

NAME:

PERIOD:

DATE:

SEED PLANT REPRODUCTION CLASSWORK

Matching.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ pollen | A. the female sex cell |
| 2. _____ ovule | B. tiny grains that contain sperm cells |
| 3. _____ pistil | C. part of the flower that produces the pollen |
| 4. _____ stamen | D. when the sperm and egg join |
| 5. _____ fertilization | E. organ that produces the eggs on a gymnosperm's cone |
| 6. _____ pollination | F. the male sex cell |
| 7. _____ egg (ovum) | G. the sticky top of the pistil that collects pollen |
| 8. _____ anther | H. the development of a seed into a new plant |
| 9. _____ stigma | I. processes of moving pollen from male to female plant parts |
| 10. _____ sperm | J. part of the flower where the sperm is collected and taken to the egg |
| 11. _____ ovary | K. consists of the filament and anther, male part of a flower |
| 12. _____ germination | L. base of the pistil where angiosperm eggs are formed |

13. Describe intended method of seed dispersal adaptations for the following plants. Each should be different!

Dandelion –

Apple tree –

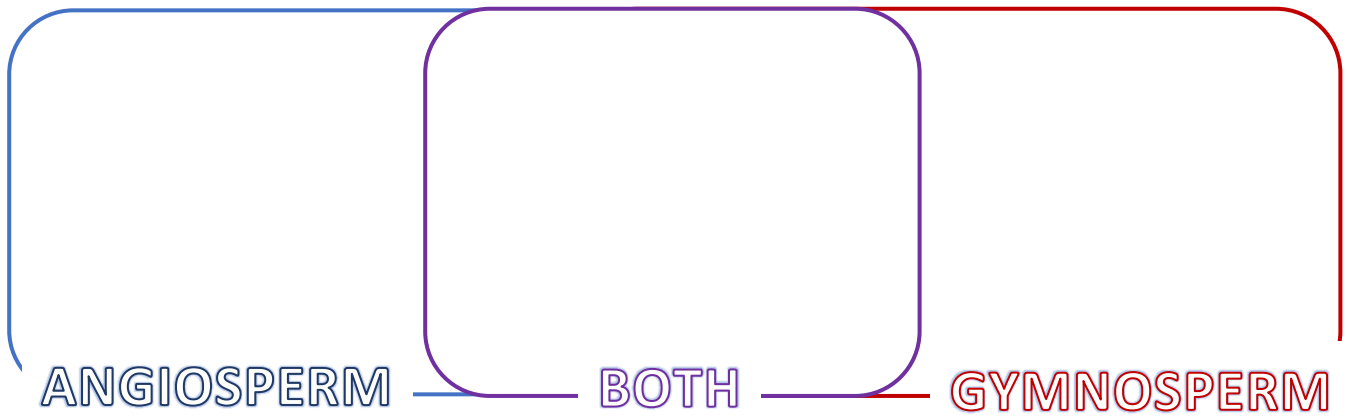
Coconut tree -

14. The most common trigger for seed germination is...

15. What does it mean if a package of seeds says that it is 80% viable?



16. Compare and contrast how angiosperms and gymnosperms reproduce, using a Venn diagram. Have some scientific phrase in each of the 3 sections.



17. In the space below, draw the parts of a seed. Include:

cotyledons

seed coat

root

stem

embryo