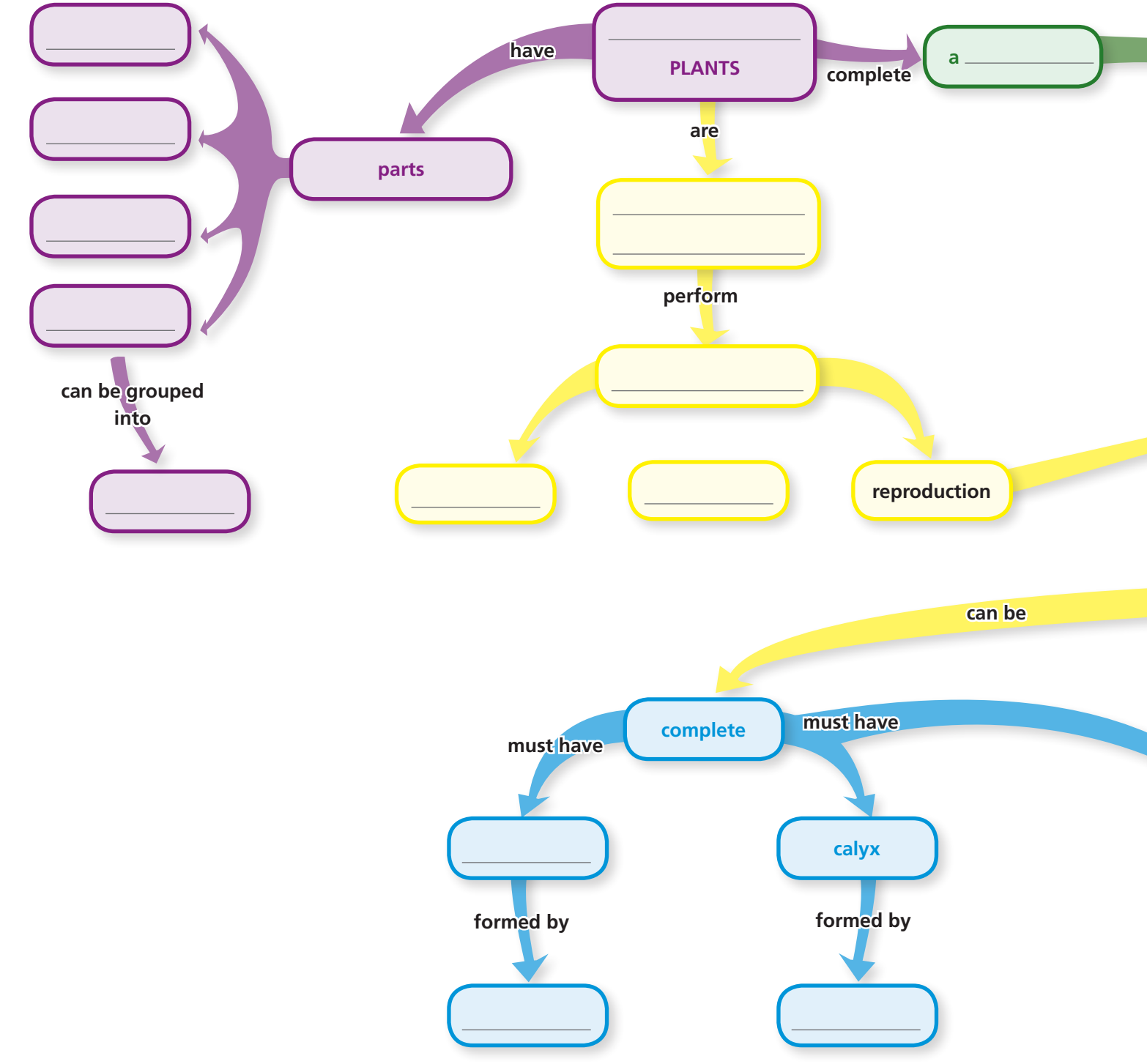
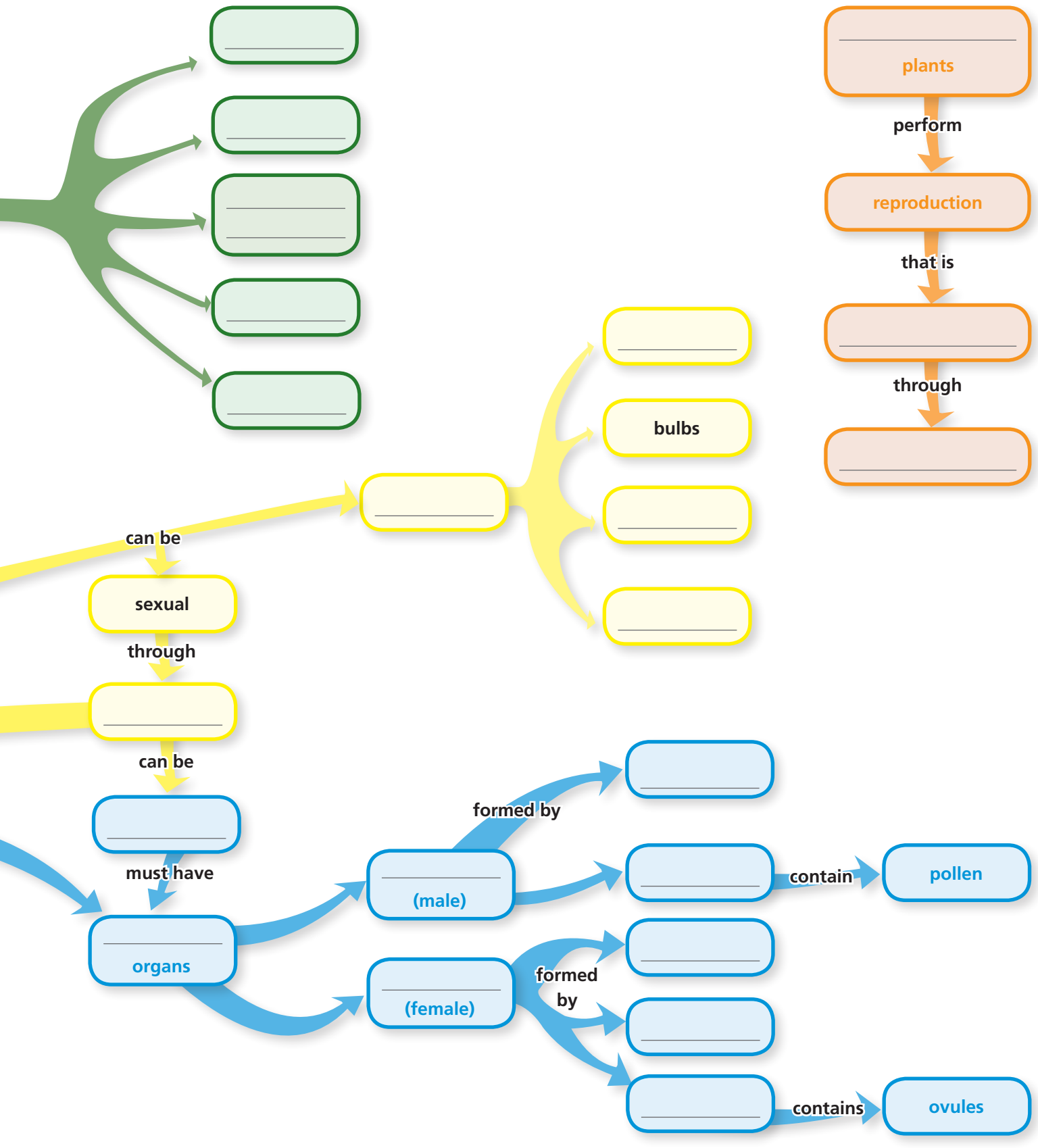
We have learned a lot about flowering plants. The next step is to organise what we know.

