

Fantastic Flowers





Aim

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

Success Criteria

- I can identify the different parts of a flower.
- I can explain what each part of a flower does.
- I can explain the process of pollination.
- I can explain how pollination leads to fertilisation.

What is a Flower?



Have you ever wondered why plants have flowers?

You have probably all seen flowers before.

But do you know what the different parts of a flower are for?

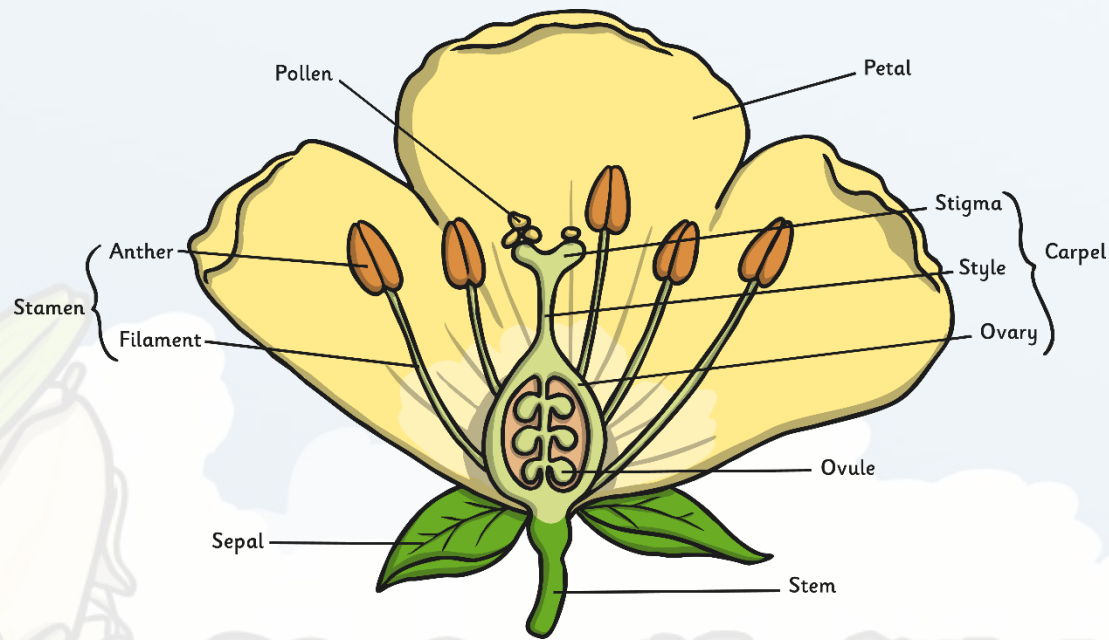
This lesson will help you find out!



