

# Y7 - Knowledge organiser 7.10 – Interdependence & Plant Reproduction



## Adaptations 1

- Organisms are adapted to suit their environment
- Adaptations** help to avoid detection from predators, to gain a secure food source or mates to produce offspring
- Ecosystem**: the living things in an area and their environment

## Populations 2

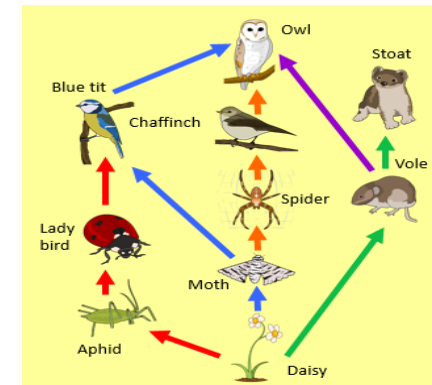
- Population**: group of the same species living in an area.
- Population is affected by predator and prey numbers, disease, pollution and competition for limited resources
- Environment**: the surrounding air/water/soil where organisms live

## Food chains 3

- Food chain**: shows how organisms in an ecosystem are linked
- Producer**: green plant or algae that makes its own food
- Consumer**: animal that eats other animals or plants
- Decomposer**: organisms that breaks down dead plant and animals

## Food webs 4

- Organisms in a food web depend on each other.
- So a change in one species leads to a change in others



## Plant reproduction 5

- Plants have adaptations to disperse seeds.
- These adaptations include seeds that float, have little hooks, or little 'propellers'
- These help seeds disperse by wind, water and animals

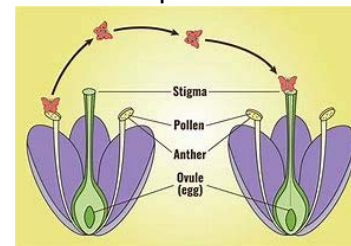


## Parts of flowers 6

- Pollen**: contains the male sex cells
- Ovules**: contains the female sex cells
- Seed**: structure that contains the embryo of a new plant
- Carpel**: the female part of the plant where the pollen lands
- Fertilisation** happens in the ovary

## Plant reproduction 7

- Plants reproduce sexually
- Flowers contain the reproductive organs
- Pollination**: transfer of pollen from the male to female part of the plant



## Fruit 8

- Fruit contains seeds
- Fruit are another method of seed dispersal
- Ovules become seeds**
- Ovary turns into fruit**

