seed might grow in spring is because it has the right conditions. When a seed has the right conditions it starts to grow a root that descends downwards and a shoot that ascends upwards.

* First the seed swells and the seed case cracks.

Fertilisation

When a bee has pollen on its legs and lands on the stigma, the pollen depends downwards and goes into the ovary. The pollen and the ovules mix and make seeds (eggs) mix and reproduce make a seed. Consequently, it makes seed the reproduce new life.

Pollination

After the flower is fully grown it can attract bees to it. When a bee comes to a flower, the bee lands on the sticky stigma (which is part of the female part) and he drinks the sweet nectar. Whilst the bee drinks the sweet, sugary nectar, the bee rubs pollen on its legs. This means that when the bee is done with that flower it goes to another flower and the entire process begins again.

x goes to the stamen and

Growth

At this stage, the plant turns into a seedling seedling. The shoot grows into a stem and starts to grow leaves. A plant needs leaves because the leaves produce food in a process called photosynthesis. Photosynthesis is when the leaves sunlight beams on the leaves and the leaves make the sunlight into food for the plant. Then over a period of time buds start to grow and petals begin to grow. Then a flower forms and the flower is colored.

* and the roots spread to look for nutrients.

What an excellent understanding you have of this process and so well written!

Lily - Long.

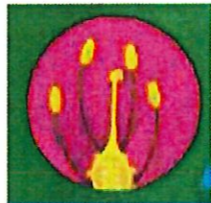
Lily

The life cycle of a flowering plant.

Have you ever wondered how a plant grows? Plants are different colours and different shapes and sizes. Many plants do not live in cold places because they need warmth in order to grow. Each plant also needs water and air to grow.

Seed Dispersal

Once the flower has grown, there's no need for it any more. This means that the flower head drops off. Then it starts over again. It does this by using the wind and gravity also water. As a result there is lots of other plants that grow in the same place it is called de Sandans. a different place



Germination

Firstly, the seed gets planted. After a few days the seed swells. At this stage, the seed case cracks. Next it grows a root and then a shoot. The root grows down and the shoot grows up. An embryo is the part of a seed that will grow into a new plant. The seed germinates in Spring or Summer because it is hot in Summer and in Spring.

Fertilisation

Once the bee has gone to the other flower, Pollen crawls down into the ovary. which is the ovules (eggs). Their are hundreds or off of egg ovules. The male and female makes new food seeds and it starts as a new life.

Pollination

At this stage, the colourful petals attract the bees to get nectar which is basically sugary water for the bees. While the bee is getting pollen or Nectar, it gets pollen on its legs. The bees get the ~~stiger~~ stigma part of pollen on its legs, and take it to the female stigma.

Growth

In order for the plant to grow, it has to have a stem. They also need leaves to grow because leaves produce the plants food by the sunlight it is called photosynthesis. The individual stem grow taller and thicker and the leaves grow bigger. The stem has tubes and sucks up water for the flower it is also to hold the flower up.

😊 A good explanation text Lily - you understand this process.

Meadow

The life cycle of a plant Flowering plant.

Have you ever wondered how a seed is seed then into a beautiful flower? Bees help by making the seeds the seeds disperse then germinate. ^{are you sure?} This poster will teach you all about seeds if you read on you all about seeds then tell your friends and family then your friends will tell their friends and family.

Seed dispersal

Seed dispersal is done in many different ways. Seeds have to disperse because they need to room to grow. Helicopter seeds need the wind to blow the seed and it to fall of and blow away then germinate. Berries do it differently they are eaten by an animal then will void the seed out somewhere else.



Germination

In order for the seed to germinate ~~conditions~~ ^{it needs} the right conditions it will need air, warmth, light and water. All seeds grow in ~~spring~~ ^{spring} not too cold not too warm. First First the seed case will swell then ~~it~~ then the seed case ~~cracks~~ cracks. It will grow a root and ~~shoot~~ a shoot before the stem.

Fertilisation

At this stage the flower has been ~~to~~ ^{pollinated}. Then the pollen is ready to travel down into the ovary where the ~~ovules~~ ^{ovules} are. The male and female now have made their new seed or seeds.

Pollination

Pollination is where you the bee lands on a flower and gets pollen and then goes to another plant once it has another plant it will fall of on to the stigma. The pollen goes down to the ovary the ovary is ~~the~~ ^{where} the seeds are.

