

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

How many parents are involved in sexual and in asexual reproduction?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

What is a clone?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

What is a zygote?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

Why do insect-pollinated flowers have large, brightly coloured petals?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

Describe the stigma of a wind-pollinated flower.

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

What is pollination?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

What does the pollen tube do?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

After fertilisation, what do the ovule and the ovary become?

An offspring that is genetically identical to its parent, produced by asexual reproduction.

Sexual reproduction involves two parents. Asexual reproduction involves one parent.

To attract insects to the flower.

The cell produced when a male gamete fuses with a female gamete in fertilisation.

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

Large and feathery, hanging outside the flower, to catch pollen from the air.

The ovule becomes a seed and the ovary becomes a fruit.

It grows down the style into the ovule and carries the male gamete nucleus to the egg cell.

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

What food reserves does a seed store?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

Why does a seedling use food reserves?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

Which three conditions do seeds need to germinate?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

In the germination practical, why is the water boiled and covered with oil?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

What is a runner?

Sexual and asexual reproduction, and reproduction in plants

How is a cutting used to reproduce a plant?

To get energy and materials for growth until its leaves can photosynthesise.

Starch and oil (fat), broken down by enzymes during germination.

Boiling removes dissolved oxygen and the oil layer stops more oxygen entering, so the seeds have no oxygen.

Water, oxygen and a suitable temperature.

A piece of stem is cut off and planted in moist compost. It grows roots and becomes a new, genetically identical plant.

A stem that grows sideways along the ground and forms new plantlets, a natural method of asexual reproduction, e.g. in strawberry.