

True/False Questions

WRITE T or F



Pollination is the movement of pollen from the stamen to the stigma. (___)

Pollen must move between different kinds of flowers for fertilisation to happen. (___)

Insect-pollinated flowers usually have brightly coloured, scented petals. (___)

Wind-pollinated flowers are often bright, with strong scent and nectar. (___)

Nectar attracts insects to flowers. (___)

Wind-pollinated flowers produce very little pollen. (___)

Fertilisation happens in the ovary of the flower. (___)

After fertilisation, the ovary develops into the fruit. (___)

The fertilised egg becomes a seed. (___)

After fertilisation, the petals and stamens of a flower usually die. (___)

Most red flowers are pollinated by bees. (___)

The life cycle of a plant includes germination, growth, flowering, seed formation, and death. (___)

Some plants die after making seeds, while others can flower and make seeds every year. (___)



True/False Questions

WRITE T or F



Pollination takes place when pollen grains are transferred from the male stamen to the female stigma of a flower of the same species.(...)

Fertilisation can only occur if pollen from one type of flower reaches the stigma of a completely different kind of flower.(...)

Bright colours, pleasant scents, and nectar are common features of flowers that rely on insects for pollination.(...)

Wind-pollinated flowers usually lack petals, scent, and nectar, but they compensate by producing large amounts of pollen.(...)

Insect-pollinated flowers depend on animals feeding on nectar to unintentionally carry pollen between flowers.(...)

The ovary of a flower enlarges and transforms into the fruit after fertilisation takes place.(...)



True/False Questions

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Pollen grains that reach the stigma always guarantee that seeds will be formed.(...)

After fertilisation, the reproductive parts such as stamens and petals often wither away as the ovary continues to develop.(...)

Red flowers are most often visited by insects such as bees, which explains their bright coloration.(...)

The life cycle of a plant begins with germination and continues through growth, flowering, seed production, and may end with the plant's death.(...)

Some flowering plants survive for many years, producing flowers and seeds repeatedly, while others die soon after their first seed production.(...)



One-Word Answer Questions

What sweet liquid attracts insects to flowers?

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What part of the flower receives pollen?

What process joins pollen and egg?

Where in the flower does fertilisation occur?

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What structure develops into the fruit?

What do fertilised eggs become?

What do wind-pollinated flowers produce in large amounts?

What is the male reproductive part of a flower called?

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What type of flowers are usually brightly coloured and scented?

What is the transfer of pollen from stamen to stigma called?

One-Word Answer Questions



Which organ of the flower produces pollen?

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What part of the flower grows after fertilisation?

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Which birds often pollinate red flowers?

What are all the changes in a plant's life called?

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Which part of a flower usually withers after fertilisation?

Which type of pollination agent does not rely on colour or scent?

What do insects get covered with when visiting flowers?

What is another word for the female reproductive organ of a flower?

Which type of flowers often lack petals and fragrance?

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What part of a flower protects the bud?

