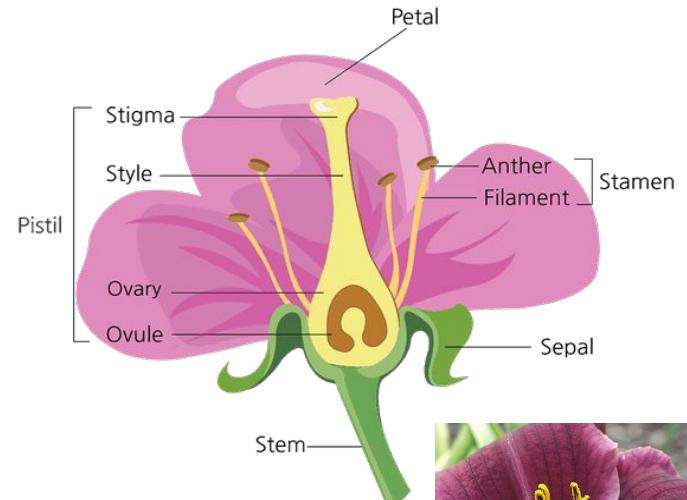


Plants and Reproduction in Plants

Significant Scientist		Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Sir David Attenborough	<p>Sir David Attenborough, (born 8 May 1926) a British naturalist, who has dedicated his life to the study of natural history. While Attenborough's earlier work focused more on the wonders of the natural world, his later work has been more vocal in support of environmental causes.</p> 	<p>Sexual reproduction of a plant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stamen is the male part of the flower which holds pollen. The carpel is the female part of the flower which contains eggs. Pollen travels from the anthers of one flower to the stigma of another plant. This is called pollination. Plants rely on bees or other insects to carry their pollen while some pollen floats in the wind. After pollination, the pollen grain and the egg join together, fertilisation. The fertilised egg will develop into a seed. <p>Asexual reproduction of a plant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant cuttings: Some plants' stems can grow roots if they are planted in the correct conditions, such as geraniums. This allows for people to make lots of copies of the same plant. Runners: Some plants, like strawberry plants, grow runners which have new plants on the end. These plants are an exact copy of the parent plant from which they have grown. Bulbs: Other plants (onions, daffodils, garlic and tulips) produce bulbs which will grow if they are planted. The bulbs form under the soil. This helps the plant to survive during the winter months. 	<p>propagate To have or cause to have offspring.</p> <p>cutting A part of a plant that is able to grow into a whole new plant.</p> <p>runner A slender stem that grows horizontally along the ground, giving rise to roots and aerial (vertical) branches at specialised points called nodes.</p> <p>bulb A plant bud that begins to grow underground.</p> <p>asexual Only one parent plant.</p>
		<p>Working Scientifically Skills</p> <p>Plan Measure Fair test Report data – scientific diagrams, labels, bar graph and line graphs Present – conclusions, causal relationships, explanations</p>	
		<p>Enquiry Skills</p> <p>Fair testing Pattern seeking Research</p>	