

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



ملخص الدرس الثاني animals on depend Plants

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تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 05:42:43 2024-01-18

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني



روابط مواد الصف الثاني على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني والمادة علوم في الفصل الثاني

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Plants depend on animals

Seed

Seed: is a part of a plant that can grow into a new plant

The inside of a seed holds a tiny, young plant. Hold food the new plant uses to grow.

There are many different sizes and shapes of seed.



How seed travel

Seeds need to be **dispersed** or moved to new place.

Some seeds travel by **wind** because its very **small and light**.

Animals eat the fruit or seeds and it gets left somewhere new.



The seeds get stuck on the animal's fur and drop somewhere else.

If the seeds are **heavy** it will be carried by **animals** to travel to new place, the seeds then take root and grow into new plants.



Pollination:

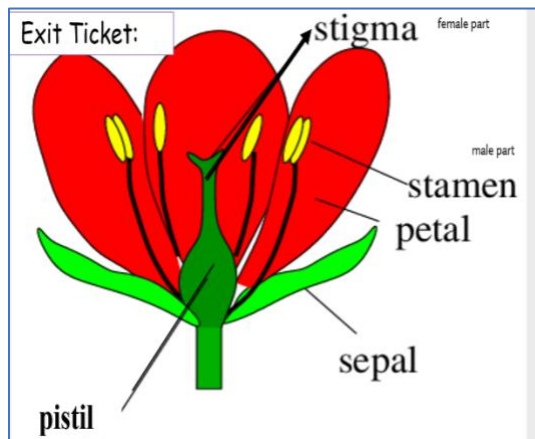
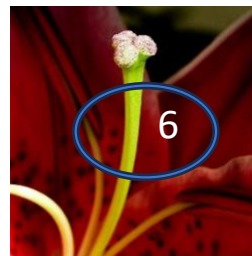
Flower: a plant part that **makes seeds**.

A flower has **many parts** that are needed for **pollination**.



Flower parts:

- 1- **Petals**: protect the flower and help attract animals.
- 2- **Nectar**: is the sweet liquid that help to attracts bees and insects
- 3- **Stamen**: makes a sticky, yellow dust called pollen.
- 4- **Pollen**: A sticky yellow dust on a flower.
- 5- **Stigma** is the surface that holds the pollen.
- 6- **Pistil** is the long, thin part of the flower that collects the pollen.



These flower parts use pollen to make new seeds.

Pollination occurs when pollen from one plant travels to another plant.

Most pollen is moved from one plant to another plant with the help of animals called pollinators.

Bees, butterflies, moths, and even bats are pollinators. Flowers use their vibrant colors and wonderful smells to attract pollinators. As animals visit flowers in search of nectar, they land on the stigma. Once the pollinators land on the stigma, they get covered in pollen. When a pollinator leaves in search of more nectar, it unknowingly moves pollen from the stamen of one flower to the pistil of another flower. The pollen travels down the long, thin pistil and eventually helps make a seed.

