



Topic: Plant Reproduction and Photosynthesis

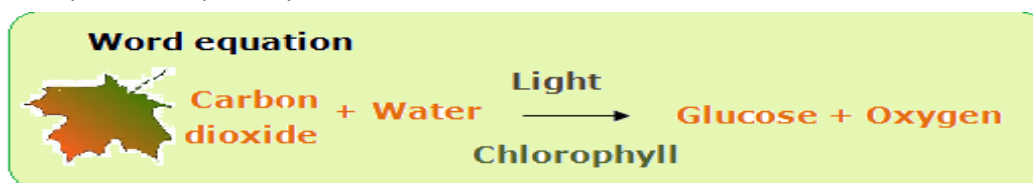
Date covered: 4/9/17 – 20/10/17

Key words:

- **Photosynthesis**
- **Epidermis**
- **Palisade layer**
- **Spongy layer**
- **Phloem**
- **Xylem**
- **Stomata**
- **Guard Cells**
- **Minerals**
- **Deforestation**
- **Chlorophyll**
- **Biomass**

Key facts:

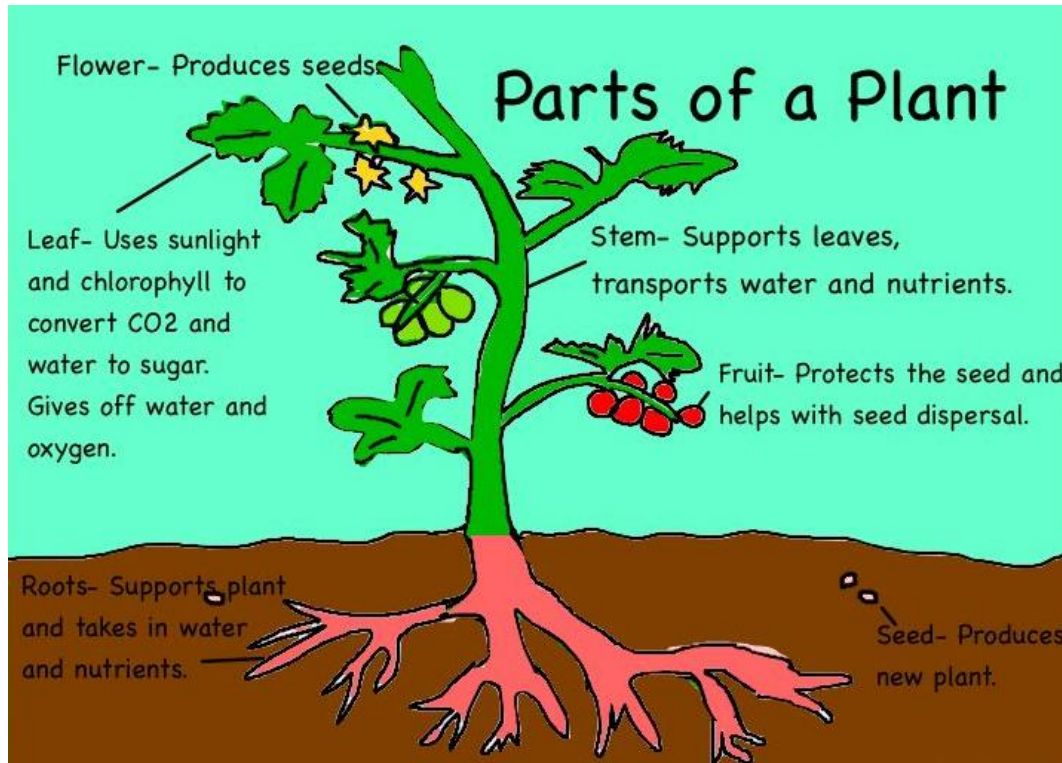
- Four main parts of a plant are the flower, stem, leaf and roots. Each has a part to play in survival of the plant.
- The flower is where plant reproduction takes place. Pollen (the male sex cell) is transferred to the stigma of another flower. This is called pollination and is carried out by insect or wind.
- The pollen combines with the ovule (female sex cell). This is called fertilisation.
- The seed then begins to grow inside the ovary.
- Seeds are dispersed in 5 main ways: Wind (such as sycamore or dandelion seeds)
Animal internal (by being eaten as within a fruit)
Animal external (sticking on hair or fur, such as burdock)
Explosion (such as plants belonging to the pea family)
Water (such as coconuts)
- Photosynthesis is the process whereby a plant makes food from Carbon Dioxide and water.
- The equation for photosynthesis is



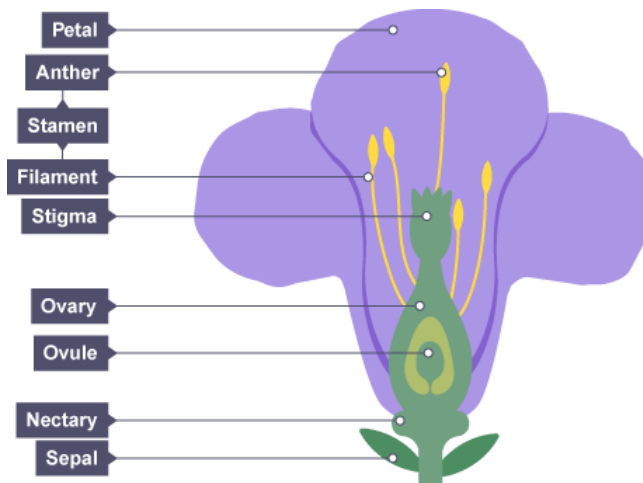
- Plants use glucose to respire in order to release energy, they store it as starch in leaves and use it to make cell walls.
- Deforestation is the cutting down of trees. This increases global warming as the trees are no longer taking in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- Biomass is the amount of living matter.
- We use Biomass as a renewable source of energy.

Key diagrams:

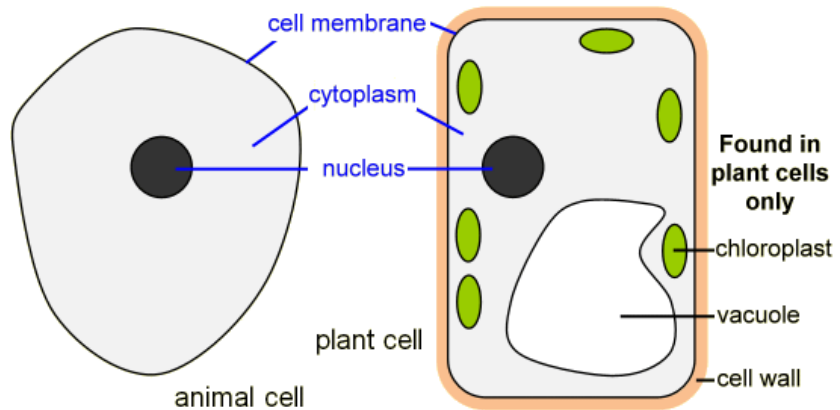
Main parts of the plant and functions:



Structure of a flower:



Cells:



Structure of a leaf:

