



# Science

## Living Things and Their Habitats

# Making New Plants 1



twinkl

# Aim

- I can describe how some plants reproduce.

# Success Criteria

- I can explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction.
- I can identify the function of the parts of a flower.
- I can describe ways that plants are pollinated in order to reproduce.

# Reproduction

All living things need to make more of themselves so that their species does not die out.

Reproduction is the process by which new living things are made.

There are two types of reproduction: sexual and asexual.

Sexual reproduction requires two parents to make one offspring.



Asexual reproduction needs only one parent, which creates offspring that are exact copies of the parent.



# Reproduction

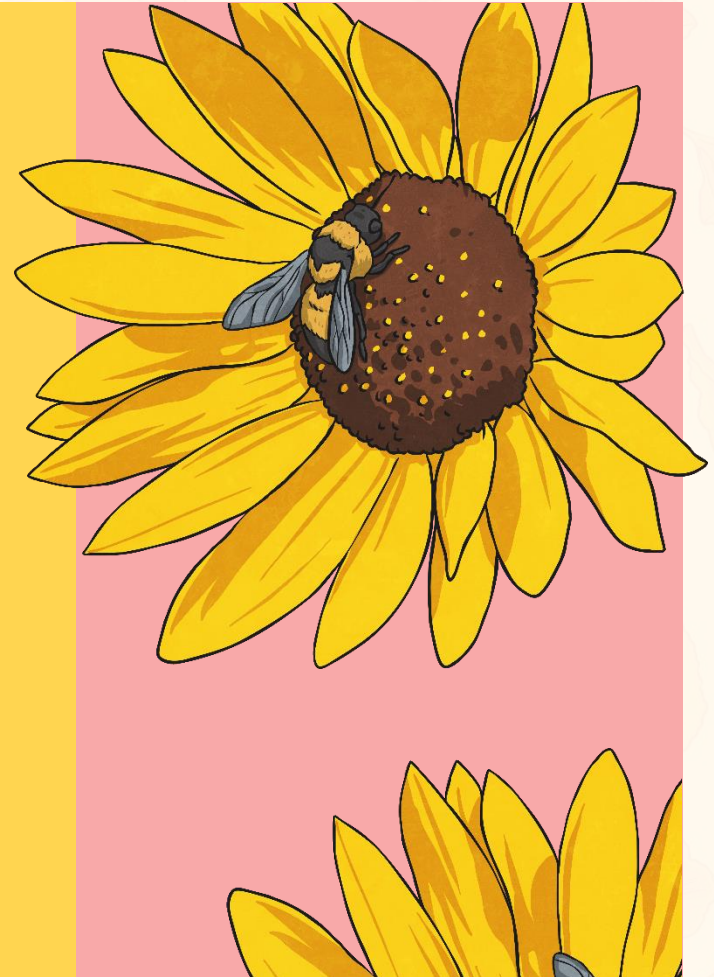
In this lesson, you will learn more about sexual reproduction in plants.

