Plant reproduction

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 1: Reproduction | Exploring Science 8B

Q	Answer	Remember
1	stamen	The stamen is made of the anther and the filament.
2	anther	Brush a lily's anthers and your fingers turn orange with pollen.
3	filament	Filament means thread, and it is long and thin.
4	carpel	The carpel is the stigma, style and ovary together.
5	stigma	Sticky stigma: both start with st.
6	ovary	After fertilisation the ovary grows into the fruit.
7	petals	Many petals also have scent and nectar to tempt insects in.
8	pollination	Pollination comes first, then fertilisation.
9	wind	Wind-pollinated plants do not need to waste energy on bright petals.
10	insects	Sticky or spiky pollen clings to an insect's hairy body.
11	fertilisation	A pollen tube grows down the style to carry the nucleus to the ovule.
12	seed	Ovule becomes seed, ovary becomes fruit.
13	dispersal	Spreading out means less competition with the parent.
14	wind	Sycamore seeds spin like helicopters for the same reason.
15	animals	Burdock seeds have hooks that catch on animal fur, another animal method.
16	ovary	Anything with seeds inside is a fruit to a scientist, so tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers all count.
17	water	Seeds need water and warmth (and oxygen) to germinate. These grew in the dark, so they do not need light.
18	explosion	Gorse pods do this too: you can hear them pop on a hot day.
19	The new plants do not compete with the parent for light, water and minerals.	A seedling in the shade of its parent often struggles to grow.
20	water	Coconuts can float across oceans and grow on a new beach.

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