Sexual reproduction in flowering plants (39)

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| **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 |