



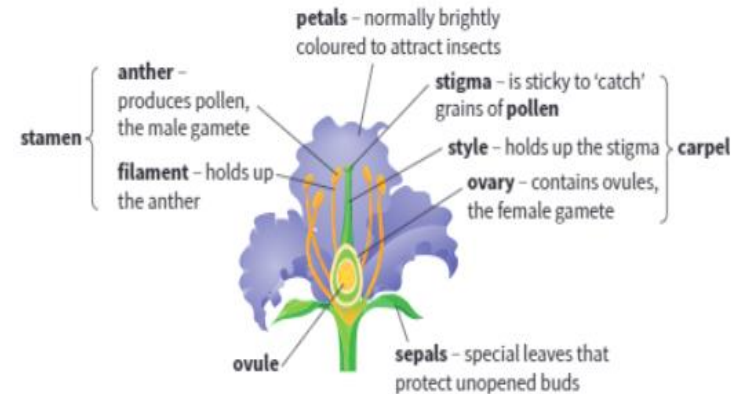
Box 1: Keywords

Word	Definition
Anther	The part of a flower that produces pollen.
Carpel	The female reproductive part of the flower.
Filament	The part of a flower that holds up the anther.
Germination	The period of time when a seed starts to grow.
Ovary	The part of a flower that contains ovules.
Ovule	The female gamete of a plant.
Pollen	The male gamete of a plant.
pollination	The transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma.
Seed	The structure that develops into a new plant.
Sepal	The special leaves found under the flower, which protect unopened buds.
Stamen	The male reproductive part of the flower.
stigma	The part of a flower that is sticky to catch grains of pollen.

Box 2: Key skills

- Find in knowledge and skills grid for KS3
- Find in the spec for KS4

Box 3: flowers and pollination



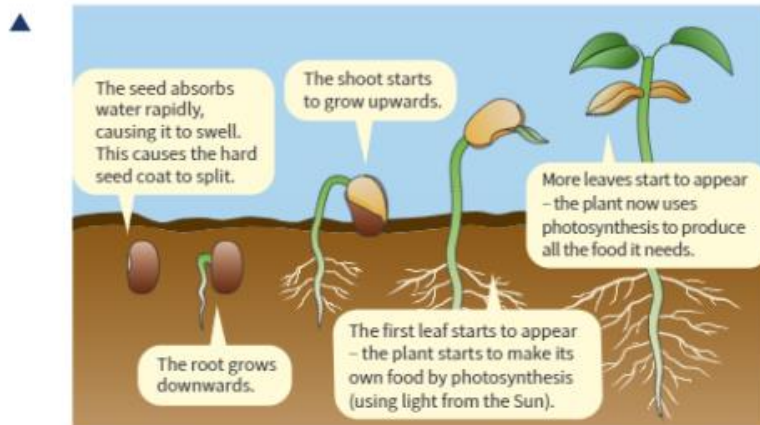
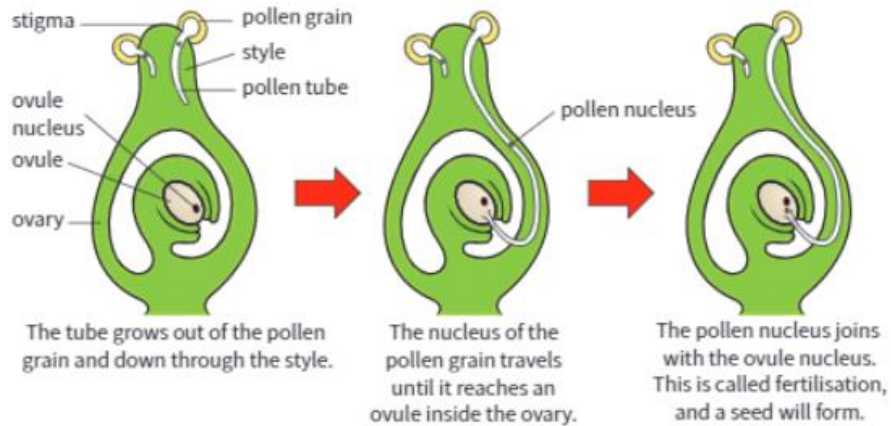
▲ Figure 1 Parts of a flower.

Pollination is when pollen from an anther is transferred to the stigma. Cross pollination is between different plants and self pollination is by the same plant

Wind	Insect
Small dull green petals	Bright sweet smelling flowers
No nectar	Have nectar = sugary fluid
Large amounts of light pollen	Spikey pollen that sticks to insects
Loosely attached anthers and stigmas that dangle out of flower	Anthers and stigma inside flowers
	Important for fruit, veg and nuts



Box 4: fertilisation and germination



Box 5: Seed dispersal

Wind	Light seeds with parachutes or wings
Animal	Internally – eat the fruit and excrete out hard coated seeds External – seeds have hooks on them to stick to the animals coat
Water	Seeds can be light and float or woody fruit like coconut that are carried away by the sea
explosive	Seed pods burst open when ripe eg pea pods

Box 6: Pathway

Previous knowledge: flower structure at KS2

Future links: GCSE sexual reproduction, seed dispersal

Careers: farmers, gardeners

Box 7: Cross curricular links