

Ċ	1)	attrac	t
(	$\overline{2}$	butter	flies

- (3) by chance
- 4) female
- 5) fertilizes
- (6) genetic
- 7 hummingbirds
- (8) male
- 9) nature
- (10) ovary
- (11) petals
- (12) pistil
- (13) pollen
- (14) protect
- (15) reproduced (16) reproduction
- (17) seed
- 18) stamen
- (19) style
- 20) wind

## REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERS

The flower is the part of a plant in which 1.



\_\_\_\_\_ occurs. 2. The brightly colored parts of an open flower are called 3. The petals on a flower serve two purposes. First, the colorful and beautiful petals insects and birds. The insects and birds are attracted to the flower, and "\_\_\_\_\_" help pollen get to the ovary. Second, the petals help to \_\_\_\_\_ the reproductive parts of the flower. 4. The flower's male reproductive structure is called the \_\_\_\_\_ is produced on the tips of the 5. stamens. 6. The flower's female reproductive structure is called the The is located in the pistil. 7. Pollen lands on top of the pistil and travels down the 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (pistil's tube) to the ovary and \_\_\_\_\_ the egg. The fertilized egg develops into a \_\_\_\_\_\_, 9. and a new plant is \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Fertilization combines the \_\_\_\_\_ information from both the \_\_\_\_\_ and the 11. Plants must rely on to carry pollen to the eggs. 12. Pollen is carried by animals, like bees. 13. Pollen is also carried by \_\_\_\_\_ and water.