



Our Vision: Innovative education for a knowledge-based, pioneering, and global society.

Department of Science 2018 - 2019
Second Term: Worksheet 1
Topic 1 Plants: L-1.6 Insects and flowers

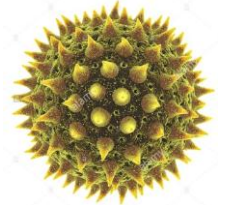
Grade 5.....

Name:.....

Date:/...../2019

Q.1. Fill in the blanks. Write: **pollination, pollen, nectar, stigma, spikes, anther**

- 1- In order for fertilisation to take place, first _____ from the anthers needs to get to the stigma of a flower.
- 2- _____ is a male part of flower and _____ is a female part of flower.
- 3- The movement of pollen from the anthers to the stigma is called _____.
- 4- Pollen grains have little _____ which help them stick to the bodies of insects.
- 5- Some flowers produce sweet substance called _____.



Q.2. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1- Bees use nectar to make | <input type="checkbox"/> | colours and smells |
| 2- Sweet substance produced by flower | <input type="checkbox"/> | pollinators |
| 3- Insects are attracted to flowers by | <input type="checkbox"/> | nectar |
| 4- Birds, bees, butterflies, bats, slugs and snails | <input type="checkbox"/> | honey |

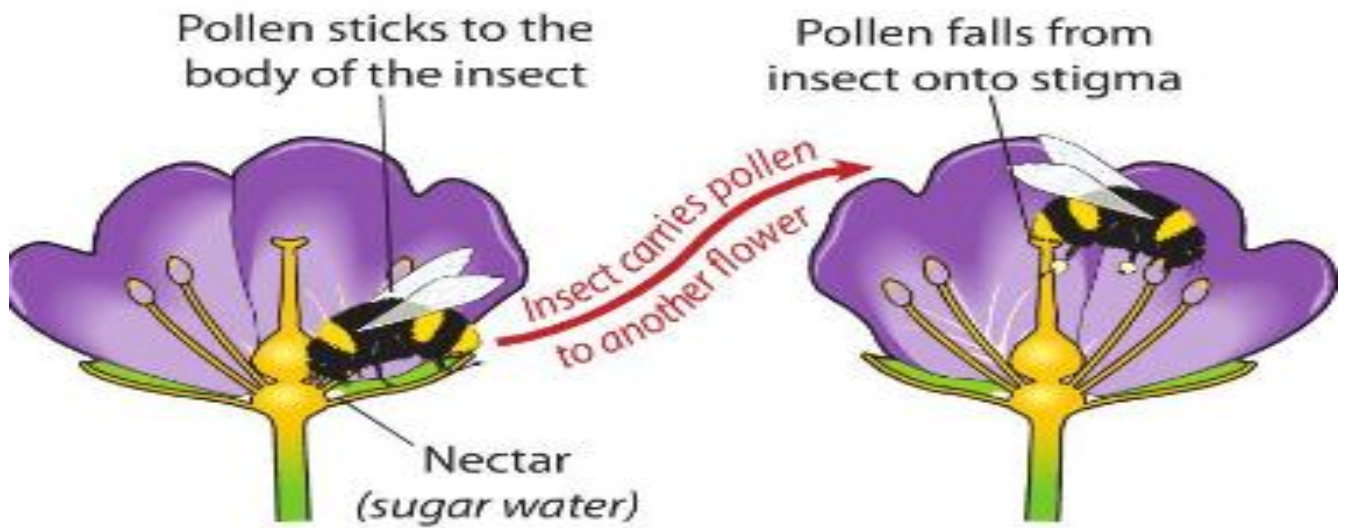


*Bees, butterflies and other insects are good pollinators

The continuing fall in numbers of honeybees has shown the importance of insects pollinators not only in crops consumed by humans, but also to plants that support the ecosystem on which we depend.

Q.3. The picture shows insect pollination. Write a few points to explain the process of pollination.

Insect pollination



Q.4. Fill in the table to sort these parts of flower into male and female parts.

Carpel, stamen, filament, ovary, anther, ovum, stigma, style

Female part:	Male part:

Q.5. Differentiate between pollination and fertilisation.

Pollination	Fertilisation

Q.6. How and why do flowers attract insects and other animals?



Colourful petals of a flower

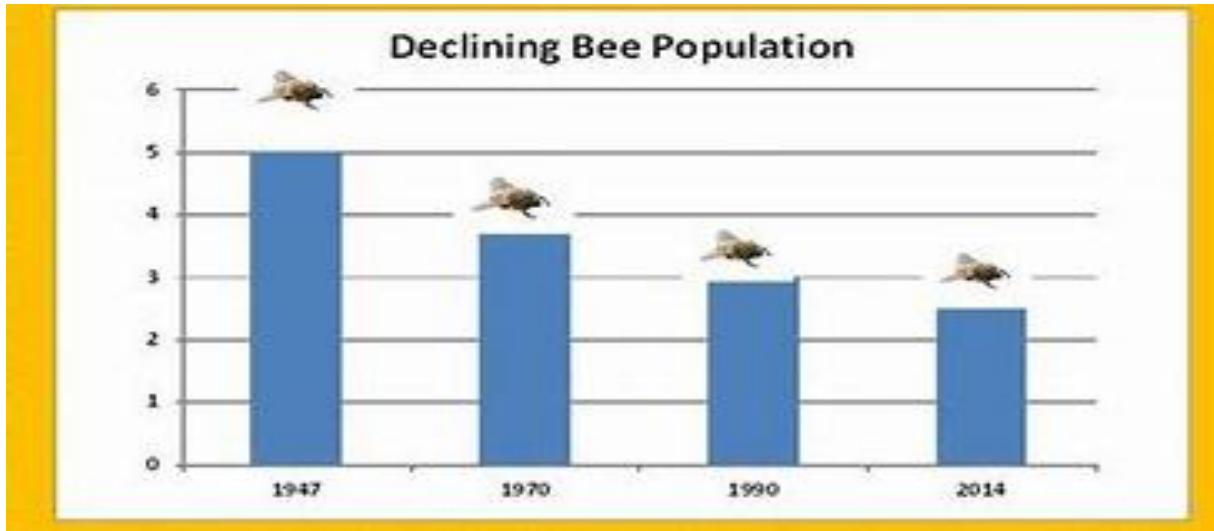
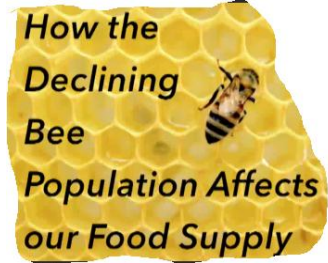
Smell or scent of the flower

Flower produce sweet substance called **nectar**

Bees land on flowers to suck nectar. They are attracted by scent and colour of the flower. The bees store some of the nectar inside them. They fly back to the hive and use the nectar to make honey.

Bees go from flower to flower, and pollen grain stick to their hairy bodies some pollen grain rub off on the next flower as the bee travels to each one. This is called pollination.

Decline in the bee population threatens food supplies



Bees and other insects pollinate plants that make the flowers that make the fruit we eat. If there are not many bees, less fruit is made. If there are lots of bees, more fruits are made. The number of honey bees is getting smaller. If bee numbers keep getting smaller, less fruit will be made. Fruit growers will suffer as they will not have fruit to sell.

Q.7. What do flowers do for bees?

Q.8. What do bees do for the flowers?
