The Pollination Process

WALT: I can name the different parts of a flower and explain their role in pollination and fertilisation.

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

1. The flower _____'s bright colours and fragrant scents attract an insect.

2. The insect arrives on the flower to collect _____. This is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.

3. As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the _____ which rub _____ onto the insect.

4. When the insect gets hungry again, it gets attracted to another flower's bright _____ and fragrant _____.

5. As the insect feeds on the nectar in this new flower, the _____ stuck to the insect from the first flower rubs off onto the female parts of the second flower (the _____).

6. Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the _____.

7. The tiny piece of pollen joins onto an _____ in the ovary. The plant has now been fertilised.

8. The ovary of the flower turns into _____ which will then be _____ so that new plants will be able to grow somewhere else.

Word Bank			
petal	stigma	nectar	pollen
anthers	fertilised	ovule	colours
seeds	dispersed	scent	ovary

The Pollination Process Answers

1. The flower petal's bright colours and fragrant scents attract an insect.
2. The insect arrives on the flower to collect nectar. This is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.
3. As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the anthers which rub pollen onto the insect.
4. When the insect gets hungry again, it gets attracted to another flower's bright colours and fragrant scent.
5. As the insect feeds on the nectar in this new flower, the pollen stuck to the insect from the first flower rubs off onto the female parts of the second flower (the stigma).
6. Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the ovary.
7. The tiny piece of pollen joins onto an ovule in the ovary. The plant has now been fertilised.
8. The ovary of the flower turns into seeds which will then be dispersed so that new plants will be able to grow somewhere else.