|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **What will we be learning?**Ecosystems – Plant reproduction | **Why this? Why now?**Previous Learning  CellsVariationInterdependenceFuture Learning  KS3PhotosynthesisGCSEInheritanceA-LEVELBiodiversityPlant responsesEnquiry Processes Draw conclusions, Justify opinions | **Keywords****Pollen: Contains the plant male sex cells found on the stamens.****Ovules: Female sex cells in plants found in the ovary.****Pollination: Transfer of pollen from the male part of the flower to the female part of the flower on the same or another plant.****Fertilisation: Joining of a nucleus from a male and female sex cell.****Seed: Structure that contains the embryo of a new plant.****Fruit: Structure that the ovary becomes after fertilisation, which contains seeds.****Carpel: The female part of the flower, made up of the stigma where the pollen lands, style and ovary.** |
| **What will we learn?**• Identify major organs in plants• Recall parts of a flower• Recall two methods of seed dispersal• Identify main steps of plant sexual reproduction• Identify adaptations that enable plants to survive and reproduce• Identify parts of a flower during a dissection• Describe two methods of seed dispersal• Explain what selective breeding is• Explain why some plants can survive in extreme conditions• Explain main stages of plant sexual reproduction• Evaluate main methods of seed dispersal• Evaluate plant adaptations that enable them to survive and reproduce**Misconceptions in this topic*** Plants have two gametes similar to animals, flower are the reproductive organs but can also reproduce asexually.
 |
| **What opportunities are there for wider study?**wildlife documentary making, forestry, environmental sciences, teaching, local and national organisations and companies protecting nature reserves and areas of conservation, gardeners, horticulture, farmingSTE(A)M <https://highcliffe.sharepoint.com/sites/LearnSTEM> |
| **How will I be assessed?**End of Topic Assessment |