1 Complete the mind map. Listen and check.




plants
perform
reproduction
that is
through
bulbs
can be
sexual
through
can be
must have
organs
(male)
(female)
formed by
formed by
contain
pollen
contains
ovules

Do you remember the story? Some of the children had some questions. Let's answer them by using your new knowledge about flowering plants.

QUESTION 1

Why do plants have flowers?

1 **Complete the text.**

Because plants, like all _____ _____, _____ .

Some plants have _____ because flowers are their _____

_____ .

These plants are called _____ plants.

Flowering plants complete a _____ :

- _____ : it is the transfer of pollen to the stigma of the pistil.
- _____ : it occurs when pollen and ovules fuse inside the ovary to form seeds that are inside a fruit.
- _____ : it is when seeds are dispersed some distance from the parent plant. It can be done by animals and humans, by the wind, by explosion, or by water.
- _____ : it is when new plants start growing from seeds.
- _____ : plants grow and flowers appear and the cycle of flowering plants starts again.

QUESTION 2

Do all plants have flowers?

2 **Circle the correct option in bold.**

Not always! Some plants do not have flowers; they are called **non-flowering / non-petals** plants. **Non-flowering / non-petals** plants like mosses or ferns reproduce **asexually / asymmetry** through **spores / sponges** that are transported by the **wind / insects**.

Some flowering plants can reproduce **asexually / asymmetry** through bulbs and tubers. Other methods of **asexual / asymmetric** reproduction are **cuttings / clips** and **drawing / grafting**. These methods are used by **gardeners / drawers**.

QUESTION 3

Why are flowers so colourful and have such a strong scent?

3 **Match the parts of the sentences.**

1 Flowers are colourful and have a strong scent …	a … and they transfer the pollen to the stigma of the same or another flower.
2 Flowers that are pollinated by insects have large colourful petals …	b … because they do not need to attract insects.
3 When an insect lands inside a flower, the pollen sticks to the insects' legs or body …	c … to attract them.
4 Flowers that are pollinated by the wind have small petals and they are not as colourful …	d … because they need to attract insects or birds that will help flowers pollinate.

QUESTION 4

What are the main differences among flowers?

1 **Complete the text. Use the words in the box.**

sepals pollen inflorescences ovary stamen ovules petals
anther complete reproductive unisexual pistil perfect

Flowers can have _____ and _____ , but they must have reproductive organs.

Flowers have male and female _____ organs. The male reproductive organ is the _____ . The _____ is formed by the filament and the _____ that contains the _____ . The female reproductive organ is the _____ . The _____ is formed by the stigma, the style and the _____ that contains the _____ .

_____ flowers have stamens and pistil. Some flowers like oak tree flowers or holly bush flowers are not _____ , they are _____ , they only have one of the reproductive organs. _____ male and female flowers can be on the same plant, like oak tree flowers; or in different plants, like holly bush flowers.

Other organs of flowers are the calyx, formed by _____ that protect and hold the flower; and the corolla formed by _____ that attract insects or birds. Perfect flowers with sepals and petals are called _____ flowers.

There is a big diversity of flowers, some have fused _____ or _____ , some are symmetric, some can have more than one pistil and others can form _____ .