Growth

Did you know that the leaves on a ~~flower~~ ^{flower} are the food for a flower. At this The flower needs to be bright and beautiful to attract the bees and to get them to pollinate. ~~the~~ ^{it} sucks up water them. The stem sucks up water. It needs the stem to hold it, the flower up. So it doesn't get stepped on!

©What an excellent explanation Meadow - you clearly understand this process.

The Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant.

Have you ever wondered why some plants are small and some plants are tall for example, the tiny daisy to the giant sunflower. Well it's to do with, Germination, Growth, Pollination, Fertilisation and seed Dispersal. Flowers are all different shapes and sizes mainly to attract the bees. Read what's underneath to find out more!

Seed Dispersal

When the flower head is dead the seeds are ready to disperse. Some seeds disperse by the wind and other seeds disperse by using animals, water or some seeds catapult. ~~I am going to talk about~~ wind Dispersal. Conditions use the wind to disperse. The wind can carry them for miles. Wind Dispersal is very common for seeds to use.



Germination

In order to germinate a seed needs the right conditions like, Air, warmth, light and water. To begin with the seed swells. After that the seed case starts to crack. (It is normally in spring that this happens) Eventually the roots grow out of the crack. Next the shoot grows out of the crack at the top in search for light.



Fertilisation

At this stage the Pollen is on top of the stigma and ready to travel down to the ovary. That's when the Pollen Pollinates the ovules. (PS the ovules are a plant's eggs) Once this has happened the plant is ready to make new life and spread its seeds and die. This is

due to

Pollination

After the plant has grown a beautiful flower. It attracts the bees to the plant and the bees land on the stigma. Next the bee drinks the Nectar. Whilst the bees drink the Nectar they rub Pollen on their legs. After they have finished they go to a different flower and land on the stigma.

Nectar

Growth

Firstly the stem grows from the shoot. After that some beautiful green leaves grow from the stem. But now it is about a week later. After it grows a beautiful flower. In order to grow a flower it needs a stem and leaves a stem to take the water to the flower and leaves to create the food for the flower.

take

when the male and female come together.

you

understand this process really well Lorna-Jane!

my favorite is

Emma

The Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

Have you ever wondered ^{about} the life cycle of a plant? Well if you do this text will answer your question. If you want to know more then read on.

Seed Dispersal

Seed Dispersal is ~~over~~ when a seed transport the plants seed take the condition it use the wind to transport its seeds. Only a gentle ~~blow~~ ^{breeze} can carry it for mile into the air it could go for miles. The high hicker gets a free ride it sticks ~~to~~ to animals or humans. When ~~what~~ ^{over} the animal sees it they either scratch or flick it off in a different location.



Germination

First, the seed case swells because it is collecting food so when it starts to grow into a seedling so it can have some food. Next the seed case cracks open and starts to grow a long white ~~root~~ ^{root} descends down. Then a seedling comes through, but all this happens in spring because it is bright and sunny and has ^{a few} showers.

Fertilisation

Fertilisation is when the male and ~~female~~ female part meet. It happens by the bee sitting on the stigma ^{The pollen} which goes down into the ovules that they are the egg but when the pollen goes to the eggs they become seeds.

Pollination

^{Now therefore} Now the bud has opened the bright, beautiful petals shine to attract the bees. ~~and that is~~ When the bee sits on the stigma (female) it ~~the~~ ^{the} leaves into ovules ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~the~~ ^{the} transports ~~it~~ ^{the} pollen on its ~~legs~~ ^{legs} which goes onto the stigma and the flower rewards the bee with some nectar.

Growth

After germination the ~~top~~ ^{leaves} leaves come through, searching for light to ~~provid~~ ^{provid} food it is called photosynthesis. Over time the stem gets longer, thicker and stronger, ~~which~~ ^{which} means this means that the the flower has ~~no~~ ^{more} leaves ^{so} the plant has more food. At this stage the male and female part is ~~not~~ ^{in growth} made. Finally the buds open up.
✓ Excellent explanation of growth

😊 You have an excellent understanding of this process Emma.

The Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

Elise Heron

Have you ever wondered ^{on the petals} about the life cycle of a plant? Plants are all around us with different shapes and sizes and vibrant colours. In this process, a plant will go from a tiny seed to a big, strong plant ~~spreading~~ spreading its seeds. Plants can grow in most places except from in cold places, e.g. The ~~Arctic~~ Arctic and The ~~Antarctica~~ Antarctica. If you keep reading, ^{therefore} you will learn ^{more} about the life cycle of a plant.

