Flowers and Pollination

KS3 Biology · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Name the male and female parts of a flower.

Step 1 · Male part

The stamen = anther (makes pollen) + filament (stalk).

Step 2 · Female part

The carpel = stigma + style + ovary (containing ovules).

Answer: Stamen (male) and carpel (female)

Check: Most flowers have both, so they are male and female at once.

2. Now try one with the steps

What is pollination?

Step 1 · Definition

Step 2 · How

Answer:

3. Practice

Show your working. The marks tell you how much is expected.

1. Which part of a flower makes pollen? [1]

2. Which part of the flower does pollen land on? [1]

3. What is the job of the petals in an insect-pollinated flower? [1]

4. What is the male part of the flower called? [1]

5. What is the female part of the flower called? [1]

6. Where are the ovules found? [1]

7. Give TWO features of a wind-pollinated flower. [2]

8. What is the difference between pollination and fertilisation? [2]

9. Why do insects visit flowers? [1]

10. Explain how a bee transfers pollen between flowers. [2]

11. Why are the stigmas of wind-pollinated flowers feathery? [1]

12. A grass plant releases 4 000 000 pollen grains and 0.01% reach a stigma. How many is that? [2]

13. What grows from the pollen grain to reach the ovule? [1]

14. Explain why plants that are pollinated by insects usually make less pollen than wind-pollinated plants. [2]

4. Before you hand it in

"Pollination and fertilisation are the same thing."
Pollination moves pollen to the stigma. Fertilisation happens later, when nuclei join inside the ovule.

"Pollen is the male sex cell."
Say 'pollen grains carry the male sex cells', just contain the female sex cells.

"The ovary becomes the seed."
Ovule → seed. Ovary → fruit.