



Angiosperms

Characteristics and Reproduction

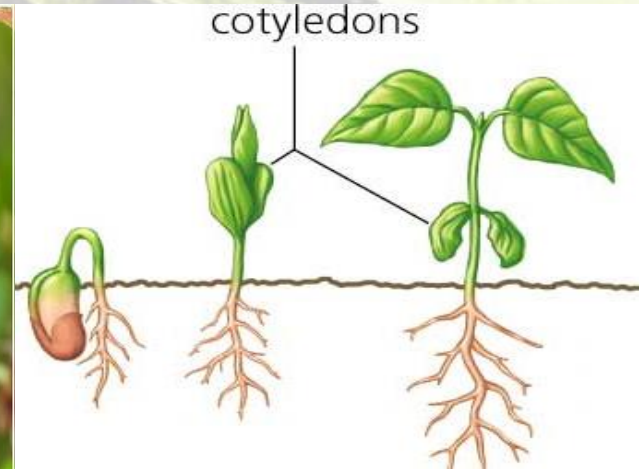
Angiosperms

- ***Flowering plants: flowers are reproductive**
- ***Seeds produced in flower ovary**
- ***Pollinated by bugs or animals**
- ***Can be Monocots or Dicots**



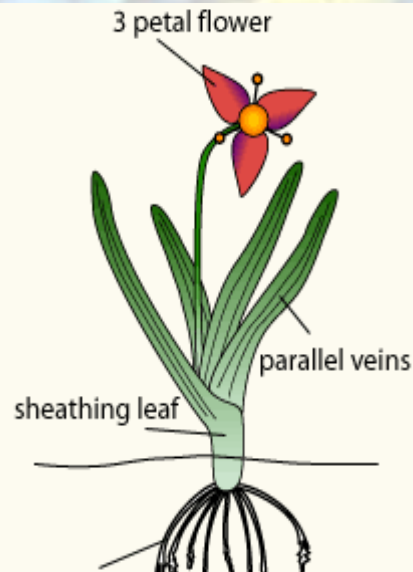
Fruit

- ***The ovary ripens to create a fruit**
- **While ripening: flower parts fall off**
- **The seeds are protected within the fruit**
- **Seeds in fruit will grow = new plant**
- ***New plant develops cotyledons (SEED LEAVES)**



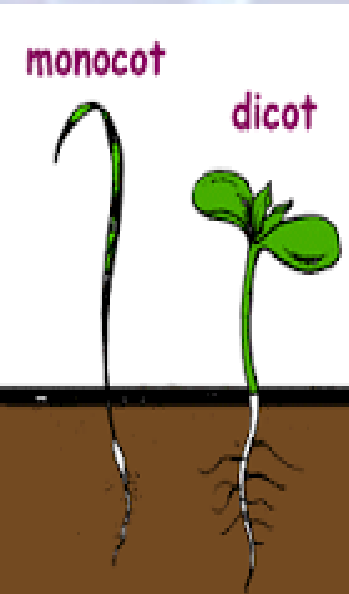
Monocot

- ***Monocots have one cotyledon (seed leaf)**
- ***Flower petals are in multiples of 3**
- ***Usually long narrow leaves**
- ***Scattered transport system**
- **Grass is an example**





