

Below are the stages of pollination. Your task is to put them into the correct order. If you can, print these off, cut them out and stick them into your Distance Learning book in the correct order. If you are unable to print these off, then write them out in the correct order in your Distance Learning book. If you are unsure of anything, then please contact your teacher – they will be more than happy to help.

The tiny piece of pollen joins onto an ovule in the ovary.
The plant has now been fertilised.

When the insect gets hungry again, it gets attracted to another
flower's bright colours and fragrant scent.

As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the anthers
which rub pollen onto the insect.

The ovary of the flower turns into seeds which will then be
dispersed so that new plants will be able to grow somewhere else.

Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the ovary.

The insect arrives on the flower to collect nectar.
This is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.

The flower petal's bright colours and fragrant scents attract an insect.

As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the
anthers which rub pollen onto the insect.

As the insect feeds on the nectar in this new flower, the pollen stuck to the insect from the
first flower rubs off onto the female parts of the second flower (the stigma).