

## **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**

### **WRITE T or F**



**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?**

.....

**What part of the flower receives pollen?** .....

**What process joins pollen and egg?** .....

**Where in the flower does fertilisation occur?**

.....

**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?**

.....

**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?**

.....

**What part of the flower grows after fertilisation?**

.....

**Which birds often pollinate red flowers?** .....

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

.....

**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?**

.....

**What part of a flower protects the bud?** .....