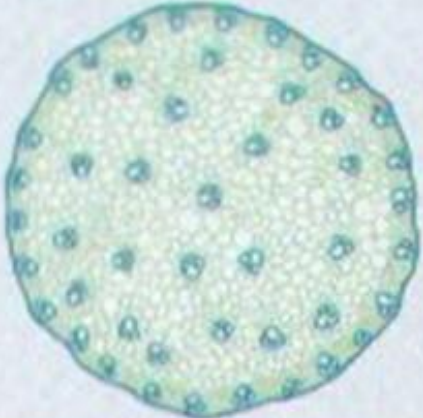



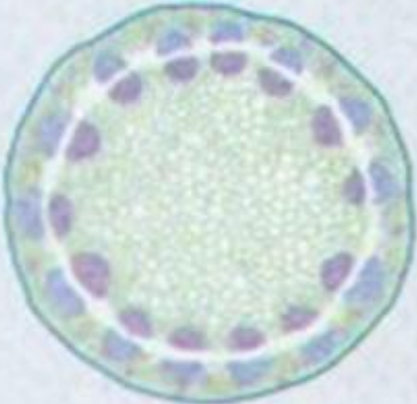

Dicot

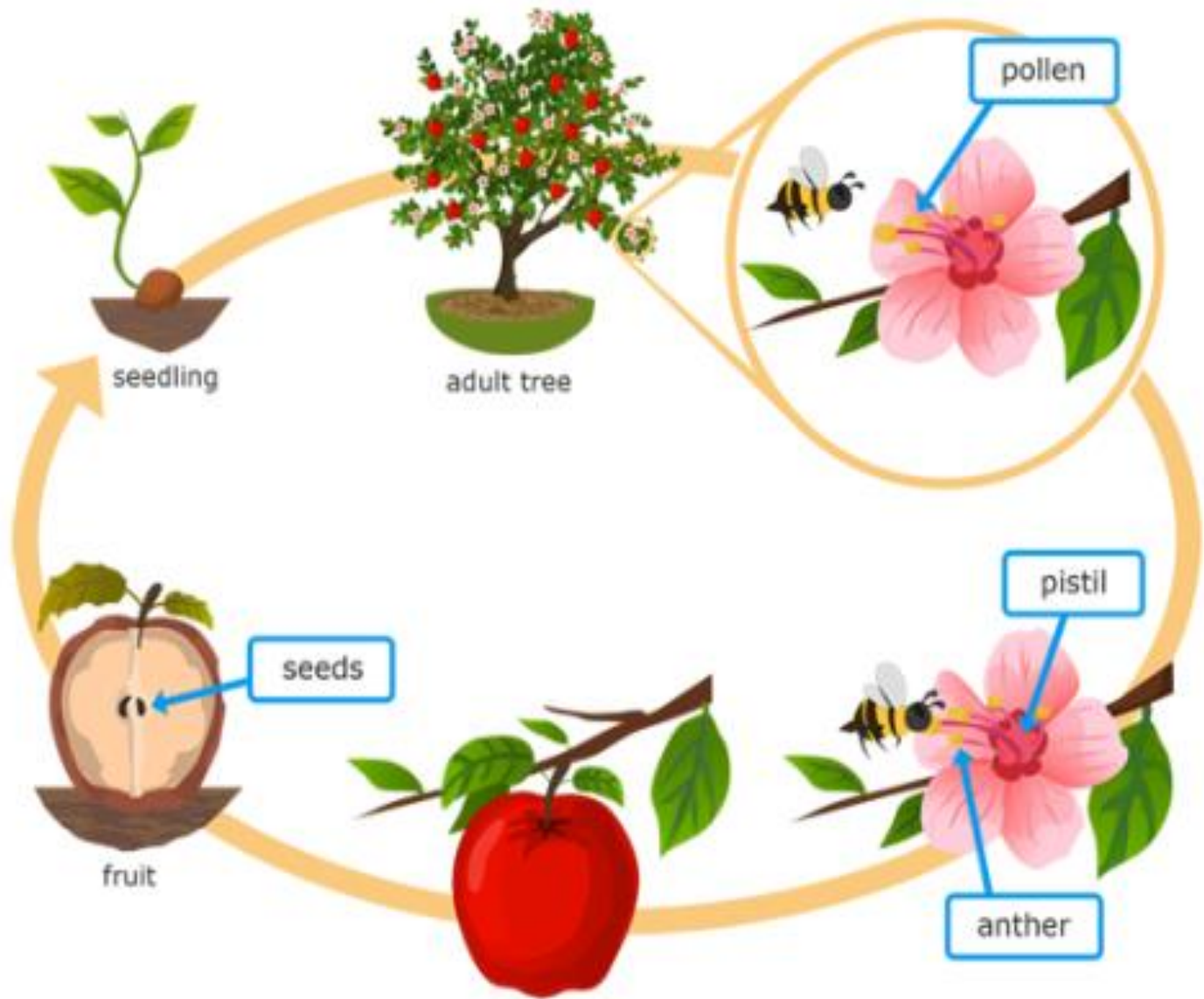
- ***Dicots have two cotyledons**
- ***Broader leaves with net like veins**
- ***Flower parts in multiples of 4 or 5**
- ***Transport system arranged in ring**
- **Bean plant is an example**

