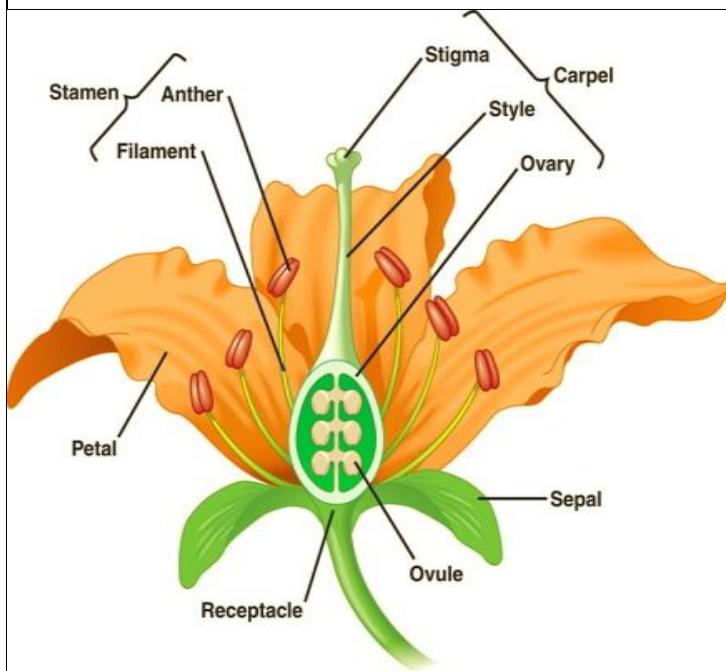


## Activities

**THEORY** (all this content will be in a ppt and in their booklets. I will explain everything and then give them a couple of minutes to fill in the gaps, after that I will ask every student to read one sentence with his/her answer)



### Flower structure

A flower is a bunch of \_\_\_\_\_ specialized in reproduction.

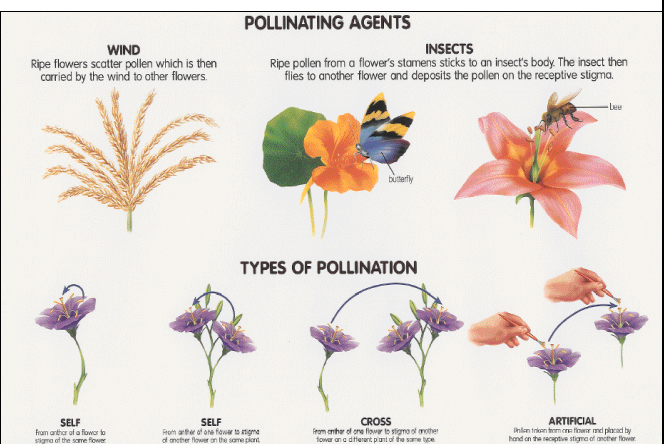
- **Calix:** the group of \_\_\_\_\_, they protect the flower.
- **Corolla:** the group of \_\_\_\_\_, they attract insects.
- **Stamen** is the male part of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - **Anther** is at the top, it produces pollen grains. Sperm cells are inside pollen grains.
  - **Filament** holds up the \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Carpel/Pistil** is the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the flower.
  - **Stigma** is the sticky part that is receptive to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - **Style** is the middle part.
  - **Ovary** is at the bottom, it produces \_\_\_\_\_ cells.

