Year 7 Science - Plant Reproduction

Key Words

Carpel	The female part of the flower, made up of the stigma where the	**Pollen**	Contains the plant male sex cells found on the stamens.
Fertilisation	Joining of a nucleus from a male and female sex cell.	**Pollination**	Transfer of pollen from the male part of the flower to the female part
Fruit	Structure that the ovary becomes after fertilisation, which con-	**Seed**	Structure that contains the embryo of a new plant.
Ovules	Female sex cells in plants found in the ovary.		

Learning Sequence

1. Structure of a flower
2. Pollination
3. Fertilisation
3. Seed Dispersal
4. Practical—Seed Dispersal

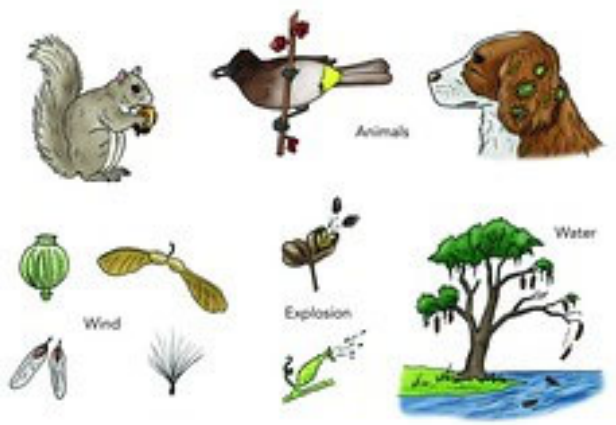
Assessment

Test

Flower Design

Seed Dispersal

Seeds can be transported from the parent plant in a variety of ways. This is called dispersal.

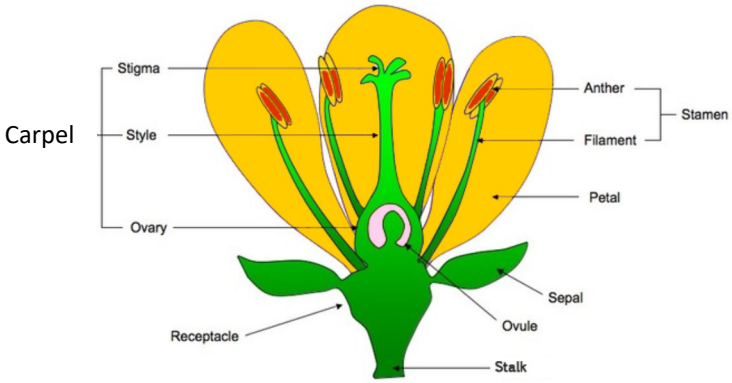


Seeds are often have features that can indicate how they are dispersed.

Dispersal is important because it means that the new plants grow at a distance from their parent and are not competing for resources.

Plant Reproduction

Plants reproduce sexually to produce seeds, which are formed following fertilisation in the ovary.



Parts of a flower

Pollen grains need to move from one flower to another (usually carried by the wind or insects). When they land on the female part of the plant, fertilisation occurs. The ovary then develops into a fruit containing seeds. These seeds are then dispersed and a new plant can grow from the seed.

Year 7 (unit title)