Pollination Process Handout

Composited 15th June 2026

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The Pollination Process

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 pollen 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 _____.
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

The Pollination Process

Cut out and stick these sentences in the right order in to your book.

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 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).

The Pollination Process

1. The flower petal's bright colours and fragrant scents

_____

2. The insect arrives on the flower to _____

_____. This is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.

3. As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the anthers which

_____

4. When the insect becomes hungry again, it gets attracted to another flower's

_____

5. 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 _____(the stigma).

6. Part of this pollen travels down the style and then

_____

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

_____

8. The ovary of the flower turns into seeds which will then be dispersed so that

_____

The Pollination Process **Answers**

Fill in the gaps.

1. The flower **petal**'s bright colours and fragrant scents attract an insect.
2. The insect arrives on the flower to collect **nectar**. This is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.
3. As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the **anthers** which rub pollen 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 **pollen** stuck to the insect from the first flower rubs off onto the female parts of the second flower (the **stigma**).
6. Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the **ovary**.
7. The tiny piece of pollen joins onto an **ovule** in the ovary. The plant has now been **fertilised**.
8. The ovary of the flower turns into **seeds** which will then be **dispersed** so that new plants will be able to grow somewhere else.

The Pollination Process **Answers**

Cut out and stick these sentences in the right order in to your book.

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

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

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

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

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).

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

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

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

The Pollination Process **Answers**

1. The flower petal's bright colours and fragrant scents **attracts insects**.
2. The insect arrives on the flower to **collect nectar**. This is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.
3. As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the anthers which **rub pollen onto the insect**.
4. When the insect becomes hungry again, it gets attracted to another flower's **bright colours**.
5. 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).
6. Part of this pollen travels down the style and then **into the ovary**.
7. The tiny piece of pollen joins onto an ovule in the ovary. The plant has now been **fertilised**.
8. The ovary of the flower turns into seeds which will then be dispersed so that **new plants will be able to grow somewhere else**.

