

Seeds & New Plants

Seedspinner Terrace with Sproutling

Learning target

Compare ways seeds move and begin growing.



Before you begin

Use the reference page and discussion prompts on their own, or open the optional browser adventure. No earlier lesson or physical kit is required.

For online play: use an internet-connected current browser with local storage enabled. Read the three-part Gemling briefing, answer the quick check, and apply the evidence at three checkpoints. Retry feedback supports review; results are not a secure test or gradebook.

Use for teacher-led review, science centers or partner practice. Independent readers may need support with the vocabulary below. The design target is grades 3-5; choose support based on the learner.

Vocabulary and concepts to discuss

Seeds; dispersal; germination; early growth

Open Seedspinner Terrace - direct lesson link

Scan the QR code or use the clickable link. This guide is usable offline; the adventure runs on an external educational website.



Seeds & New Plants - key ideas

1. The first clues

A seed contains a young plant and stored resources. Germination begins growth when conditions such as water, oxygen and suitable temperature allow.

2. How the clues connect

Seeds disperse in different ways. Wings or fluffy parts can help wind carry some seeds; hooks can attach others to animals.

3. Our evidence record

Our sequence shows a seed taking in water, a root emerging, and a shoot growing. The young plant later needs suitable light to keep making food.

Keep the science accurate

Plants make food using light, air and water; soil supplies support/minerals, not ready-made plant food. No photosynthesis equation required.

Apply the evidence

Use a specific observation from this lesson to explain one choice. Point to a clue, then connect that clue to a scientific idea.

Curriculum reference: <https://www.nextgenscience.org/dci-arrangement/4-Is1-molecules-organisms-structures-and-processes>

Talk through the evidence

1. What does germination describe?

Expected answer: A seed beginning growth

Reasoning: A seed contains a young plant and stored resources. Germination begins growth when conditions such as water, oxygen and suitable temperature allow.

2. Which feature can aid wind dispersal?

Expected answer: A light wing or fluff

Reasoning: Seeds disperse in different ways. Wings or fluffy parts can help wind carry some seeds; hooks can attach others to animals.

3. What emerges in our early sequence?

Expected answer: A root

Reasoning: Our sequence shows a seed taking in water, a root emerging, and a shoot growing. The young plant later needs suitable light to keep making food.

4. Why are dispersal features useful?

Expected answer: They can help seeds reach new places

Reasoning: Seeds disperse in different ways. Wings or fluffy parts can help wind carry some seeds; hooks can attach others to animals.

Guide the discussion

Ask learners to name the evidence that supports their answer. If an answer differs, revisit the matching key idea on page 2 and invite a revised explanation.

Online rewards: this lesson grants one fixed digital Expedition Discovery. Five saved digital Gemling friends become available only after all six distinct subject lessons are complete, in any order. Digital rewards do not establish physical ownership.