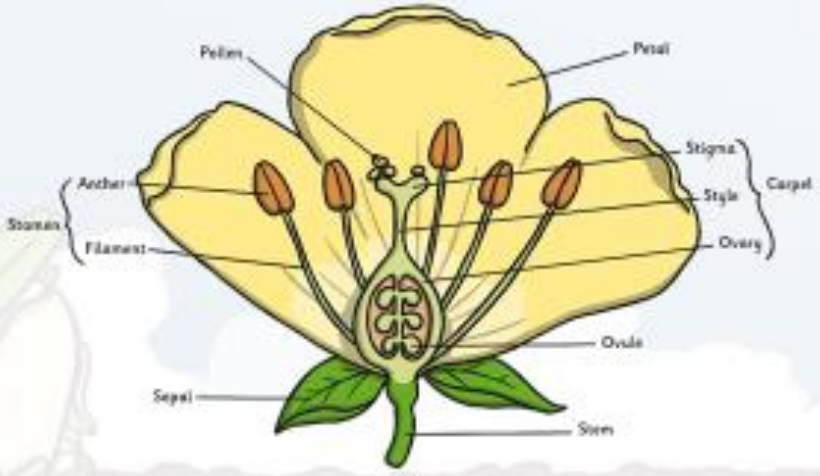
Have you ever wondered why plants have flowers?

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!

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.



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.

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

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.

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

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.

Can you match the parts of a flower to the job they do?

Petals	The 'neck' that holds up the stigma.
Stamens	Holds up the anther.
Stigma	Contains the pollen.
Style	Brightly coloured to attract insects.
Ovary	Catches grains of pollen.
Anther	Contains the ovules.
Filament	Has two parts: the anther and the filament.