Seed Dispersal

Since that the the flower has been pollinated, there is no use for the flower now it must spread its seeds. In such a dense crowd of adult plants as this, there is no room for the next generation. The dandelion seed, for ~~example~~ example spreads its seeds using the wind. In order for them to fly, each needs to be fitted with its own individual parachute so that they can glide through the air. This happens in a process called Seed Dispersal ~~and~~ it can happen in a variety of different ways.



Germination

In order for a seed to germinate, it needs the right conditions. For example, water, light air and warmth. To begin with, the seed swells. This means that the seed case cracks open. At this stage, the seed ~~to~~ grows ^{longer white} roots which descend ^{downwards}. After that, the seed grows a short, green, ^{root} shoot which ascends upwards. This is a process called germination and it happens in spring.

Fertilisation

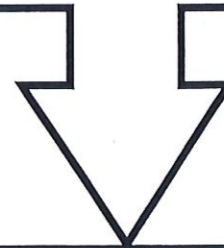
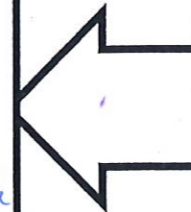
Now that the flower is pollinated, this enables the pollen to travel down to the ovary. Inside the ovary contains the ovules. (female) When the ovules and pollen come together, ^{this enables them to} they produce seeds ~~so~~ so that they are ready for new life. This happens in a process called fertilisation. This is where the male and female parts come together. 😊 WOW Elise. You understand each detail of this process and have explained it like an expert!

Pollination

Now that the flower is fully formed, the bees can be ^{attracted and interested} attracted by their vibrant colours and pollinate them. ~~In order to~~ First, the bee is tempted by the nectar and sits on the stigma ^{on the stamen} and rubs the pollen ^{on the stamen} on it. This means that the bee is also getting the pollen on its legs. This is a process called pollination or ~~pollinisation~~ ^{pollinisation}. ^{which is female} * which is female ^{which is male} * which is male

Growth

Due to the fact that the seed has grown a shoot, it now can grow leaves. ^{The part} It has now become a seedling. With the ~~leaves~~ leaves, they produce ~~the~~ food in a process called photosynthesis. The stem sucks up the water in the soil through little holes in the stem. Next, the plant grows their flower head. The flower head plays a very important part in the process because, if ~~not~~ not for the ^{petals} petals, the bees would not be attracted by their vibrant ~~colours~~ and they would not pollinate the flower.



Fin

Fin

The life cycle of a flowering plant.

Have you ever wondered what a plant's life cycle feels like? Read on to find out all about this process from ~~beginning~~ ^{start} to end. Find out all of your questions & right here. It is very satisfying and AMAZING!

Seed dispersal

At this stage, the seed is ready to leave the adult plant. This means that the flower head has no use. As a result, it slowly droops and then dies. Meanwhile, the seeds have been dispersed. This can happen in many different ways such as wind, gravity and animal. ~~First the seed~~ Then the process starts again.



Germination

The seeds stay underground. However, for this seed to germinate, the conditions need to be right. This tiny seed needs water, air, light and warmth. To begin with, the ^{seed} swells due to the water surrounding it. Consequently, the case surrounding it (called the seed case) cracks open. As a result, the root is allowed to come out and ~~descend~~ ^{descend} downwards. After that, a shoot ~~ascends~~ ^{ascends} upwards.

Fertilisation

Next, the pollen travels down and descends. Gradually, the pollen reaches the ovary. After that, the pollen spreads over the ovules (the eggs). Since the pollen touches the female ovules, ~~the male and female~~ ^{this} are together. They can form seeds for the next generation.

Pollination

In order for the plant to grow, plants bees are involved. They are attracted by the petals. Therefore, the ~~it~~ drinks its nectar. As a result, the pollen (male part) ~~sticks~~ ^{sticks} on its legs. At this stage, the bee needs to go to another plant. Consequently, ~~it~~ ^{it} rubs the pollen onto the stigma of another plant.

Growth

At this stage, the shoot ~~ascends~~ ^{ascends} more upwards ready to produce leaves. This means that, the leaves can be ready for the sun. Eventually, the ~~sun~~ ^{sun} comes out. Then the leaves produce ~~nutrients~~ ^{nutrients}. ~~To let~~ ^{To let} the plant descend into a beautiful flower with very attractive petals in order to ~~attract~~ ^{attract} insects.

