

Sexual reproduction in plants

State the functions of the petals and sepals.

Sexual reproduction in plants

What are the functions of the anther and the filament?

Sexual reproduction in plants

State the functions of the stigma, style, ovary and ovule.

Sexual reproduction in plants **Supplement**

Describe the anthers and stigmas of a wind-pollinated flower.

Sexual reproduction in plants

Define pollination.

Sexual reproduction in plants

When does fertilisation occur in a flowering plant?

Sexual reproduction in plants

What conditions do seeds need to germinate?

Sexual reproduction in plants

In a germination investigation, why is the water boiled, cooled and covered with oil?

The anther produces pollen grains. The filament holds the anther up.

Petals attract insects. Sepals protect the flower in the bud.

Anthers hang outside the flower; stigmas are large and feathery and hang outside the flower.

Stigma receives pollen; style holds up the stigma; ovary contains the ovules; ovule contains the egg cell.

When a pollen nucleus fuses with a nucleus in an ovule.

The transfer of pollen grains from an anther to a stigma.

Boiling removes dissolved oxygen. The oil stops oxygen from the air dissolving back in. This tests whether seeds need oxygen.

Water, oxygen and a suitable temperature.

Sexual reproduction in plants

Why should all the tubes in a germination investigation be kept in the dark?

Sexual reproduction in humans

State the function of the scrotum.

Sexual reproduction in humans

What does the prostate gland do?

Sexual reproduction in humans

State the function of the oviduct.

Sexual reproduction in humans

What is the cervix?

Sexual reproduction in humans

Describe fertilisation in humans.

Sex hormones in humans

What happens in the menstrual cycle at about day 14?

Sex hormones in humans

What happens to the uterus lining during menstruation?

It holds the testes outside the body, where it is cooler than body temperature.

So light is the same for every tube. The cold tube is in a dark fridge, so light would otherwise be a second variable.

It carries the egg cell from the ovary to the uterus. Fertilisation usually happens here.

It adds fluid to the sperm to make semen.

The fusion of the nuclei from a male gamete (sperm) and a female gamete (egg cell).

A ring of muscle at the opening of the uterus.

It breaks down and is lost through the vagina with blood.

Ovulation: an egg cell is released from an ovary.