

Year 5 Living Things and Their Habitats

Fill in the missing words:

Most plants contain both the male sex cell and sex cell (ovules) but most plants can't themselves. Insects and wind help to pollen to a different plant.

Keywords: transfer, female, fertilise

Number the stages of insect pollination. The first and last stages are in the correct positions:

1. The flower petal's bright colours and fragrant scent attracts insects.

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

After the insect has finished feeding on the flower's nectar, it gets hungry and is attracted by another flower's bright colours.

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

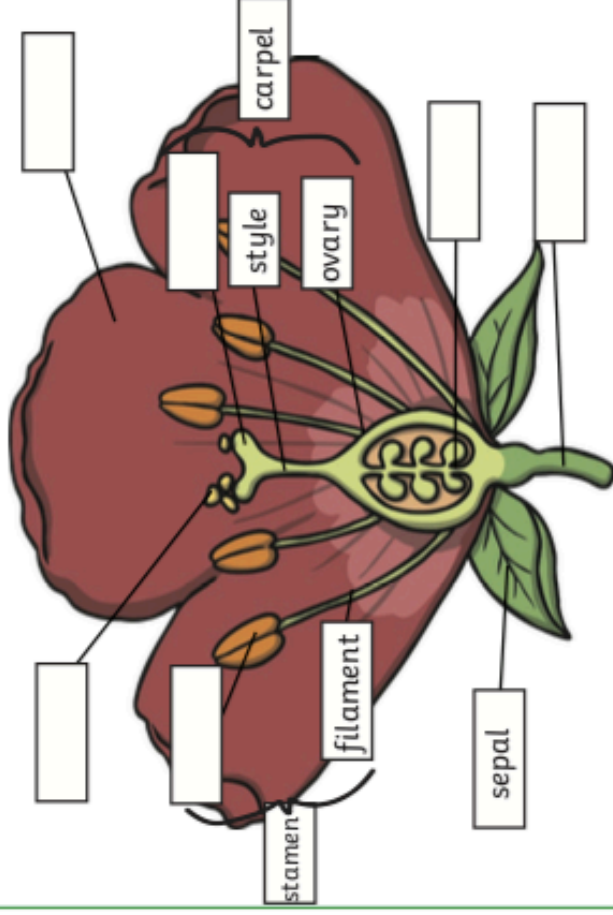
As the insect is gathering the nectar, it rubs against the anthers, which rub pollen on the insect.

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

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

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.

Label the parts of the flower below:



Keywords: anther, stem, ovule, pollen, petal, stigma

Now finish the sentences:

The petal's job is to _____.

The stigma's job is to _____.

The role of the anther is to _____.

It is the ovary's job to _____.