

Y5 Plant Sexual Reproduction

KS2 Y5 Science · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Why is this called sexual reproduction?

Step 1 · How many parent cells are involved?

Two: a male cell (from pollen) and a female cell (in an ovule)

Step 2 · What happens to them?

They join together at fertilisation

Step 3 · What does that mean for the new plant?

It gets features from both parents, so it is similar to them but not identical

Answer: Sexual reproduction needs a male cell and a female cell to join. The seed that forms grows into a plant that is a mix of its parents.

Check: Two parents → offspring that vary. One parent (asexual) → identical copies.

2. Now try one with the steps

Pollination or fertilisation? 'A bee lands on a foxglove and pollen sticks to its back.'

Step 1 · What is moving?

Step 2 · Has a male cell joined a female cell yet?

Answer:

3. Practice

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

1. Which part of a flower makes pollen?

2. Which part of a flower catches pollen?

3. What is pollination?

4. Name TWO ways pollen can be carried from one flower to another.

5. What do bright petals and a sweet smell do for a flower?

6. What is fertilisation in a plant?

7. What does a fertilised ovule grow into?

8. What does the ovary grow into after fertilisation?

9. Put in order: seed dispersal, fertilisation, pollination, germination.

10. How many parents are needed for sexual reproduction in plants?

11. Will a plant grown from a seed be identical to its parent? Explain.

12. A flower is small, green, has no scent and makes huge amounts of light pollen. How is it pollinated?

13. An apple has 10 pips. Each pip is a seed. How many ovules were fertilised to make them?

14. Why might a farmer keep beehives next to an apple orchard?

4. Before you hand it in

Pollination and fertilisation are the same thing.

Pollination first, then fertilisation, then a seed forms.

Bees visit flowers to help them.

It helps both: the bee gets food, the plant gets pollinated.

A fruit is only something sweet you eat, like an apple.

Tomatoes, pea pods, conker cases and peppers are all fruits.

All plants need insects to be pollinated.

Insect-pollinated flowers are showy; wind-pollinated flowers are small and dull.