 Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



   Use models to evaluate the features of various types of seed dispersal.

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| Know -  1  2 | |  | Apply | |
| Ideas | |  |  |  |
| K1 | Plants have adaptations to disperse seeds using wind, water or animals. |  | A1 | Describe the main steps that take place when a plant reproduces successfully. |
| K2 | Plants reproduce sexually to produce seeds, which are formed following fertilisation in the ovary. |  | A2 | Identify parts of the flower and link their structure to their function. |
|  | |  | A3  A4 | Suggest how a plant carried out seed dispersal based on the features of its fruit or seed. |
| Facts | |
| K3 | Flowers contain the plant's reproductive organs. |  |  | Explain why seed dispersal is important to survival of the parent plant and its offspring. |
| K4 | Pollen can be carried by the wind, pollinating insects or other animals. |  |  |  |
|  | |  |  |  |
| Key words | |
| K5 | **Pollen:** Contains the plant male sex cells found on the stamens. |  |  |  |
| K6 | **Ovules:** Female sex cells in plants found in the ovary. |  |  |  |
| K7 | **Pollination:** Transfer of pollen from the male part of the flower to the female part of the flower on the same or another plant. |  |  |  |
|  |
| K8 | **Fertilisation:** Joining of a nucleus from a male and female sex cell. |  |  |  |
| K9 | **Seed:** Structure that contains the embryo of a new plant. |  |  |  |
| K10 | **Fruit:** Structure that the ovary becomes after fertilisation, which contains seeds. |  |  |  |
| K11 | **Carpel:** The female part of the flower, made up of the stigma where the Pollen lands, style and ovary. |  |  |  |
| 3 | Extend |  |  |  |
| E1 | Describe similarities and differences between the structures of wind pollinated and insect pollinated plants. |  |  |  |
| E2 | Suggest how plant breeders use knowledge of pollination to carry out selective breeding. |  |  |  |
| E3 | Develop an argument why a particular plant structure increases the likelihood of successful production of offspring. |  |  |  |
| E4 |  |  |  |  |
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| E5 |  |  |  |  |
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