

Practice and Revision - Reproduction in Plants

Chapter 19: Reproduction in Plants · Topic 2

Key Concept

Sexual reproduction in plants occurs through pollination (transfer of pollen) and fertilisation, producing seeds that grow into new plants.

Pollination can occur through wind, insects, birds, or water, transferring pollen from the stamen to the pistil of a flower.

Asexual reproduction doesn't involve seeds, using methods like cuttings (growing new plants from plant parts) or runners (like strawberry plants).

Both reproduction methods help plants survive and spread, with each method offering different advantages depending on the plant and environment.

Quick Revision Notes

- Sexual reproduction uses pollination and fertilisation.
- This produces seeds that grow into new plants.
- Pollination can be by wind, insects, birds or water.
- Pollen transfers from stamen to pistil.
- Asexual reproduction doesn't use seeds.
- Methods: cuttings, runners.
- Strawberry plants use runners.
- Both methods help plants survive and spread.

Practice Questions

- 1 Draw a flower and label parts involved in reproduction.
- 2 Discuss how bees help pollination.
- 3 Research an example of asexual reproduction.
- 4 Explain what a runner is in plants.
- 5 Discuss why some plants use asexual reproduction.
- 6 Compare sexual and asexual reproduction in plants.