

POLLINATIONS

1. Look at Figure 1 carefully.

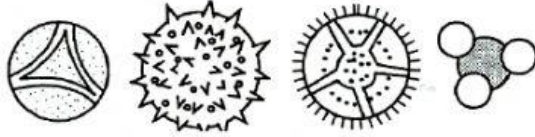


Figure 1

The diagram in Figure 1 above shows some examples of _____

- A. flowers
- B. bacteria
- C. pollen grains
- D. spores

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2. What are the characteristics of flowers pollinated by insects?

- I Brightly coloured petals
- II Scented
- III Big and sticky pollen grains

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

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3. Which part of the flower distinguishes between insects and wind pollinated flowers?

- A. Sepal
- B. Petal
- C. Ovary
- D. Stalk

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4. What is the name of the process when pollen grains are transferred from anthers to stigmas of flowers of the same species?

- A. Photosynthesis C. Pollination
B. Transpiration D. Germination

5. Which of the following describes pollen grains that are transferred by insects?

- A. Small and sticky
B. Hairy and spiky
C. Light and smooth
D. Light with wing like structure

6. Figure 2 shows a cross-section of a flower.

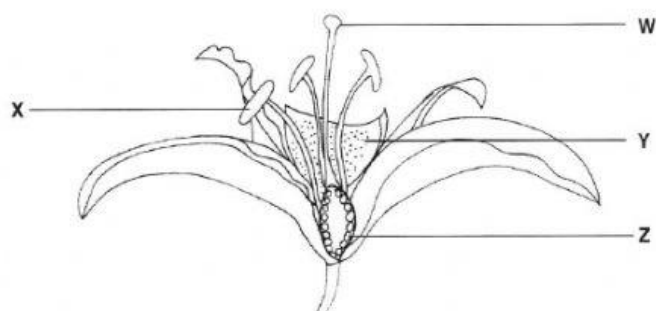


Figure 2

Which parts contain the male and female sex cells?

	Male sex cells	Female sex cells
A.	W	X
B.	X	W
C.	X	Z
D.	Y	Z

7. Amirah was asked by her teacher to observe the flower as shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3

From her observation, Amirah concluded that the flower is pollinated by wind. Why did Amirah conclude that the flower is wind pollinated?

- A. The flower has feathery stigma.
- B. The flower has scented petals.
- C. The flower has sticky pollen grains.
- D. The flower has nectars.

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8. Which of the following agents of pollination is most suitable for flowers which produce nectars?

- A. Animals
- B. Insects
- C. Water
- D. Wind

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9. A plant can have both male and female parts. **TRUE** or **FALSE**?

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10. Bees' original motive to go from flower to flower are to get to what?

- A. Stamen
- B. Pollen
- C. Nectar
- D. Water

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