

Seeds Fruits and Dispersal

KS3 Biology · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

After fertilisation, what do the ovule and ovary become?

Step 1 · Ovule

The fertilised ovule develops into a seed, containing an embryo plant and a food store.

Step 2 · Ovary

The ovary wall develops into the fruit, which surrounds and protects the seeds.

Answer: Ovule → seed; ovary → fruit

Check: The petals and stamens usually wither and fall off.

2. Now try one with the steps

Why do plants need to disperse their seeds?

Step 1 · If seeds fell under the parent

Step 2 · Benefit of spreading

Answer:

3. Practice

Show your working. The marks tell you how much is expected.

1. What does a fertilised ovule become? [1]

2. What does the ovary become after fertilisation? [1]

3. What is seed dispersal? [1]

4. Name the FOUR main methods of seed dispersal. [2]

5. How are dandelion seeds dispersed? [1]
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6. How are burdock seeds (burrs) dispersed? [1]
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7. Explain how blackberries help their seeds to be dispersed. [2]
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8. How is a coconut adapted for dispersal by water? [1]
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9. Give ONE reason seeds need a food store. [1]
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10. A spinner fell in 1.8 s, 2.0 s and 2.2 s. What is the mean fall time, in s? [1]
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11. A seed falls for 3 s in a wind of 2 m/s. How far is it carried, in m? [1]
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12. In the spinner investigation, name the dependent variable. [1]
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13. Why should each spinner be dropped three times? [2]
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14. Suggest why sycamore seeds with longer wings are carried further from the parent tree. [2]
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4. Before you hand it in

"A fruit is something sweet you eat."

In biology a fruit is a ripened ovary containing seeds — so tomatoes, pea pods and even conkers' spiky cases are fruits.

"Dispersal and pollination are the same."

Pollination happens before fertilisation; dispersal happens after seeds have formed.

Writing a conclusion with no numbers.

Quote data: 'mean fall time rose from 1.2 s with 2 cm wings to 3.0 s with 8 cm wings'.