😊 Excellent explanation text Fin - you understand all details of this process. *in a process called photosynthesis.

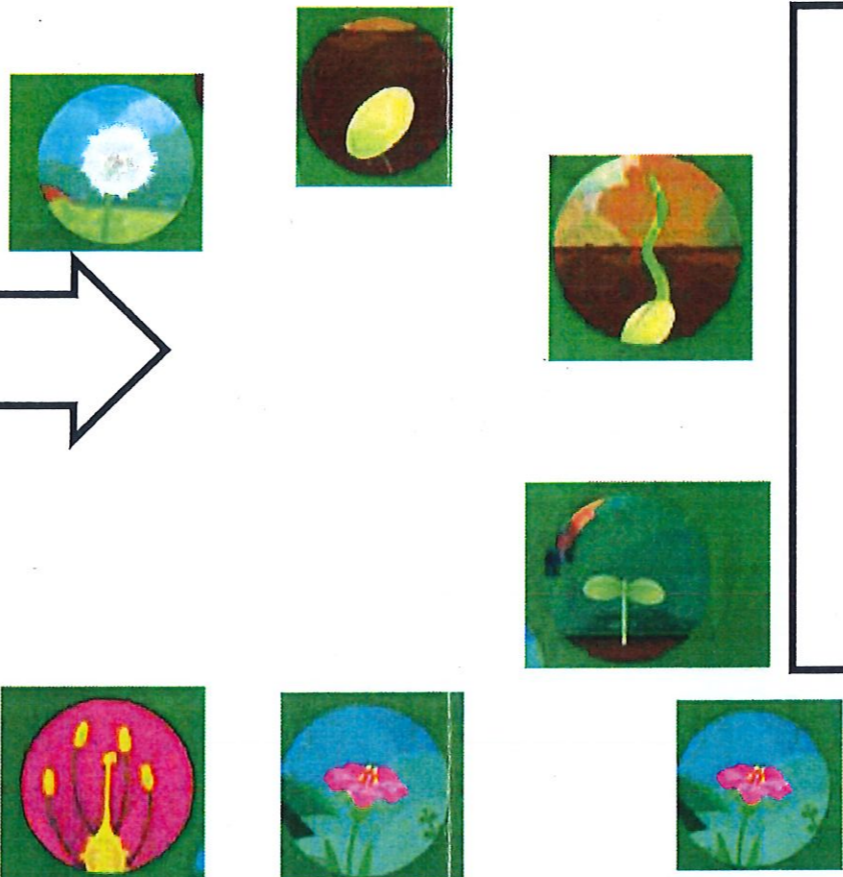
Clayton

The Life Cycle of a flowering plant

Plants are ^{everywhere} ~~everywhere~~ they come in all different shapes and sizes and are very vibrant but have you ever wondered how ~~they~~ ^{their life cycle} ~~they~~ ^{it} happens? Well this will tell you how. Many plants look very different to another plant this is due to the fact that every single plant is different even if it is the same ~~species~~ ^{species} ~~species~~. Plants do alot for us though in order for us to have air and food we need plants. Plants also look very pretty to attract bees ^{so the flower can pollinate}.

Seed Dispersal

After the plant has been fertilised the ~~plant~~ ^{plant} ~~behind~~ ^{behind} flower dies leaving only the ~~seeds~~ ^{seeds} ~~behind~~ ^{behind} and their are a variety of different ways for seed dispersal. Seeds can get catapulted away or a plant can have their very own parachute and parachute away or plants can even get eaten and voided out in a different destination. As you can see there are loads of ways for seed dispersal.



Germination

To begin with, germination happens, in order for a ^{seed} ~~plant~~ to germinate it needs air, light, warmth and water. ~~Sometimes~~ Most seeds germinate in spring so that they have the right temperature to germinate. Firstly, the seed swells up. Then, the seed case cracks. After that, the roots stick out of the seed in order to reach for nutrients. Finally, the shoot & slowly slithers out of the soil ^{to look for light} and the germination process is finished.

Fertilisation

In fertilisation the pollen travels down into the ovary in order to for the male and female part to go together and turn the ovules into seeds so that another plant can grow & and the process can begin & again but first seed dispersal needs to happen.