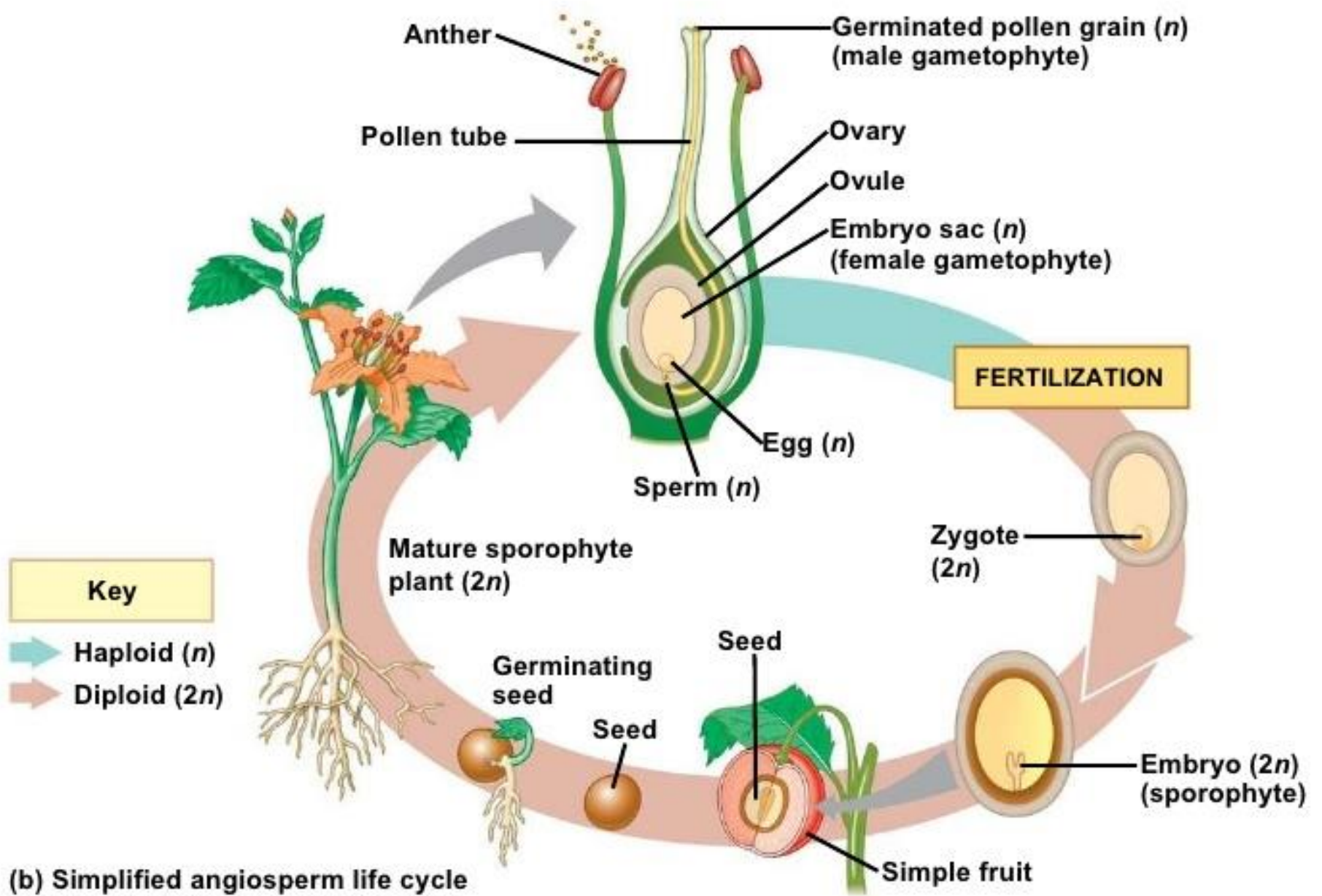


Dicotyledonae
(Dicots)



	Seed leaves	Veins in leaves	Vascular bundles in stems	Flower parts
Monocots	<p>one cotyledon</p> 	<p>usually parallel</p> 	<p>scattered</p> 	<p>multiples of threes</p> 
Dicots	<p>two cotyledons</p> 	<p>usually netlike</p> 	<p>arranged in ring</p> 	<p>multiples of fours and fives</p> 





(b) Simplified angiosperm life cycle

Class discussion

- Identify if these plants are monocot or dicot:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pJqA02a_g-Y
- What would help attract bugs to a flower?
- What benefit does a flower give to a plant vs cones in ease of reproduction?
- Classwork:
 - Monocot vs Dicot worksheet

