

Y3 Pollination and Seeds

KS2 Science · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Explain how a bee helps a flower to make seeds.

Step 1 · Why does the bee visit the flower?

To drink sweet nectar; the bright petals attract it

Step 2 · What sticks to the bee?

Pollen from the stamens rubs onto its hairy body

Step 3 · What happens at the next flower?

Some pollen rubs off onto the sticky stigma — this is pollination

Step 4 · What happens after pollination?

Seeds start to form inside the ovary

Answer: The bee carries pollen from one flower to the stigma of another (pollination), so the flower can make seeds.

Check: No pollination → no seeds.

2. Now try one with the steps

Why must seeds be spread away from the parent plant?

Step 1 · What would happen if every seed dropped straight down?

Step 2 · What would they have to share?

Step 3 · What does spreading out allow?

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. Which part of a flowering plant makes seeds?

2. What is the yellow powder made by the stamens called?

3. Name ONE animal that carries pollen between flowers.

4. What is pollination?

5. Why do many flowers have bright petals and a sweet smell?

6. Name the FOUR ways that seeds are dispersed.

7. How is a dandelion seed dispersed?

8. Burdock seeds have tiny hooks. How are they dispersed?

9. Put these stages in order: pollination, seed dispersal, germination, flowering.

10. Grass flowers are small, green and have no smell. How do you think they are pollinated?

11. Why is it a problem for the plant if all its seeds land underneath it?

12. Results: dandelion seeds travelled 300 cm, 250 cm and 350 cm in front of a fan. Which was the furthest distance?

13. Why are some fruits, like blackberries, sweet and brightly coloured?

14. Explain why bees are so important to farmers who grow apples.

4. Before you hand it in

Pollination and seed dispersal are the same thing.

Pollination comes first (to make seeds). Dispersal comes later (to spread seeds).

Bees visit flowers to help them.

Both gain: the bee gets food and the flower gets pollinated.

A fruit is just food for us.

Fruits form around seeds and help spread them — tomatoes and peppers are fruits too!

All flowers are pollinated by insects.

Wind-pollinated flowers are usually small and dull, with lots of light pollen.