Pollination

Later bees are attracted to the vibrant petals and intoxicating smell of the plant. As the ^{bee} ~~bees~~ are drinking the sugary nectar of the plant it is rubbing its legs on the plant and giving the plant pollen so that fertilisation can happen and seed dispersal.

Growth

Eventually, the plant grows & leaves and in a process called photosynthesis & sunlight air and nutrients makes food from for the plant. As a result, it turns into a seedling and the stem grows taller and thicker. Then the plant starts to suck up water. After that, the plant starts to develop a pretty flower to ~~then~~ attract bees so that the flower can be pollinated by the bees and fertilisation can happen and seed dispersal.

Clayton - what an excellent explanation. You clearly understand and can explain this process

The Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

Have you ever wondered how flowers reproduce? Well read on to find out a flowers life cycle.

Plants are all different shapes and sizes and they are all over the world even when you havnt ever planted a flower. There are thousands of plants all over the world.

Seed Dispersal

Finally the flower head drops off and some seeds drift off into the sky - and ^{consequently} it ends up in a different location and starts all over again. seed dispersal never ends.

If the seeds doesn't have the right conditions, the ^{seed} process won't germinate for a long time.

The process will happen all over again.



Germination

First, the seed case swells and then the seed cracks open and then the root and the shoot appears.

The plant needs the right conditions to germinate.

In order for the plant growing its root and shoot, it needs moist soil and warmth.

The seed normally germinates in spring because its the right temperature.

Fertilisation

First the pollen travels down and gets to the ovules and they get put together and make a new seeds life. At this stage the seed will be nearly ready to disperse and grow into an adult plant.

Pollination

When the flower is an adult plant the lovely flowers will attract the bees and pollinate the flower.

After the bee has pollinated the flower it goes down to the ovules and make new seeds. In ^{order} for the plant to make new seeds, it must get pollinated.

Growth

At this stage it will grow a stem it will grow taller and thicker.

The leaves produce the food and the nutrients for the plant.

The more food and nutrients it gets this means that it will grow big and strong.

Eventually it will grow petals and be a flower. The flower has a male and a female part called the stigma and the stamen.

A super understanding of this process Georgia.

Lily A

The life cycle of a Flowering plant

Have you ever wondered how a plants life cycle works? Plants grow every where. Some need certain temperatures eg cactus, Plants give us oxygen this means that we can breathe. Others give us fruit in order to have apples we need apple trees.

Seed Dispersal

Seed Dispersal in many different ways. Some Dispers by wind. Others hitch-hike by sticking to people and animals then they fall off in a new place. Eg If a dog ran, threw hitch-hikers seeds, they would stick to the dog and would end up in a new place. Some are eaten and then voided ^{out} ~~out~~.



Germination

First, the seed case cracks sending out a long thin white root ^{searching} for nutrients. but for this to happen the Soil needs to be moist. Then more roots grow and a ^{shoot} ~~shoot~~ grows just above the Soil. At this Stage, the Seed is a seed-ling.

Fertilisation

The pollen travels down into the ovary. ~~the pollen makes seeds~~ At this Stage, the pollen is attracted & it carries on until it reaches the ovary, then it makes seeds. Therefore the next Stage can happen.

Pollination

Once the flower is fully formed the bright petals attract the bees. When the bee comes it lands on the stigma and gets covered in pollen. ~~and~~ ^{then} carries that pollen to another plant and lands on that stigma ~~and~~ it carries it down to the ovary.

Growth

This means that, leaves can now grow. After a while the shoot gets bigger. Eventually a ^{beautiful} long green ^{stem} ~~stem~~ grows. This enables ^{to sprout} bright petals. ~~The~~ ^{the} petals make ^{nutrients} bees come. When the petals open you can see the stigma ^{with} which is in the middle of the ^{carpel} ~~for~~ stigma. The ^{at} ~~thing~~ ^{right} underneath is called the ovary.

😊 WOW Lily - you have an excellent understanding of this process! Well done!

Flower

The life cycle of a flowering plant

Have you ever wondered about the life cycle of a plant? Plants come in all different shapes and sizes. From tiny daisies to ginormous sunflowers. There are thousands of plants all around us, all going through this amazing life cycle. Consequently, plants have amazing colors vibrant colors. All seeds are different, just like us. Read on to find out more about this life cycle.

