Chapter-6

Worksheet-2

1. A spore producing organism is

   (a) Rose (b) Bread Mould (c) Potato (d) Ginger

2. The union of a male gamete with the female gamete is known as _____.

3. The ovule develops into the_____ after fertilization.

4. Which among the following have hairs on seed?
   (a) Drumstick
   (b) Cotton
   (c) Aak
   (d) Maple

5. The ‘eye’ of the potato plant is what?
   (a) The root is to any plant
   (b) The bud is to a flower
   (c) The bud is to Bryophyllum leaf
   (d) The anther is to stamen

6. Bryophyllum can reproduce by its

   (a) Stem (b) Leaves (c) Roots (d) Flower

7. The female gamete of a flowering plant is present in which part?
   (a) Ovules
   (b) Buds

(c) Pollen
(d) Anther

8. The fusion of male and female gametes is called
   (a) Ovulation
   (b) Population
   (c) Pollination
   (d) Fertilisation

9. An insect -pollinated flower will most probably have _____.

10. When pollen grains from a flower reach the stigma of a flower of another plant of the same kind it is called _____.

11. What happens to the ovary after fertilization?

12. What is the mode of reproduction in fungi, ferns and mosses?

13. Where are pollen grains produced in a flower?

14. Why is the process of reproduction necessary?

15. Explain what you understand by sexual reproduction.

16. Differentiate between self and cross pollination.

17. In the figure of a flower given below, label the parts whose functions are given below and give their names.
   (a) The part which contains pollen grains.
   (b) The part where the female gamete is formed.
   (c) The female reproductive part, where pollen grains germinate.
   (d) The colourful part of flower which attracts insects

18. Mention the benefits of seed dispersal.

19. Coconut is a large and heavy fruit. How is it adapted for dispersal by water?

20. Explain the process of reproduction in plants, involving the fusion of cells from male and female parts of a flower.