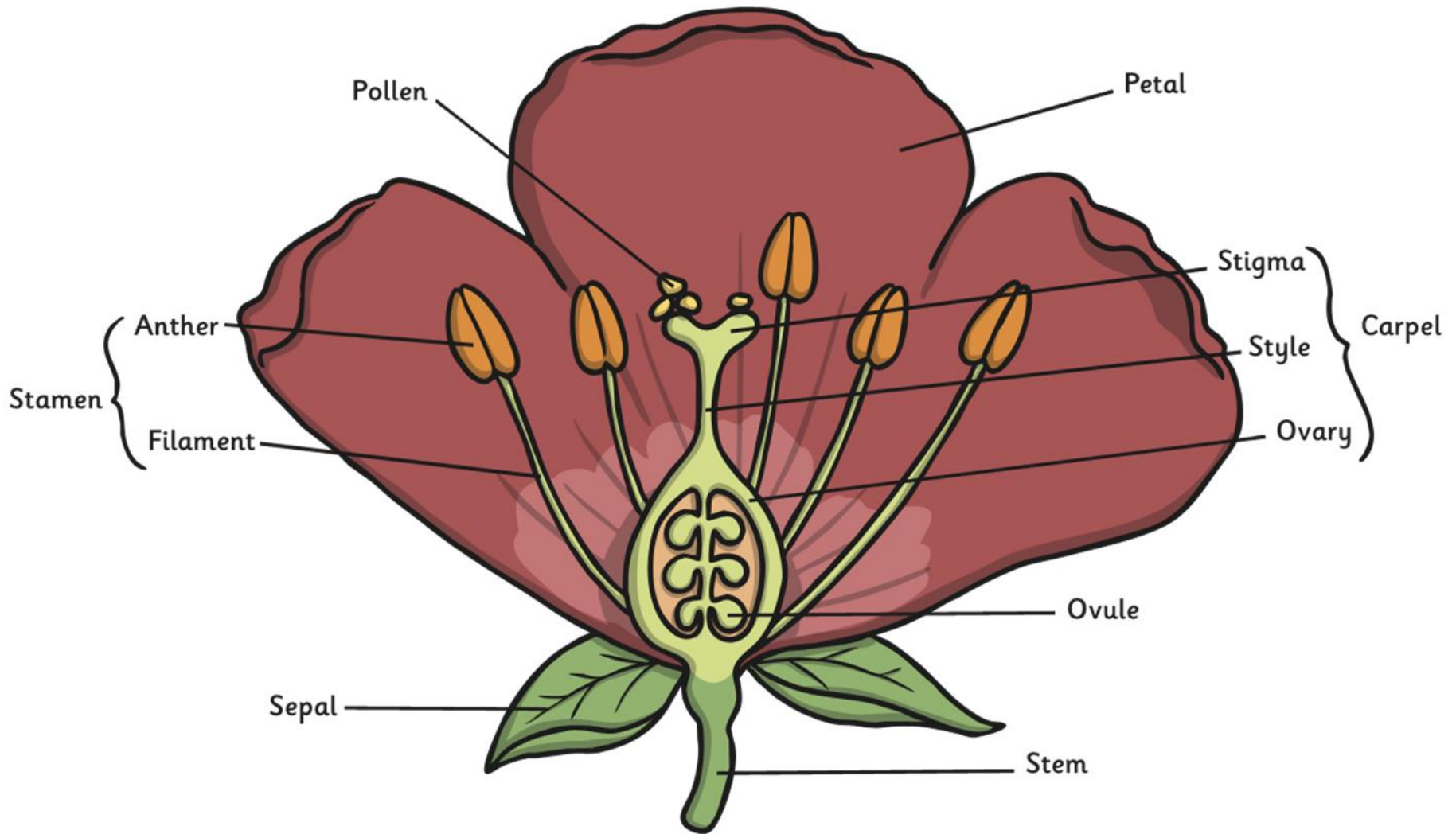
Living things that use sexual reproduction have sex cells called gametes. These are split into male gametes and female gametes. In some living things, the male and female are separate, but in other living things one organism contains both male and female gametes.

In plants, the male gametes are contained in the pollen and the female gametes are called ovules.

Sexual reproduction happens when a male gamete and a female gamete join. This is called fertilisation.

Sexual reproduction produces offspring that are similar to both parents, but not identical to either.





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## stigma

The stigma is a female part of the flower. It is sticky so it can catch grains of pollen easily.



## ovary

A female part of the flower. The ovary contains the ovules.



## filament

A male part of the flower. The filament holds up the anther.



## style

A female part of the flower. Pollen travels down the style to the ovary.



## ovule

The female gamete (sex cell). If an ovule fuses with a grain of pollen, a new seed will form.



## anther

A male part of the flower. The anther makes the pollen, a fine yellow powder which contains the male gametes (sex cells).



## pollen tube

This tube is formed to transport the male gametes from the pollen down the style to the ovary.



## stem

The stem supports the leaves and the flowers. It also transports water around the plant.



## petal

Petals are often brightly coloured or sweetly scented to attract insects.



