FERTILISATION AND SEED DISPERSAL

1. The fruit shown in Figure 1 below is commonly found in the Brunei rainforest.

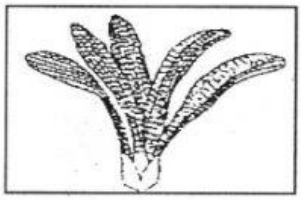


Figure 1

It is dispersed by .....

A. an explosive mechanism
B. water
C. animals
D. wind

2. Which method of dispersal is most suitable for a fruit with fibrous husk that traps air?

A. Wind dispersal
B. Water dispersal
C. Animal dispersal
D. Self-dispersal

3. Why must seeds and fruits be dispersed from the parent plant?

A. Overcrowding of space by seedlings and the parent plant makes the seedlings grow faster.
B. Competition for nutrients by seedlings and the parent plant makes the seedlings cannot grow well.
C. Competition for water by seedlings and the parent plant makes the seedlings' roots grow faster.
D. Competition for light by seedlings and the parent plant makes the seedlings grow taller and stronger.

4. Which of the following mechanism of dispersal is not matched correctly with the fruit?

A. Coconut - water dispersal
B. Lalang - wind dispersal
C. Rubber - self dispersal
D. Mimosa - wind dispersal

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5. Which of the following features in the seeds of plants is best suited to stick animal fur for dispersal?
   A. Fibrous husk that traps air.
   B. Light wing-like structure.
   C. Small hooks and spikes.
   D. Light fine hairs.

6. Which is the correct order of development of a fruit from a flower?
   A. Fertilisation → seed formation → pollination → ovary develops into fruit.
   B. Fertilisation → pollination → ovary develops into fruit → seed formation.
   C. Pollination → seed formation → ovary develops into fruit → fertilisation.
   D. Pollination → fertilisation → seed formation → ovary develops into fruit.

7. When pollen grains land on the stigma, each pollen grain produces _____
   A. sugary fluid
   B. micropyle
   C. pollen tube
   D. style

8. What does an ovule become when it is pollinated?
   A. a seed
   B. a fruit
   C. a sprout
   D. it stays an ovule

9. What is fertilization?
   A. the transfer of pollen grains from an anther to a stigma of a flower
   B. the process of moving the seeds away from the parent plant
   C. the fusion of a male sex cell and a female sex cell to form a zygote
   D. the uptake of water and mineral salt from the soil

10. What is an ovary?
    A. the female part of the flower that becomes a fruit
    B. the male part of the flower that produces pollen
    C. the female part of the flower that accepts the pollen
    D. another name for the stem of the plant

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