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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Plants and Reproduction

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|  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Across****3.** Seeds need to spread out to avoid competition from other plants. We call this seed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**4.** All living things do this, all the time. **6.** Where a bee lands and deposits pollen. **7.** Often brightly coloured to attract insects. **9.** The process by which plants start to grow from a seed**10.** How do plants create their own food? | **Down****1.** The transfer of male pollen from one plant to the female stigma of another plant**2.** The fusion of the nucleus of male and female gametes that results in an embryo.**5.** Where ovules are found in a plant. **8.** Where pollen is made |

   Photosynthesis       Respiration       Germination       Pollination       Fertilisation       Anther       Stigma       Ovary       Petal       Dispersal