

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	_____	_____	_____

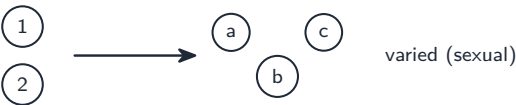
Recall

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

New ideas

Read these first, then do the Practice.

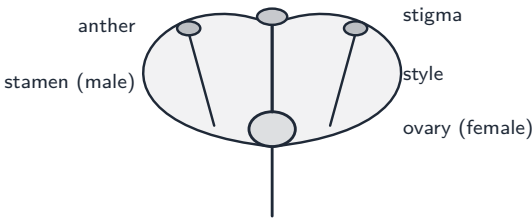
■ 1 Asexual vs sexual



- **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]