style

ovule

sepal

petal

anther

stigma

filament

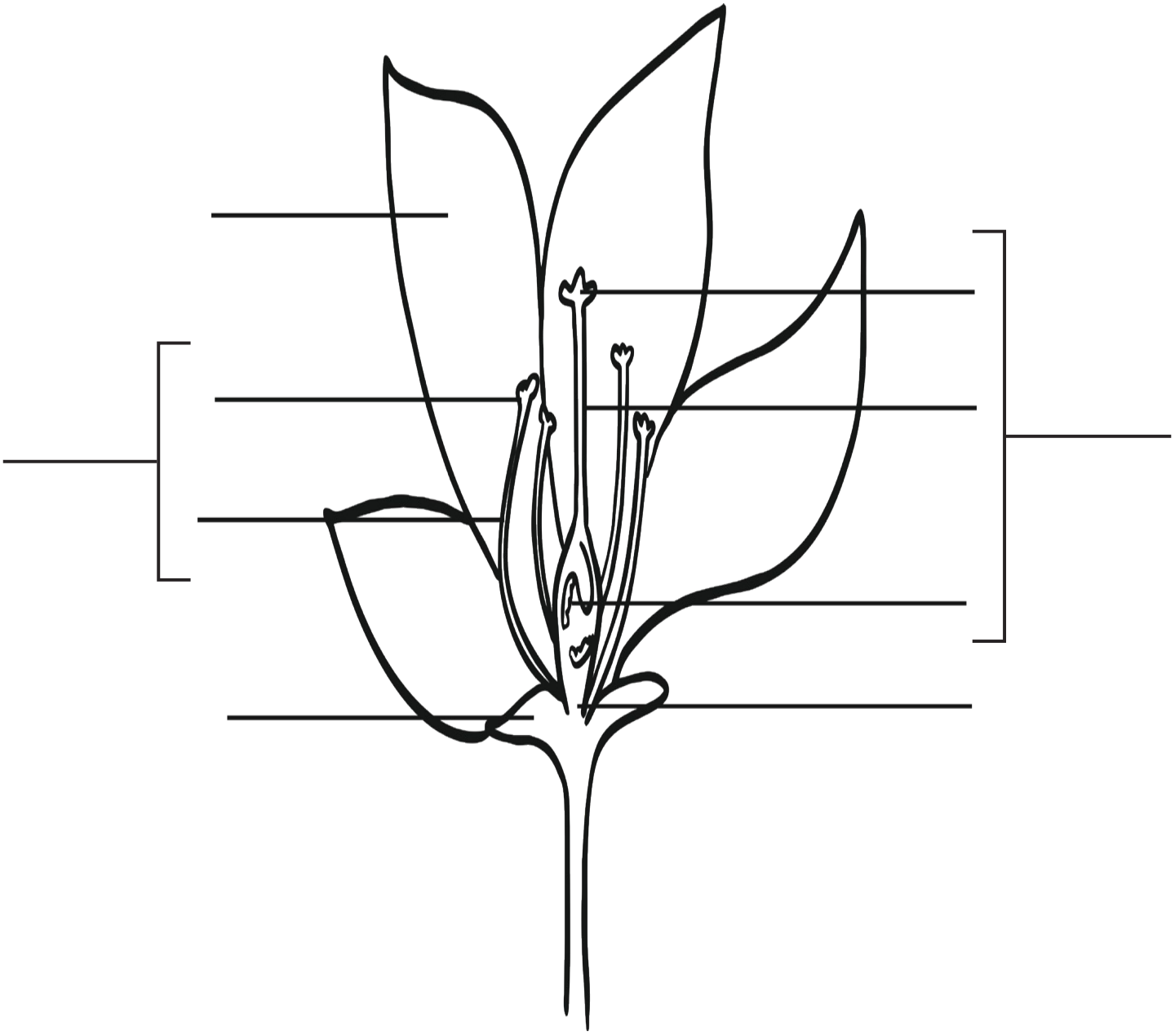
ovary

stamen

pistil

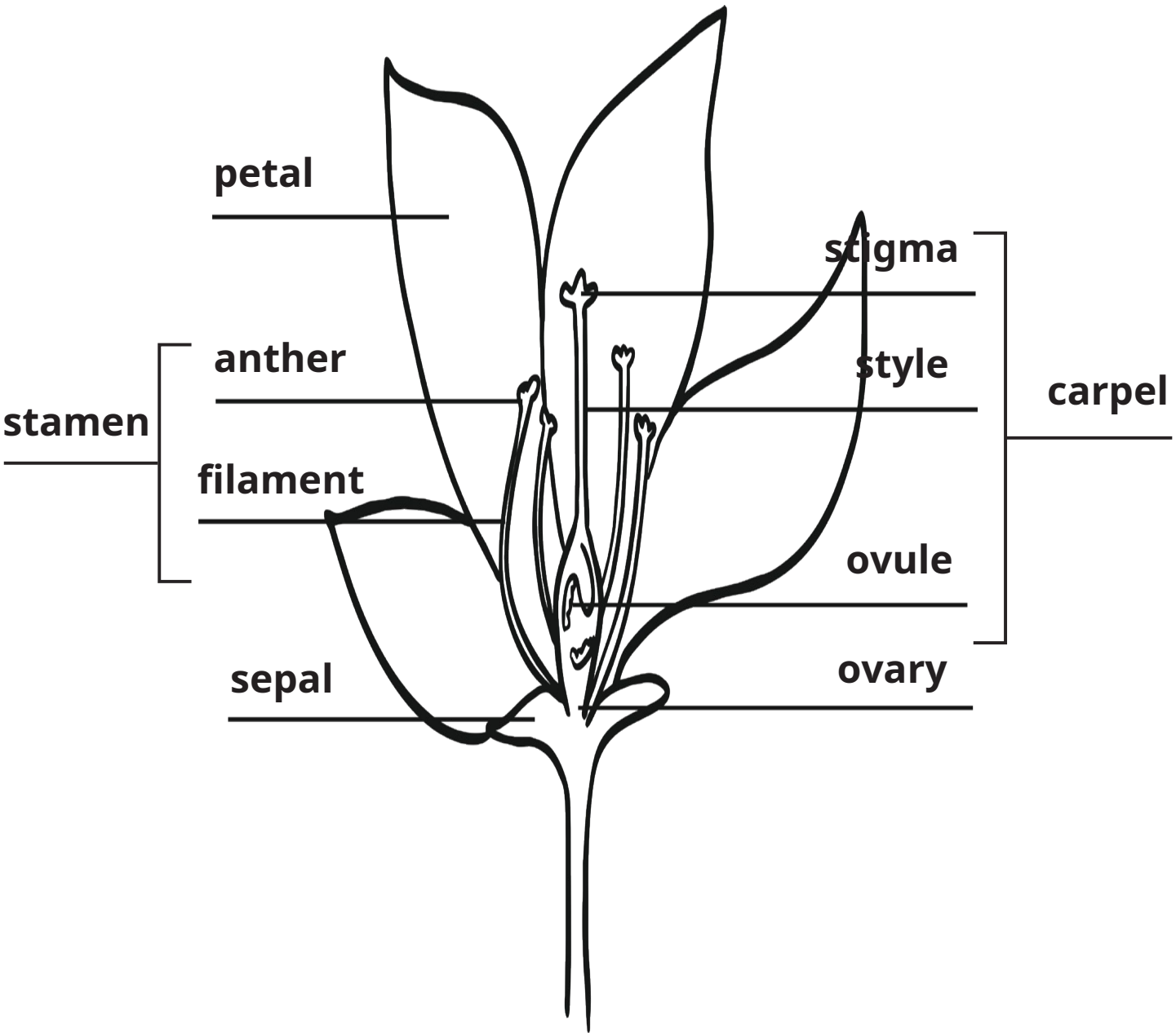
Parts of a Flower

Label the different parts of the flower.



Parts of a Flower **Answers**

Label the different parts of the flower.



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