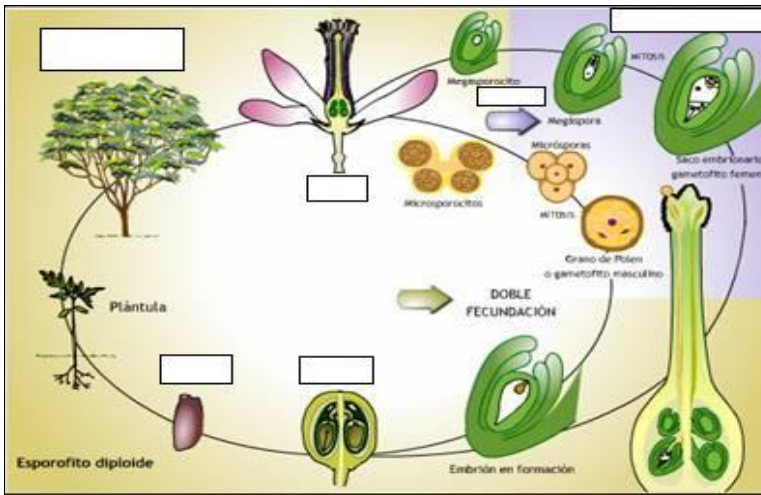
### Sexual Reproduction in Plants

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ releases pollen.
2. Pollination: Pollen is carried by \_\_\_\_\_, water, gravity or animals to the stigma of another flower.
3. The pollen moves from the stigma down through in a pollen tube the style depositing sperm in the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Fertilization: When the sperm \_\_\_\_\_ and egg cell.
5. When the eggs have been fertilized, the ovary and surrounding tissue start to enlarge to become a \_\_\_\_\_ and the fertilized eggs become \_\_\_\_\_.

### Pollination

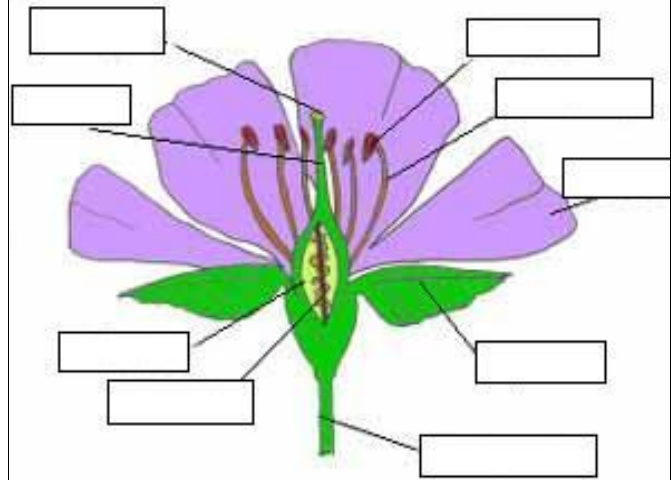
- Pollination is the first step in reproduction. A flower is pollinated when a \_\_\_\_\_ grain lands on its stigma.
- The most common pollinating agents are wind and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Plants try to avoid self-pollination, since cross-pollination gives DNA recombination.



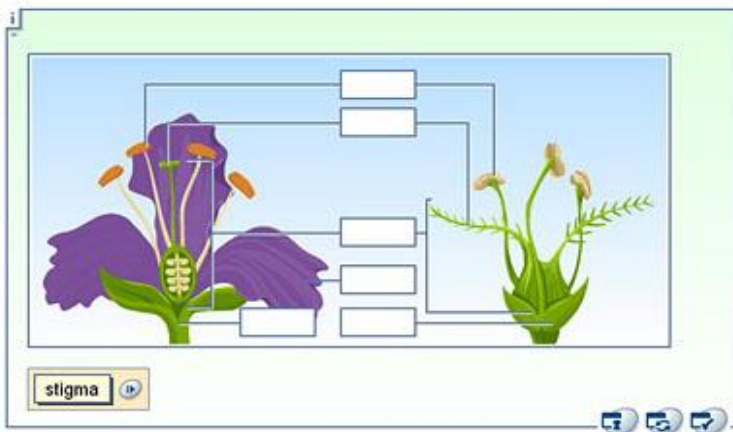


- What is the haploid phase? and the diploid? What is the dominant?
- How does pollen reach the ovule?
- What are the advantages of these strategies?
- Where do we find angiosperms? Do you know any species?
- Explain with your words the life cycle of a tomato.

- What is the function of each structure?
- What kind of flower is it?
- Is it pollinated by insects or wind?
- What is the corolla? and the carpel?
- Where is the seed formed?



Structure of a flower in insect-pollinated and wind-pollinated plants



Two images: a wind pollinated flower and an insect pollinated flower. Questions:

Mark the name of each structure.

Why are the morphological differences between the two?

What is the advantage of each model?

Will these flowers have nectar?

Draw a comparative table between a wind pollinated flower and an insect pollinated flower, in groups.