

Mandatory Key Areas - Sexual and asexual reproduction and their importance for survival of species.

NLC Learning outcomes

1. I can state that reproduction is the method of producing new offspring
2. I can state that reproduction can be sexual or asexual
3. I can state that asexual reproduction involves only one parent
4. I can state that sexual reproduction involves two parents
5. I can state that asexual reproduction leads to genetically identical offspring known as clones.
6. I can state that this makes a species less well adapted
7. I can state that sexual reproduction involves sex cells
8. I can state that sexual reproduction, leads to variation in offspring
9. I can state that in flowering plants the pollen contains the male gamete and the ovule contains the female gamete.
10. I can state that state the function of the different parts of the flower
11. I can state that state that pollination is the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma
12. I can state that pollination can be either by wind or insects
13. I can state the features of wind pollinated flowers
14. I can state the features of insect pollinated flowers
15. I can state that describe the role of the growth of a pollen tube in fertilisation
16. I can state that sexual reproduction can be internal reproduction or external reproduction
17. I can state that sexual reproduction in mammals is internal and involves the sex cells known as egg in females and sperm in males.
18. I can describe the main features of sperm and eggs
19. I can state where the sex cells are produced
20. I can describe the process of fertilisation in mammals
21. I can describe what happens to an egg cell after fertilisation
22. I can describe the method of external fertilisation as used by fish
23. I can explain the importance of internal fertilisation to land-living animals
24. I can state the stages in the development of the embryo fish
25. I can explain the relationship between number of eggs and chances of survival and relate this to parental care.