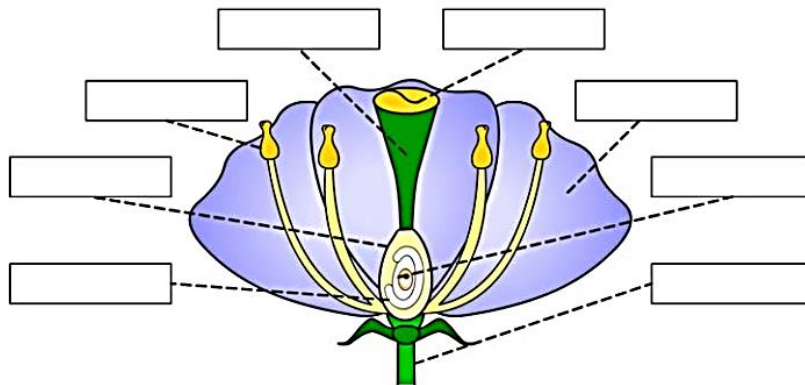


Reproduction in Flowering Plants



Colour the names of the male parts **blue** and the female parts **pink**.

Draw a line to join the flower part on the left with its correct description on the right.

Petals	This is the male part of the flower which consists of a filament and anther. The anther produces the pollen.
Stigma	The brightly coloured parts of the flower, used to attract insects.
Ovary	The reproductive organ which holds the eggs and ovule. It is found inside the carpel.
Stamens	This part joins with the pollen during fertilisation. It is also known as the egg cell.
Style	These are the small strong leaves which protect the flower bud.
Ovule	This part holds the egg cell. Once the egg has been fertilised this part becomes the seed.
Ovum	This joins the stigma to the ovary. All together the 3 parts are known as the carpel.
Sepals	This is what the pollen grains stick to during pollination

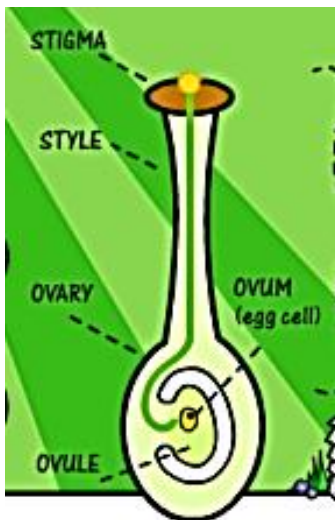
What is the carpel made up of? _____

Task 2

Complete the following table with features of flowers pollinated by wind or insects.

Features of flowers pollinated by wind	Features of flowers pollinated by insects

Use the picture below to help you describe what happens during pollination and fertilisation.



1. What is formed when a flower has been fertilised and what develops inside it?

2. What are the 4 ways that seeds can be dispersed?

3. Why are seeds dispersed?

4. What is germination?

5. Which 3 conditions are needed for a seed to germinate?
