

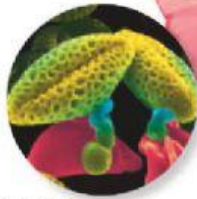


The egg and sperm cells each have half of the parent plant's DNA. When the two cells join, the two halves come together. They make a cell with a whole set of DNA.

The new cell divides again and again, growing all the time. In time, it becomes a seed with a plant inside. Every cell in this new plant will have the same set of DNA inside.

A new plant gets half of its DNA from each parent. It will look much like its parents, but there might be differences. If a plant with red flowers is pollinated by a plant with white flowers, a plant with pink flowers could follow.

Notice all the hairlike parts in this close-up of the end of a pea plant pistil. The tiny yellow grains are pollen.



After pollination, pollen tubes grow from pollen grains. This allows sperm to move to the egg cell.



## Pollination of a Pea Plant

1

Pollen sticks to the end of the pistil.

2

Pollen tubes grow down the pistil to the egg cells.

3

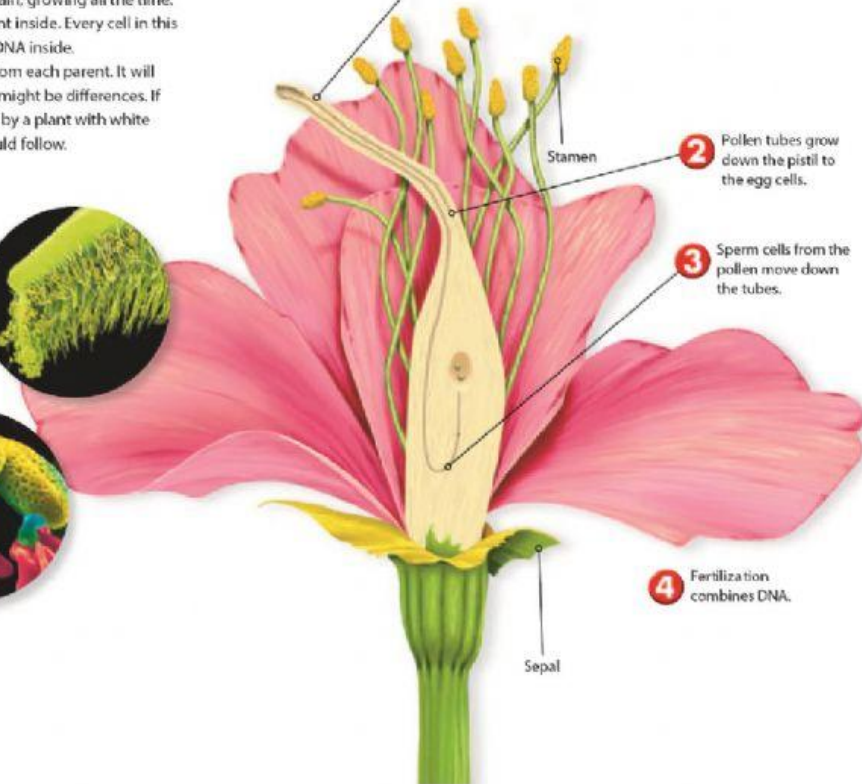
Sperm cells from the pollen move down the tubes.

4

Fertilization combines DNA.

Stamen

Sepal



## **Pollinating different Plants**

### **Put the sentences in order.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ The pollen tubes grow down the pistil to the egg cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fertilization combines DNA.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Pollen sticks to the end of the pistil.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sperms cells from the pollen move down the tubes.

### **B) Choose T or F.**

- 1\_ Two different plants can make a cell with a whole set of DNA.
- 2\_ A new plant gets half of its DNA from only one parent.
- 3\_ Sperm cells from the pollen move up the tubes.
- 4\_ If a plant with red flowers is pollinated by a plant with white flowers, a plant with white flower will grow.
- 5\_ Pollen sticks to the end of the stamen.