

Flowering plant reproduction

Outstanding Science Year 5 - Living things and their habitats - OS5A006

National Curriculum Statutory Requirements

5A2 - describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

Learning Objective

I can describe how flowering plants reproduce.



Me:   

Teacher:   

Flower development

A flower develops on the plant. The flower is fragile while it develops and is protected by **sepals** while it develops.

Pollination

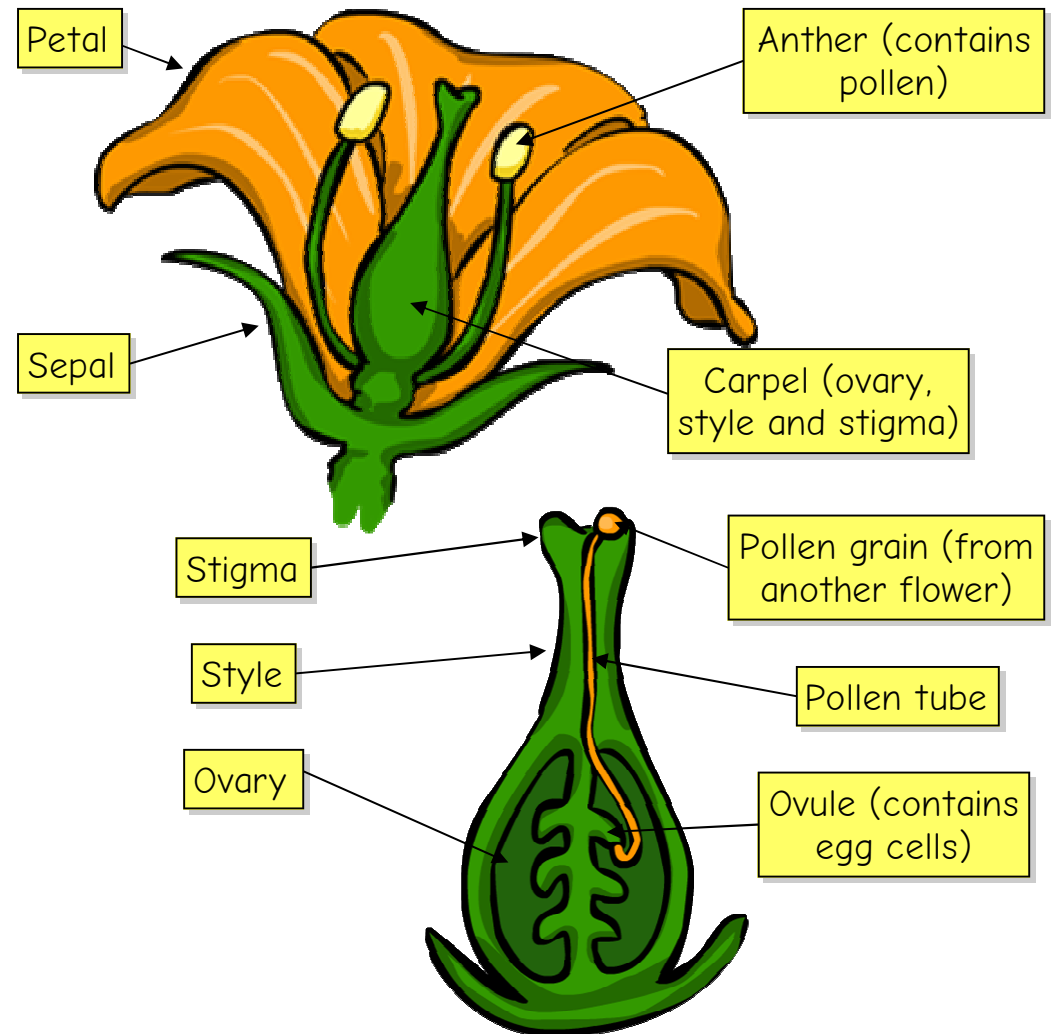
Pollen is transferred from one flower to the **stigma** of another flower. This is called pollination and can be aided by the wind or by pollinating insects. In wind pollination, the pollen is light and blows from one flower to another. In insect pollination, the pollen is sticky and is carried by insects which are attracted by the sugary nectar, bright colours and strong scents of the flowers.

Pollen tube

The pollen grain grows a long structure called a **pollen tube**. This tube grows from the **stigma**, down the **style** and into the **ovary**. This fertilises an **egg cell** which is inside the ovary.

