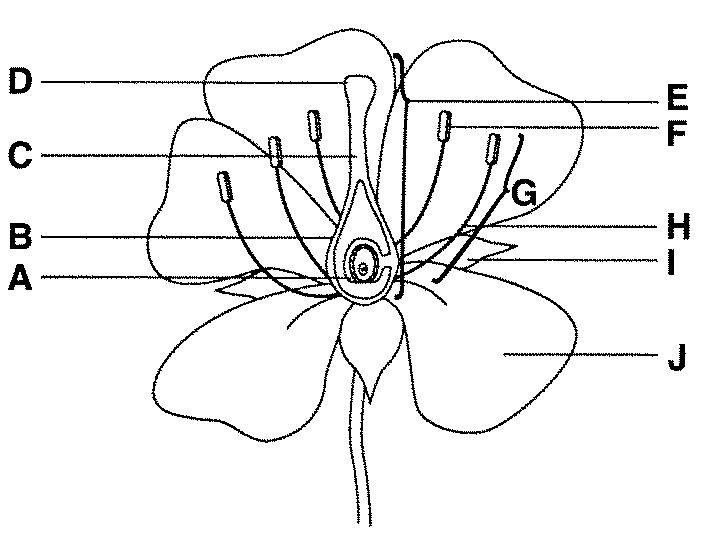
Angiosperm Reproduction: The Flower



**Flower Structure and Reproduction**

Flowers are the plant’s reproductive structures. Angiosperms are types of plants that bear fruits and flowers. Flowers are usually both male and female, and are brightly colored to attract insects to help carry pollen used for sexual reproduction. Not all flowers are colorful. These flowers usually use the wind for pollination. Gymnosperms use cones to reproduce and don’t produce flowers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_contains egg, becomes the seed after pollination
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_contains ovule and eggs, becomes fruit after pollination
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_connects stigma to ovary so sperm can swim to the eggs
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_top of the pistil, pollen attaches itself here and release the sperm
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_female part that is made up of (A, B, C, D)
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_produce the pollen
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the male part that is made up of (F and H)
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_holds the anther for easier access to pollen
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_leaf like structure that protect flower before it blooms
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_usually brightly colored to attract insects to their nectar (which leads to pollination)
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_contains sperm and keeps the sperm from drying out during transfer

**Plant Reproduction**

**Sexual reproduction** in plants occurs when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is transferred to the stigma. Plants can fertilize themselves: called self-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Self-pollination occurs when the pollen from the anther fertilizes the eggs on the SAME flower. Cross-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the pollen is transferred to the stigma of an entirely DIFFERENT plant. **Nearly all plants undergo sexual reproduction.**

* **Allows for variation**

**Asexual reproduction**- the prefix of asexual reproduction means “without”, so asexual reproduction means reproduction without sex. An example would be taking a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from a plant and growing a new plant or the runner off of a strawberry plant to produce a new plant.

* **No variation**
* **Allows us to keep characteristics we want in our crops, flowers, and other plants**

**When the eggs are fertilized, they will develop into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The petals of the flower fall off leaving only the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_behind, which will develop into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are many kinds of fruits, including apples, arranges, and peaches. A fruit is any structure that encloses and protects a seed, so fruits are also “helicopters”, acorns, and bean pods. When you eat a fruit, you are actually eating the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a flower.**

**Pollination: the transfer of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Occurs by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and water in gymnosperms and angiosperms**

**Occurs by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only in Angiosperms because the flower is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and smells good. Most contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a sugar that the insects want and while feeding they get pollen on them and transfer it to the next flower.**