

## 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. ( ... )**

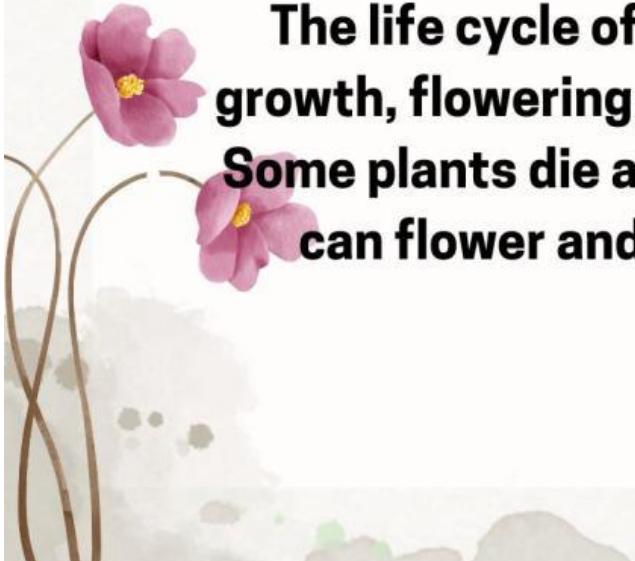
**The fertilised egg becomes a seed. ( ... )**

**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



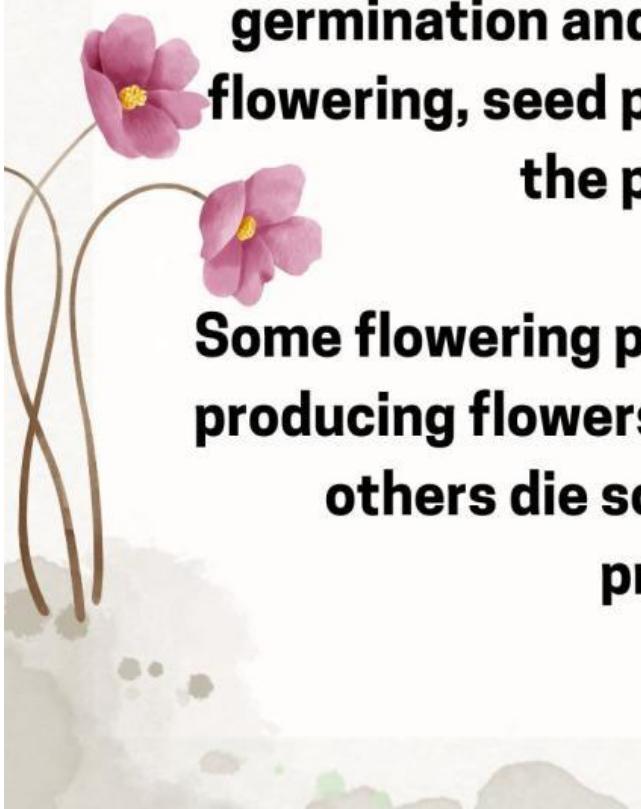
**Pollen grains that reach the stigma always guarantee that seeds will be formed.(...)**

**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?**

-----