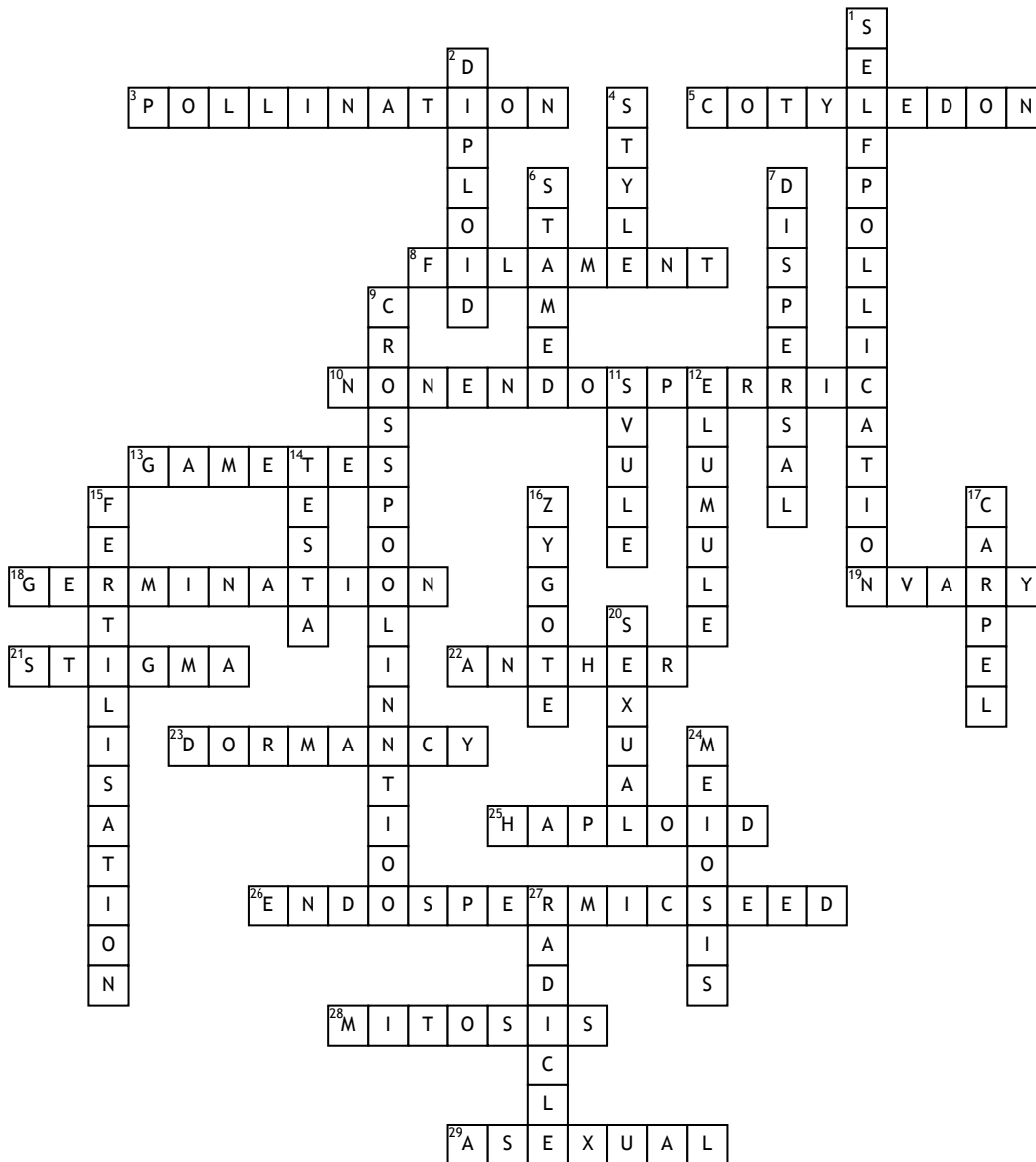


Sexual reproduction in flowering plants (39)



Across

3. The transfer of pollen from the anther to a stigma of a flower from the same species.
5. A seed leaf
8. the stalk part of the stamen.
10. seed that has no endosperm when fully formed
13. Haploid (contain half the number of chromosomes) cells capable of fusion.
18. Start of (re)growth of the embryo in a seed [after dormancy period _ if conditions are suitable]
19. Becomes the fruit after fertilisation
21. Where the pollen lands
22. the part of the stamen that produces pollen.
23. Resting period when seeds have low metabolic rate and no growth occurs [even though conditions for growth may be present]
25. cell that has one set of chromosomes (1/2 the total #)

26. seed that contains some endosperm when fully formed
28. Form of nuclear cell division resulting in two diploid daughter cells identical to parent.
29. reproduction that involves only one parent - produces identical offspring.

Down

1. the transfer of pollen from the anther to a stigma on the same plant.
2. cell that has 2 sets of chromosomes (full amount)
4. The neck part of the carpel through which the pollen tube grows.
6. Consists of the male [reproductive] parts of the flower.
7. The scattering/transfer of seeds or fruit away from the parent plant
9. the transfer of pollen from an anther to the stigma on a different plant (of the same species)
11. Becomes the seed after fertilisation

12. The part of the plant embryo that develops into the shoot
14. transform from integuments to form the seed coat
15. The union of the male and female gametes to form a diploid zygote.
16. Fertilised egg [that eventually becomes the embryo]
17. Consists of the female [reproductive] parts of the flower.
20. reproduction that involves the union of two sex cells (gametes) > produces non-identical offspring
24. Form of nuclear division resulting in four haploid daughter cells.
27. The part of the plant embryo that develops into a root