Quizizz

NAME :

CLASS :

Reproduction in Flowering Plants Quiz
13 Questions

DATE :

1. What is pollination in flowering plants?

A The process of transferring water from the roots to the leaves of a flower.

B The process of transferring pollen from the male reproductive organs of a flower to the female reproductive organs.

C The process of transferring sunlight from the petals to the stem of a flower.

D The process of transferring nutrients from the soil to the petals of a flower.

2. Explain the difference between self-pollination and cross-pollination.

A Self-pollination and cross-pollination both occur within the same flower or between flowers of the same plant.

B Self-pollination occurs within the same flower or between flowers of the same plant, while cross-pollination occurs between flowers of different plants.

C Self-pollination and cross-pollination both occur between flowers of different plants.

D Self-pollination occurs between flowers of different plants, while cross-pollination occurs within the same flower or between flowers of the same plant.

3. Describe the process of fertilization in flowering plants.

A Fertilization occurs when the roots absorb nutrients from the soil

B Pollen from the anther lands on the stem of the plant

C The process of fertilization in flowering plants does not involve pollen

D Pollen from the anther lands on the stigma of the female reproductive organ

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4. What role does the pollen tube play in the process of fertilization?

A Helps in photosynthesis of the ovule

B Produces nectar for the flower

C Delivers male gametes to the ovule

D Provides structural support for the ovule

5. How do seeds get dispersed in flowering plants?

A By using telekinesis

B Through various methods such as wind, water, animals, and self-dispersal.

C Through underground tunnels

D Through volcanic eruptions

6. Discuss the various methods of seed dispersal in flowering plants.

A Balloons, rockets, and airplanes

B Wind, water, animals, and self-dispersal

C Teleportation, time travel, and magic

D Digging, swimming, and flying

7. What are the main parts of a flower and their functions?

A Roots, leaves, stem, and branches

B Thorns, tendrils, and bracts

C Anther, filament, style, and stigma

D Petals, sepals, stamen, pistil, and ovary

8. Explain the structure and function of the stigma in a flower.

A The stigma is where photosynthesis takes place in the flower.

B The stigma receives pollen during pollination.

C The stigma is responsible for anchoring the flower to the stem.

D The stigma produces nectar to attract pollinators.

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9. What are pollen grains and how are they important in the reproduction of flowering plants?

A Pollen grains are male reproductive cells of flowering plants. They are important in reproduction as they are responsible for transferring male genetic material to the female reproductive organs of the same or another flower.

B Pollen grains are tiny insects that help in the pollination of flowering plants.

C Pollen grains are female reproductive cells of flowering plants. They are important in reproduction as they provide nutrients to the plant.

D Pollen grains are a type of soil that helps in the growth of flowering plants.

10. Describe the process of pollen grain formation in flowering plants.

A Stamen growth and pollination

B Microsporogenesis and meiosis

C Petal development and fertilization

D Photosynthesis and mitosis

11. Explain the process of seed germination in flowering plants.

A Seeds are produced through the process of photosynthesis, leading to the growth of flowering plants.

B Seeds absorb water and nutrients from the soil, leading to the growth of roots and shoots.

C Seeds are dispersed by animals and wind, leading to the growth of new plants.

D Seeds are formed through the process of pollination, leading to the growth of new flowers.

12. Discuss the role of nectar in the pollination process of flowering plants.

A Nectar is produced by the stigma to attract pollinators for fertilization.

B Nectar is used by the pollen tube to deliver male gametes to the ovule.

C Nectar provides essential nutrients to the ovule for the process of fertilization.

D Nectar is produced by the flower to discourage pollinators from visiting other flowers.

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13. Explain the significance of sepals in the development of a flower.

A Sepals are involved in the dispersal of seeds to ensure the growth of new plants.

B Sepals are responsible for the production of nectar to attract pollinators.

C Sepals protect the flower bud and play a role in attracting pollinators.

D Sepals provide structural support to the flower during the process of fertilization.

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