

16 Reproduction and flowers – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English	Write it 3 times (English)		
Reproduction			
asexual reproduction			
variation			
sexual reproduction			
gametes			
fertilisation			
zygote			
stamen			
anther			
pollen			
carpel			
stigma			
style			
ovary			
Pollination			

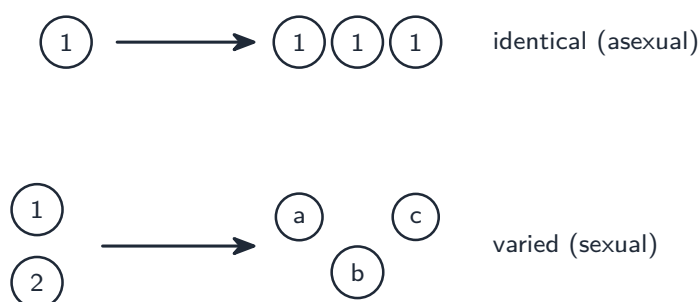
Recall

Reproduction makes new organisms of the same kind. There are two types.

New ideas

Read these first, then do the Practice.

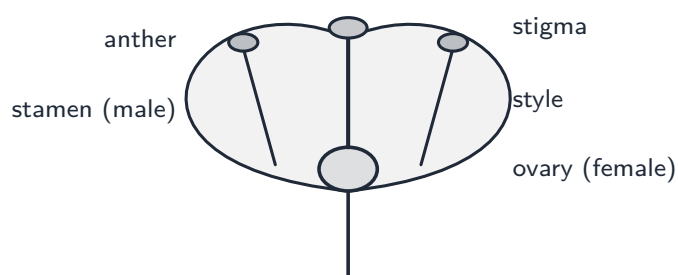
■ 1 Asexual vs sexual



- **asexual reproduction** : **one** parent; offspring are genetically identical (clones), so no **variation** .
- **sexual reproduction** : **two** parents; two **gametes** (sex cells) join (**fertilisation**) to make a **zygote** ; offspring show variation.

■ 2 Parts of a flower

A flower has male and female parts:



- the **stamen** (male) = an **anther** (makes **pollen**) on a filament;
- the **carpel** (female) = a **stigma** , a **style** and an **ovary** .

Pollination is the transfer of pollen from an anther to a stigma.

Watch out: **asexual** reproduction has *one* parent and makes identical clones (no variation); **sexual** reproduction has *two* parents and gives variation. **Pollination** (pollen reaching a stigma) is not the same as **fertilisation** (the nuclei joining).

Practice

Try these in order.

16.1 How many parents does asexual reproduction need? [1]

16.2 Why do the offspring of sexual reproduction show variation? [1]

16.3 What is *fertilisation*? [1]

16.4 Name the male part of a flower and the female part. [2]

16.5 What is *pollination*? [1]

16.6 Challenge. A grower wants identical copies of a prize plant. State which type of reproduction gives this, and explain why the offspring are identical. [2]