**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **Class:** Maroon 2

**Directions:** To view the powerpoint for today’s notes, go to ecampbellasuprep.weebly.com/plants.html

1. **REPRODUCTIVE STRUCTURES**
2. Which structures are the reproductive structures of plants?
3. Label the numbered structures in the flower below.



1. The stamen consists of two parts: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. The anther is where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. The filament is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The pistil (or carpel) consists of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Meiosis occurs in ­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. The sticky stigma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. The pollen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **FERTILIZATION:**
4. After pollen lands on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grows down through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The pollen tube passes through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



1. Male gametes travel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tube and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fuses with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_–-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has taken place
3. **SEED AND FRUIT DEVELOPMENT**
4. After fertilization, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fall off flower
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “ripens” into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ develops into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**OTHER REPRODUCTIVE STRUCTURES:** What do they do?

1. Petals:
2. Sepals:

***REFLECT***

*In which part of a flower are male gametes made?*

*In which part of a flower are female gametes made?*

1. **POLLINATION**
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transfer pollen from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of one flower to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of another
3. Flowers vary depending on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Pollination Vectors:
	1. Wind Pollination
	2. Bees/Butterfly Pollination
	3. Bird Pollination
	4. Moth Pollination
	5. Fly Pollination

***REFLECT:***

*After pollination, how does the male gamete reach the ovule?*

1. **SEED DISPERSAL:** Describe each of the following seed dispersal mechanisms
2. Seed Dispersal Mechanisms
	1. Wind Dispersal
	2. Animal Dispersal
	3. Gravity Dispersal
	4. Water Dispersal

**HW: Cambridge Practice Questions: DUE DATE: Wednesday, April 8th, 5 points**

1. A plant was allowed to disperse seeds naturally. The seedlings were examined two weeks after they had started to grow. They were found to be of very different heights.
	1. Suggest **three** environmental factors which could have affected the height of the seedlings.
	2. The seedlings all developed from seeds of a single plant. The plants which later developed from these seedlings showed a number of inherited differences. Suggest **three** possible reasons for these inherited differences.
2. The figure at the right shows a section through a bean flower.
	1. Name the parts labeled **A** and **B**.
	2. The flower is insect pollinated. Suggest how parts **C, D,** and **E** help in pollination of this flower.
	3. After pollination the ovules develop into seeds. Describe the events which occur after pollination and which result in the formation of seeds.



1. The figure at the right is a longitudinal section through a root tip showing the regions of growth and development.
	1. Distinguish between **growth** and **development**.
	2. Outlines what happens in the “region of cell division”.