Fruit and seed

Once the egg cell has been fertilised, the **ovule** grows into a seed and the ovary grows into a fruit. Once the fruit and seed are fully developed, they are capable of growing into a new plant.

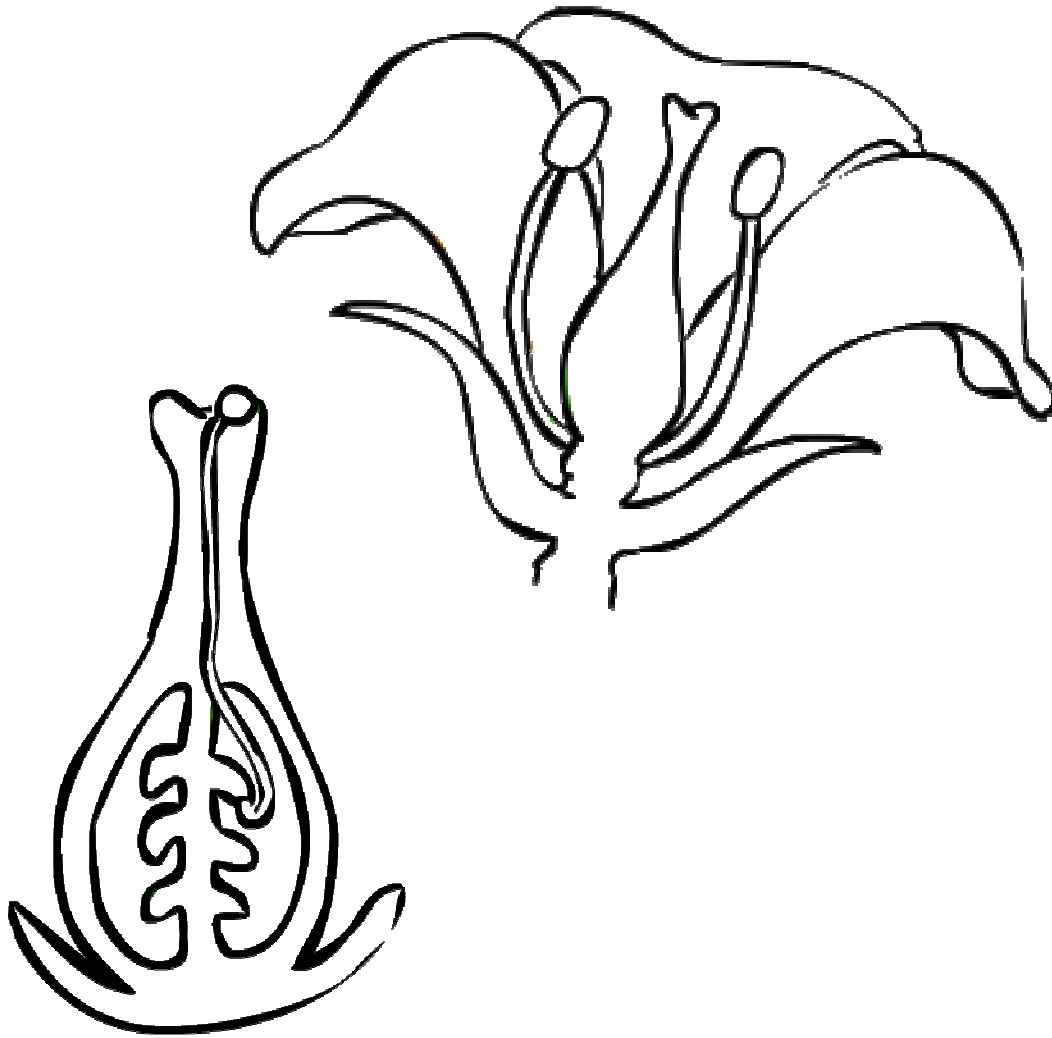


Activity

Complete the diagram on the following page by labelling the parts of the flowering plant. Describe how flowering plants reproduce. For an added challenge, write your own descriptions.

The structure of a flowering plant

How do flowering plants reproduce?



The ovule grows into a seed and the ovary grows into a fruit, which protects the seed as it develops and can help in seed dispersal.

Pollen travels from one flower to another. This can happen with the help of insects (insect pollination) or the wind (wind pollination).

A pollen tube grows from the pollen grain down the style and into the ovary, fertilising an egg cell.

A flower develops on the plant. The fragile flower is protected by structures called sepals while it develops.