Seed Dispersal

Seeds disperse in many different ways. From wind blown dandelions to the floating sea bean. Seed Dispersal is amazing! Since flowers are usually packed together, there is no room for the next generation. The seeds must get away! Poppy seeds are dispersed by the wind & whisking through the field. The pods shake and the seeds go shaking out. Catapult seeds disperse in a similar process.



Germination

As a seed gets wet, the seed case swells and cracks. This means that the embryo can grow a root and a shoot. First, the seed grows a tiny root that descends downwards in search of nutrients and moisture. Then, the seed grows a shoot that ascends upwards in search of warmth and light. In order to germinate, the conditions must be exactly right.

Fertilisation

After the bee has visited the flower, the pollen from its legs goes down, down, down the stigma into the ovary where the ovules (eggs - later seeds) are. The stigma, ovary and ovules all make up the carpel. Once the pollen has got to the eggs, it can fertilise them.

Pollination

Bees are attracted by the flowers color and scent. First, the bee lands on the flower. Whilst the bee is drinking the nectar, some pollen from the stamen (male) rubs on to its legs. Then the bee flies away. When the bee lands on a different flower, the pollen on its legs rubs off onto the stigma.

Growth

When the shoot eventually pops above the soil, it has become a seedling. Soon after that, the plant grows some leaves. Then it grows a stem. The stem absorbs water for the flower. The leaves absorb rain in order to keep the plant healthy. Finally, the plant grows a bud. Then, the petals unfold to reveal a very, very, beautiful flower.

What an excellent understanding of the life cycle of a plant *consequently

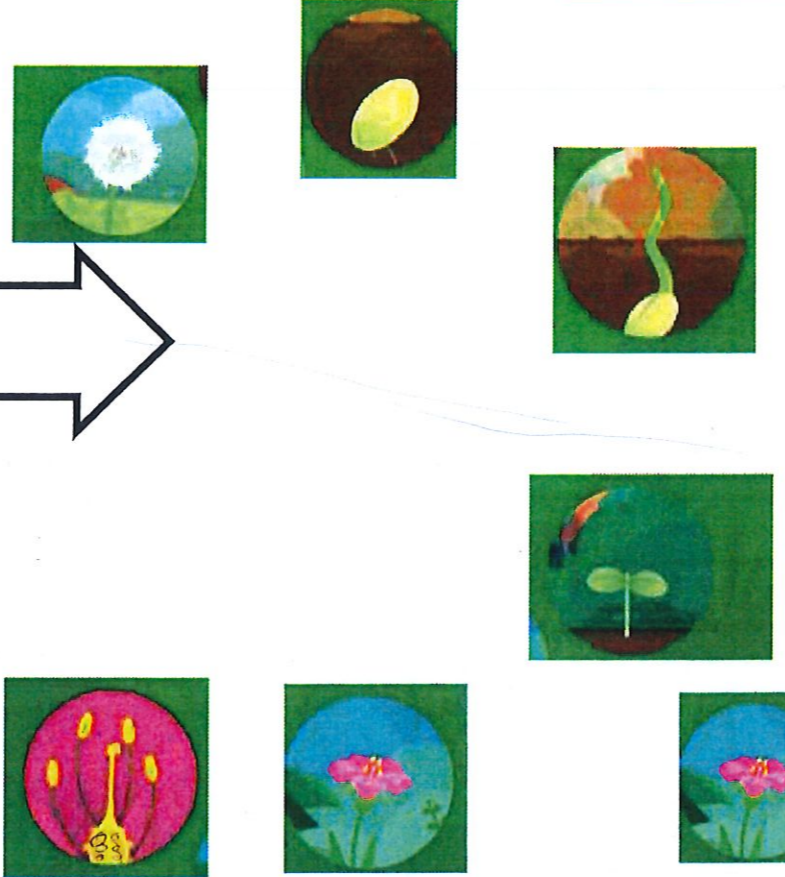
Daniel

The life cycle of a flowering plant.

Have you ever pondered about ^{how} plants seem to appear? Or maybe how they turn from a seed to amazing flower, blazing in sun? Bees are actually not little annoying pests, but essential to the health of people and the planet. Flowers have beautiful petals, but why do they? There are many plants from corn, peas to red tulips ^{but} they all have to start somewhere and that somewhere ^{is} a little embryo, the inside of seed. This sheet tells you all about the wonders of a plant's life.