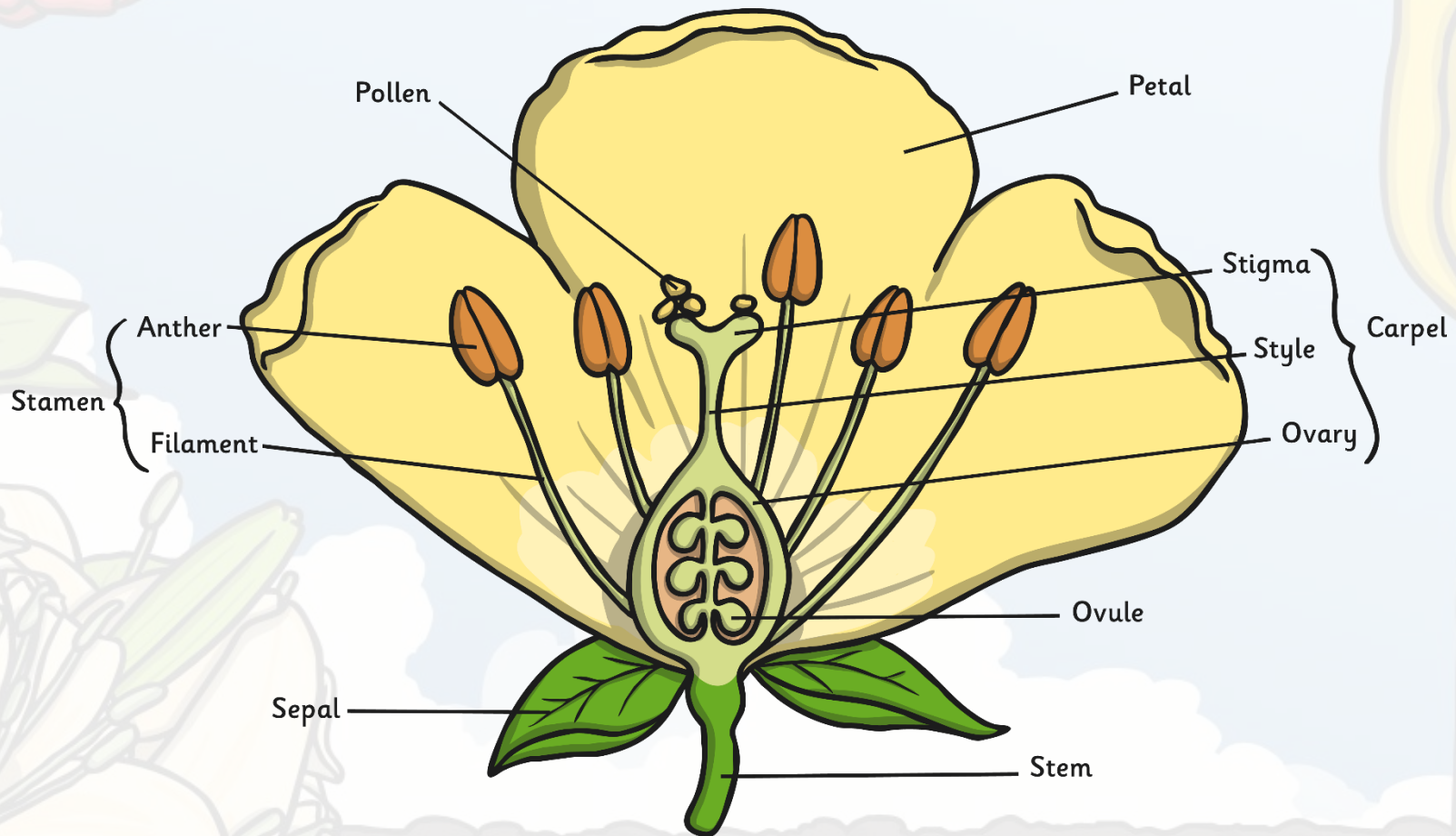
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What is a Flower?

The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown. Flowers are made up of lots of parts that work together to make seeds.



Dissect a Flower



What Jobs Do They Do?



Each part of the flower has a special job to do in order to make seeds.

The video on the website below will help you remember the different parts of the flower. Try to remember what each part does.

