

Name: _____

Date: _____

Student Exploration: Flower Pollination

Vocabulary: anther, cross-pollination, filament, fruit, ovary, ovules, petal, pistil, pollen, pollen tube, pollination, self-pollination, sepal, stamen, stigma, style

Prior Knowledge Questions (Do these BEFORE using the Gizmo.)

1. How may insects help a plant to reproduce? _____

2. Apples, oranges, and watermelons are all examples of **fruits**. How are they all alike?

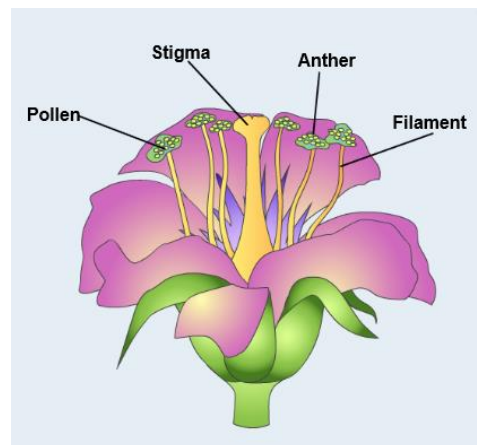
3. Based on your answer to question 2, do you think that a pumpkin is a fruit? How about broccoli?


Gizmo Warm-up

1. **Pollination** is the transfer of **pollen** grains from the male part of a flower to the female part of a flower. Select the POLLINATION tab and then select **Self-pollination**. How many flowers are on the screen?

2. Now select **Cross-pollination**. How many flowers do you see?

3. How do you think **cross-pollination** may be different from **self-pollination**?



Activity A: Pollination	<u>Get the Gizmo ready:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the POLLINATION tab. • Click Self-pollination. • Click Start over. 	
------------------------------------	---	---

Question: How are self-pollination and cross-pollination the same and how are they different?

1. Observe: Follow the directions in the Gizmo to observe the steps of self-pollination. In your own words describe what happens in each step.

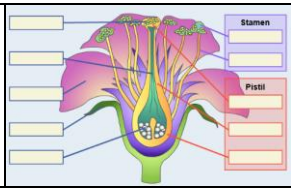
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

2. Think about it: Read the description of the last step carefully. Why do you think plants surround the seeds with a yummy fruit?

3. Observe: Click **Start over**, then click **Cross-pollination**. Follow the directions to observe the steps of cross-pollination. How is cross-pollination different from self-pollination?

4. Extend your thinking: In cross-pollination, pollen grains must get from one flower to another. What are some ways that this might happen? Discuss your answer with your teacher and classmates.



<p>Activity B: Flower parts and pollination</p>	<p><u>Get the Gizmo ready:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the IDENTIFICATION tab. • Click Start over. • Check Show information. 	
---	---	---

Goals: Identify the parts of the flower and describe the function of each.

1. Complete the diagram: Drag the ten listed flower parts to the blanks in the diagram. When a part is labeled correctly, information about the part appears below.

When your diagram is complete, click the camera icon at upper right to take a snapshot. You can then paste the snapshot into a blank word-processing document.

2. Test yourself: Uncheck **Show information**. For each flower part below, write the letter of the correct description. Use the Gizmo to check your answers.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| _____ Anther | A. A small leaf that protects the flower before it blooms |
| _____ Filament | B. They contain pollen |
| _____ Ovary | C. Tiny grains that contain sperm cells |
| _____ Ovules | D. The male part of the flower |
| _____ Petal | E. The part of the pistil between the stigma and the ovary |
| _____ Pistil | F. They grow from a pollen grain to an ovule |
| _____ Pollen | G. The female part of the flower |
| _____ Pollen tube | H. They contain the egg cells and develop into seeds |
| _____ Sepal | I. A part of the plant that attracts insects |
| _____ Stamen | J. A stalk that supports the anther |
| _____ Stigma | K. The sticky top of the pistil |
| _____ Style | L. The part of the pistil that contains the ovules |

3. Make connections: How might having the anther atop a tall filament make it more likely that plants will be pollinated?

4. Think and discuss: In some plants, the pistils don't form until a few days after the stamens do. How might this keep a plant from self-pollinating?
