



Science

Plants

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?

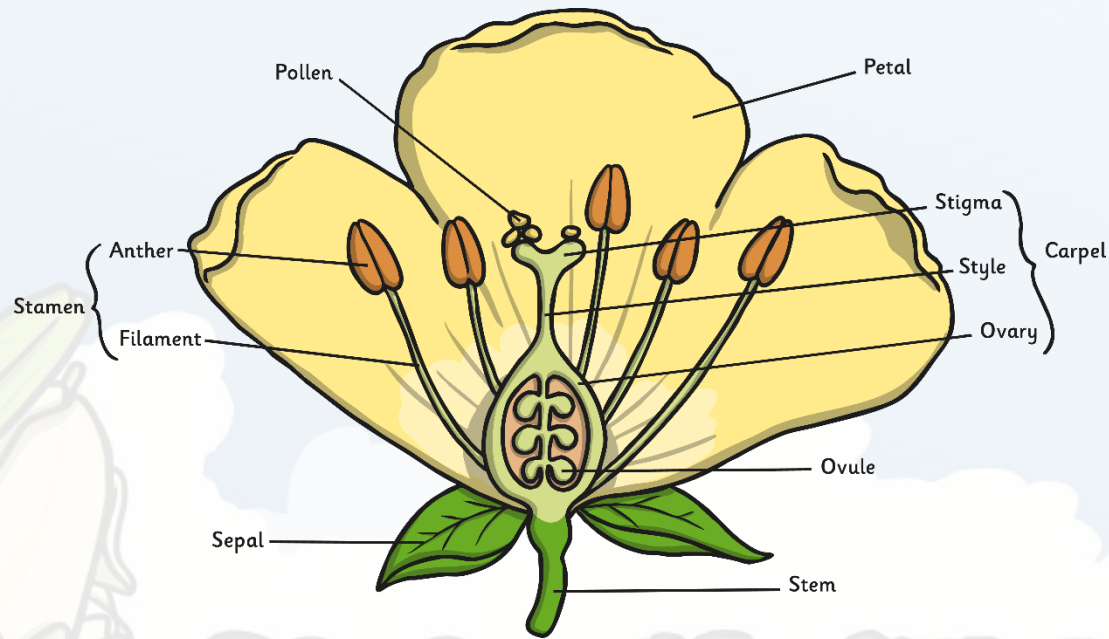
This lesson will help you find out!



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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



Can you spot all the different parts of a flower?

Ask your parent if they could give you a flower and separate it into its different parts.

Lay them out on your Flower Dissection Mat in the correct places.

Remember to be careful when handling flowers and to wash your hands.

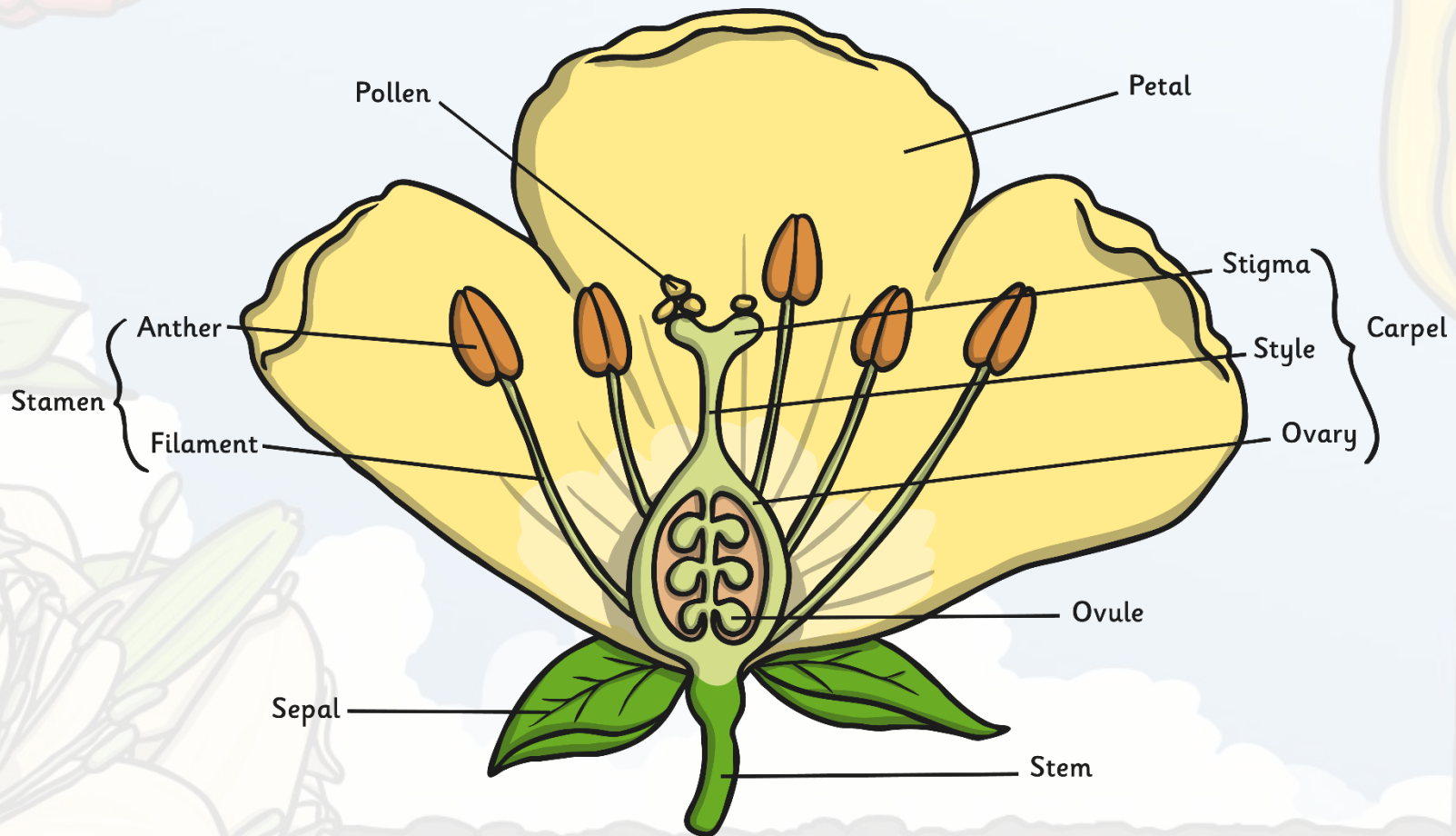
Use the following diagram to help you.

