Year 6: Flowering Plants

- Flowers contain the plant's reproductive organs.
- Pollen can be carried by the wind, pollinating insects or other animals.
- Plants reproduce sexually to produce seeds, which are formed following fertilisation in the ovary.
- Plants have adaptations to disperse seeds using wind, water or animals.

Keywords

Carpel: the female part of the flower, made up of the stigma where the pollen lands and ovary.

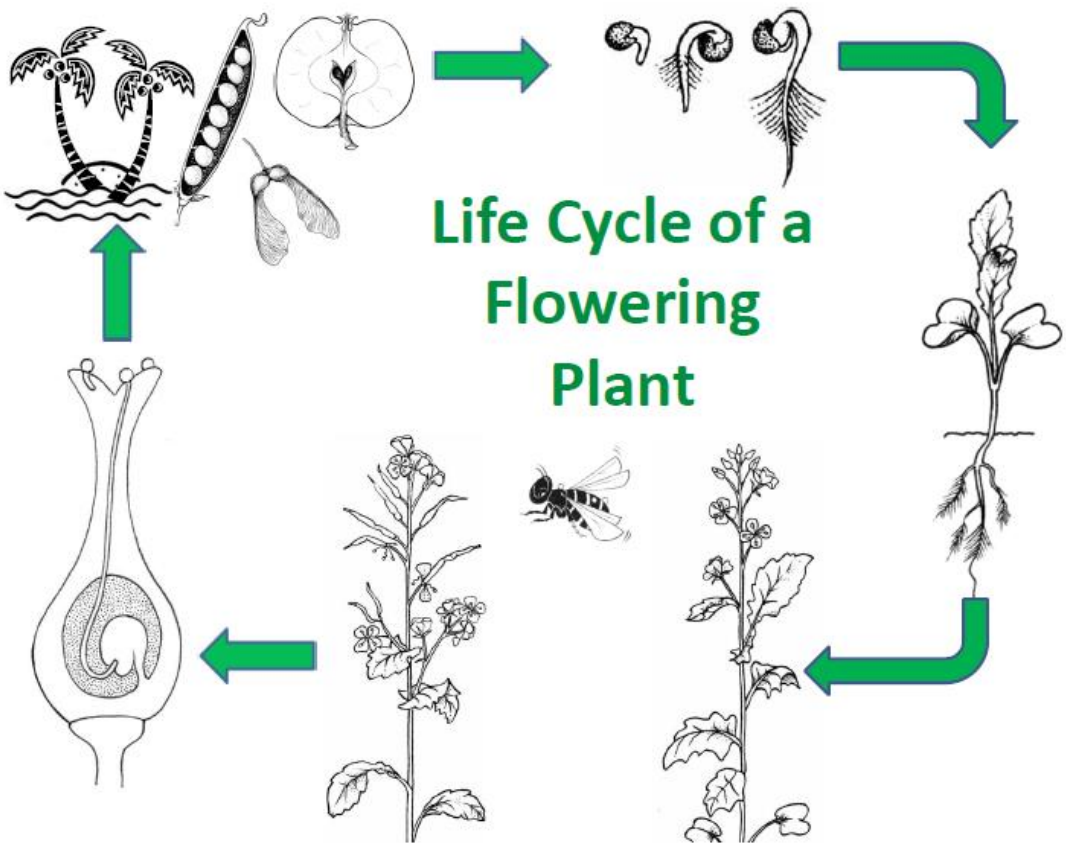
Fertilisation: joining of a male and female sex cell.

Fruit: structure that the ovary becomes after fertilisation, which contains seeds.

Ovules: female sex cells in plants found in the ovary.

Pollen: contains the plant male sex cells found on the stamens.

Pollination: transfer of pollen from the male part of the flower to the female part of the flower on the same or another plant.

Seed: structure that contains the embryo of a new plant.

Stamen: the male part of the flower which holds the pollen.