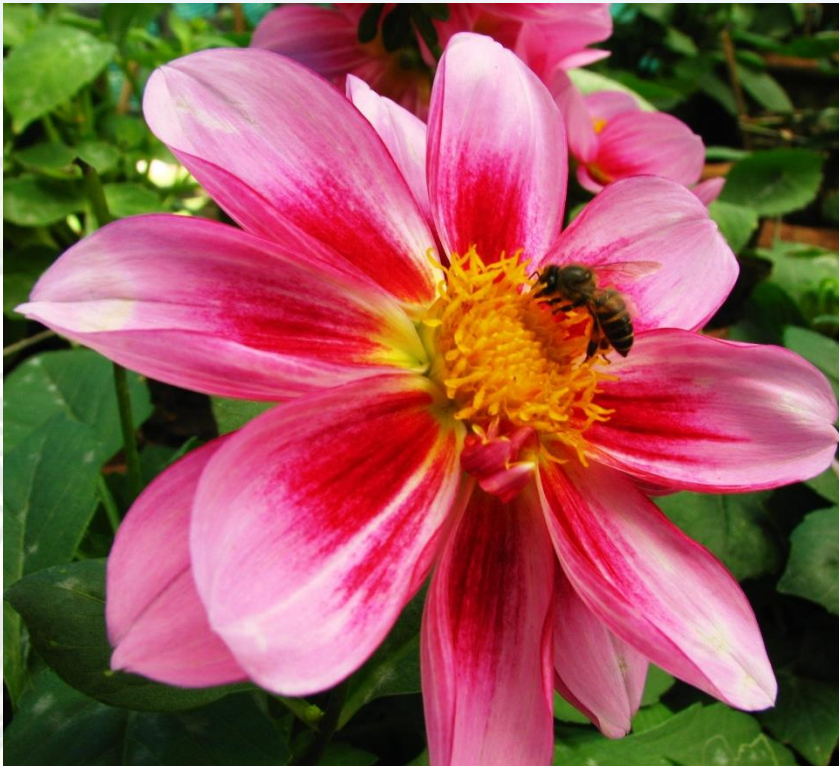


Once you have watched the video, complete your Parts of a Flower Activity Sheet.

Click to go to the video.

Pollination and Fertilisation

Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma.



Insects like bees and butterflies are attracted to the bright colours of the petals and the sweet scent of the flower.

They visit the flower to drink a sweet liquid called nectar.

Pollination and Fertilisation

When an insect goes into the flower to drink the nectar, some grains of pollen brush off the anthers onto their body.

When the insect visits another flower for more nectar, the grains of pollen transfer from the insect's body to the sticky stigma of the new flower.
This is pollination.



Pollination and Fertilisation

The pollen on the stigma then travels down the style towards the ovary.



Style

Stigma

Pollination and Fertilisation

Once it reaches the ovary, the pollen joins with an ovule.
The ovule can then grow into a seed. This is known as fertilisation.



Poppy seeds
grow inside
the enlarged
ovary.



Pea seeds
grow inside
the ovary,
or the pea
pod.

Pollination and Fertilisation

Using what you have learnt today, complete the Pollination Process Activity Sheet.

The Pollination Process

Cut out these sentences and stick them in the gaps below.

The ovary of the flower turns into seeds which are dispersed so that new plants will be able to grow.

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

When the insect gets hungry again, it goes to another flower's bright colours and fragrant scents.

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

As the insect is gathering the nectar, it rubs against the anthers which rub pollen onto the insect.

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).

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

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

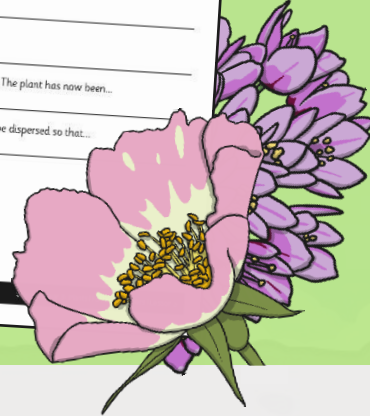
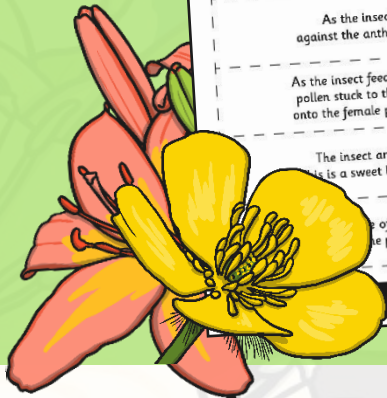
The ovary of the flower turns into a seed which will then be dispersed so that new plants will be able to grow somewhere else.

The Pollination Process

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

- The flower _____'s bright colours and fragrant scents attract an insect.
- The insect arrives on the flower to collect _____. This is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.
- As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the _____ which rub _____ onto the insect.
- When the insect gets hungry again, it gets attracted to another flower's bright _____ and fragrant _____.
- 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 _____).
- Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the _____.
- The tiny piece of pollen joins onto an _____ in the ovary. The plant has now been fertilised.
- The ovary of the flower turns into _____ which will then be _____ so that new plants will be able to grow somewhere else.

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





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