Seed Dispersal

At this stage, the flower is no longer needed and will wither away. It's done its part now. Stigma and stamen will wither with the petals. The seed will know how to get away or disperse. There are many ways of this. A animal can disperse seeds too! An animal will eat the seed but can not digest consequently voiding it out. That was only 1 example, there are many more: wind, gravity, water, helicopter, pepperpot.



Germination

When a seed is planted by human, or voided by animal (it doesn't really matter) a whole new life has started. To begin with, the little, pebble seed will swell when the conditions are right and has the correct ~~the~~ nutrients. Eventually, the seed case cracks open ^{and} a long white root will creep downwards, looking for nutrients and water. Consequently, the root will find what it's looking for and smaller roots will grow out. At this stage, a shoot will ~~seed~~ ^{and} ~~ascend~~ ^{grow} up toward the sun. Then the shoot will pop up above ground.

Fertilisation

After a plant has been pollinated, ~~it~~ ^{the pollen} will need to be travel down the stigma (the female part of a plant) and into the ovary. As a consequence the pollen will meet with the ovules creating the eggs inside of the ovary. Now the eggs must find a way out of the ovary. Due to fact of this, the seed will disperse.

Pollination

The wonderful flower will ~~attract~~ ^{attract} bees, one of the most essential insects every. The petals will sort of brag and be like this so they come to flowers therefore getting a sweet reward of nectar. The bee will also collect pollen from a stamen (male) then ^{bring} to another plant's stigma (female) and the pollen will get stuck to the stigma. Most food we eat comes ^{from plants} so bees are needed to ~~attract~~ ^{pollinate}.

Growth

The seedling (a shoot) will grow leaves after it has appeared and grown a little. As a result, the leaves will collect rain water and sunlight in a process called photosynthesis. At this stage, a flower will appear. Stamen and stigma will ^{and so will} grow, the petals of some sort, ^{up}. The petals can be any bright ^{colour} ~~color~~, but the stem is green because of the sun has all of that colours in it, and the stem will absorb all the colours except green, making green reflect on the stem.

☺ Daniel, you understand this process inside out. What an ~~attract~~ ^{attract} excellent explanation text.

The life cycle of a flowering plant

Have you ever wondered how a healthy plant grows. It takes thousand of weeks, months ~~and~~ days or maybe years ^{to grow}. Plants come in all different shapes & sizes for example a tiny daisy (so delicate) to a huge, pretty, golden sunflower. Read how to find out more!

Seed Dispersal

Seed dispersal is when mother plant gets separated from the tiny little seedling because in such a dense crowd of adult plant there is no room for the next generations.



Germination

In order to germinate, plants need oxygen, light and warmth maybe water. Due to the fact that the seed swells. After that the seed case begins to crack. This ^{normally} happens at ~~spring~~ ^{spring} because if it was in ~~winter~~ ^{winter} it would freeze and not germinate. This enables a root and a little shoot. It has roots because they search for water and nutrients in the ground.

Fertilisation

Fertilisation is a process when female & male parts get together and make ~~ovules~~ ^{ovules} then they put pollen in the ~~ovules~~ ^{ovules} and make ~~to~~ ^{seeds}. The female part is called stigma. The male part is called stamen.

Pollination

In order for the plant to get ~~pollination~~ ^{pollinated} ~~pollinated~~ ^{pollinated}, it needs bees. Bees when they go to a flower it's called pollination. The bees sit on the ~~stigma~~ ^{stamen} and ~~stand~~ ^{stand} on the ~~stigma~~ ^{stamen} and they fly off to another plant and spread the ~~pollen~~ ^{pollen}.

Growth

* When the leaves make nutrients from the sun
At this stage, it is just a seedling ~~when~~ ^{when} the shoot ~~to~~ ^{begins} to grow it grows leaves. ^{*} This is a process called photosynthesis. This enables to ~~grow~~ ^{grow} a stem ~~there~~ ⁱⁿ a stem because it ~~sucks~~ ^{sucks} up water so ~~it~~ ^{the plant} can grow. The ^{Function} of the pretty ~~leaves~~ ^{leaves} is to make ~~nutrients~~ ^{food}. Consequently, the stem gets ~~thicker~~ ^{thicker} and this enables ~~to~~ ^{to} the food and the water so the plant can be healthy. At this ~~stage~~ ^{stage}, the flower bud ~~starts~~ ^{starts} to grow and eventually opens.

😊 You understand this process Bella and have explained it well!