

## Pollination

Fill in the gaps.

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 \_\_\_\_\_ on 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
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	nectar	anthers	ovule	seeds
stigma	pollen	fertilised	ovary	dispersed