Flower Dissection Mat

Separate your flower into its different parts, then place each part under the correct heading.

Petal	Stamen	Anther
	Stigma	Style
	Ovary	Filament

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.

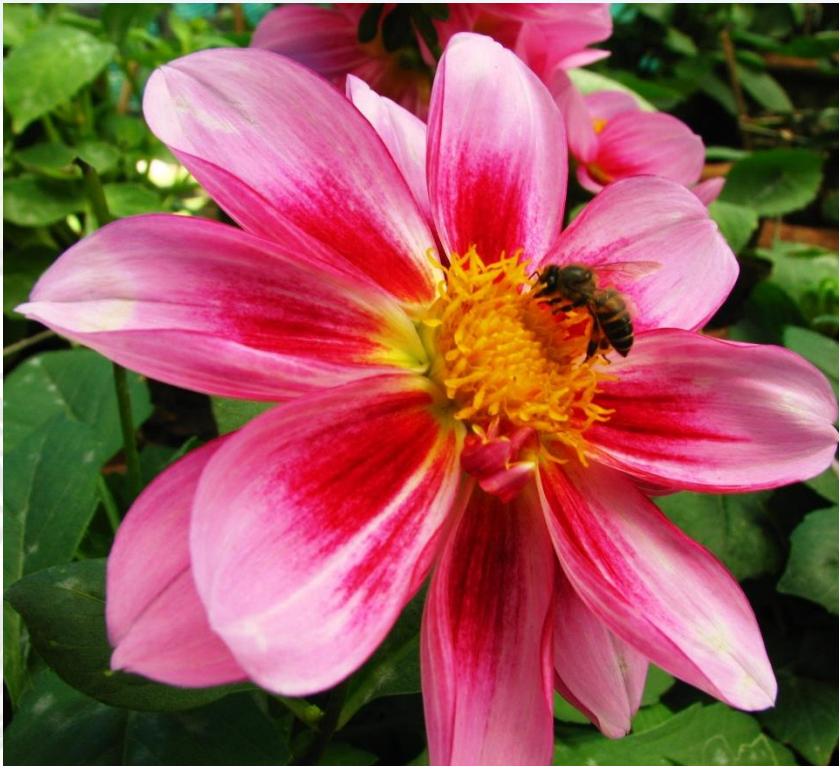


Once you have watched the video, complete your Parts of a Flower Activity Sheet.

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.



Photo courtesy of Denise Cross Photography (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

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 image shows a worksheet titled "The Pollination Process" with a yellow flower on the left and a pink flower on the right. The worksheet includes a word bank table and a list of sentences to be completed. The word bank table has four columns: petal, stigma, nectar, pollen, anthers, fertilised, ovule, colours, seeds, dispersed, scent, ovary. The sentences are numbered 1 to 12 and cover the process of pollination from insect attraction to seed dispersal.



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