



The Pollination Process

Cut out these sentences and stick them in the right order.

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

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

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

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).

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

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



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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



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Complete the sentences below.

1. The flower petal's bright colours and fragrant scents...



2. The insect arrives on the flower to...



3. As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the anthers which...



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



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...



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



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



8. The ovary of the flower turns into seeds which will then be dispersed so that...





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Answers

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

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

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

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

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 seeds which will then be
dispersed so that new plants will be able to grow somewhere else.



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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.



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Answers

1. The flower petals' 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...

run 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.
