

## Seed fertilisation and Dispersal

*Some of this will be revision of work covered in year 3. However, it is important to recap and add to previously covered learning to make sure that we remember it.*

Use the videos and information here to help you to complete the tasks below:

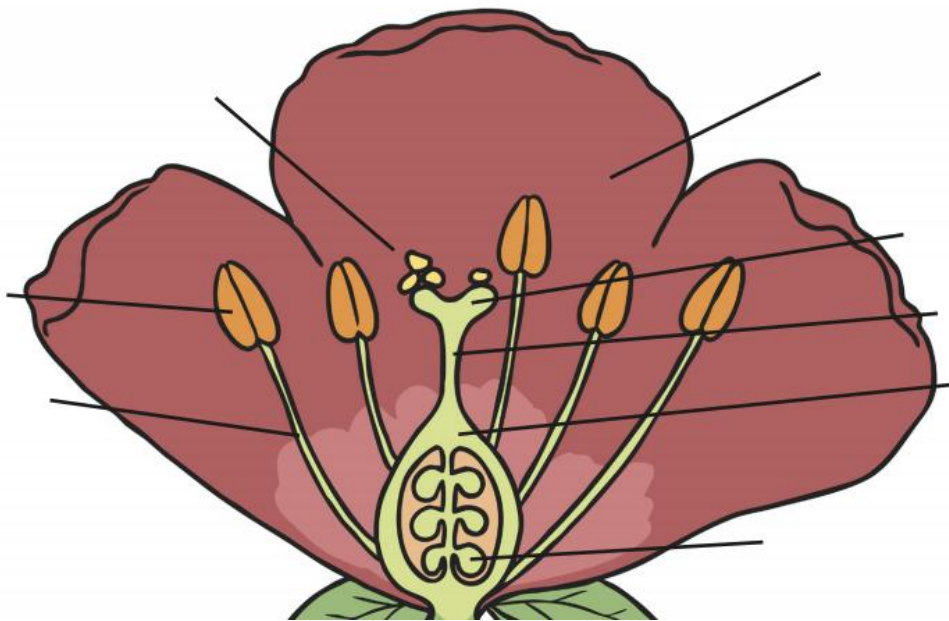
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<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxfrwmn/articles/z28dpbk>

Label the parts of the flower: *(if we were in class we would have done a dissection of a flower here, so you may want to try that at home. Lilies are particularly easy to take apart with just scissors and maybe tweezers, but other flowers can also be used)*

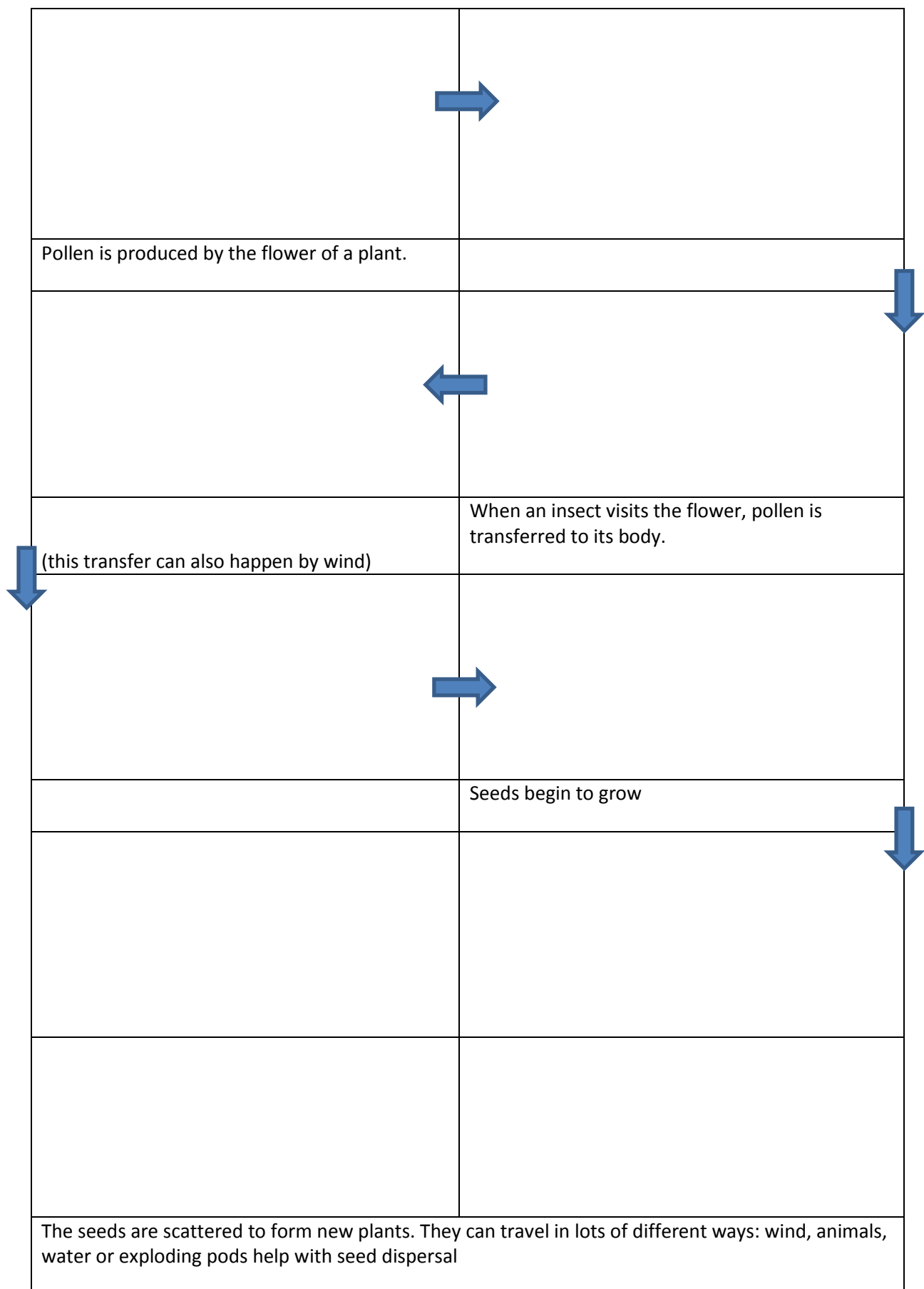
## Parts of a Flower



style	stigma	ovule	anther
pollen	ovary	filament	petal

Here are some facts about seed fertilisation and dispersal. Task: Imagine you need to present this information to a younger child. How can you make it more interesting and appropriate for them? Turn the information here into a drama or comic strip to show fertilisation in action. There is a structure to support you in creating a comic strip, or you can do your own!

- Pollen is produced by the flower of a plant
- The flower often has bright colours, an attractive scent, or produces nectar in order to entice insects to visit them
- When the insect visits the flower, pollen is transferred to its body
- This pollen is then transferred to another flower. This process is called pollination
- Pollen can also be transmitted from one flower to another by the wind (also called pollination)
- When the pollen reaches a new flower, it travels to the ovary and fertilises an egg
- This makes seeds form and is called fertilisation
- The seeds are scattered to form new plants
- They can travel in lots of different ways: wind, animals, water or exploding pods help with seed dispersal



Answers:

