

Sexual reproduction in plants

**State the functions of the petals and sepals.**

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**What are the functions of the anther and the filament?**

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**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.**

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**Define pollination.**

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**When does fertilisation occur in a flowering plant?**

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**What conditions do seeds need to germinate?**

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**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.

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

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