

Secondary I Vocabulary and some Pair Associations(244 - 251)

Reproduction – Produce Offspring
Asexual Reproduction – One Parent
Sexual Reproduction – Two Parent

Reproduction in plants – Asexual

Asexual – fronds, shoots, leaf
Asexual – strawberry runners

Reproduction in Plants – Sexual

Flowers – Angiosperms (enclosed seeds)
Cones – Gymnosperms (covered seeds)
Spores – tiny

Reproduction in Plants – Sexual

Flowers – Angiosperms (enclosed seed)
Cones – Gymnosperms (open seed)
Spore – microscopic cells

Reproduction in Flowering Plants(Angiosperms). p248

Flower Parts

Stamen – male Review diagram by following stages 1, 2, and 3

Anther- produces pollen
Filament – Stalk

Pistil – female ♀
Stigma – captures pollen
Style - stalk

Pollen - ♂, sperm cells
Ovules, ♀, egg cells
Gametes – reproductive cells

“Pollen and Ovules are gametes”

Pollination – Pollen on Stigma
Self-Pollination – same flower pollination
Cross-Pollination – different flower pollination
Fertilization – Pollen combines with egg
Zygote – cell formed from fertilization

Figure 32, Page 249 and Fertilization Process

Pistil- Pistil – female ♀
 stigma - top
 style - stalk
Review diagram by following stages 1, 2, and 3

Seed Development, p249

The zygote is the first stage of seed development

Parts of the seed: seed coat – covering/envelope
 cotyledons - food
 embryo – baby plant

Seed Dispersal, p250

Animals
Wind
Water
Explosion
Humans

Reproduction in Conifers (gymnosperms), p251

Male cones- Pollen
Female cones- Ovules

Review diagram by following stages 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

Reproduction in Spore-Producing Plants, p252

See Figure 43, p253

Basically a mature fern, moss, or liverwort releases ♂ and ♀ spores which grow into male and female plants. Male plants can release sperm that swim to female plants and fertilize an egg in the ovary. A zygote develops on the female plant and then the cycle repeats.