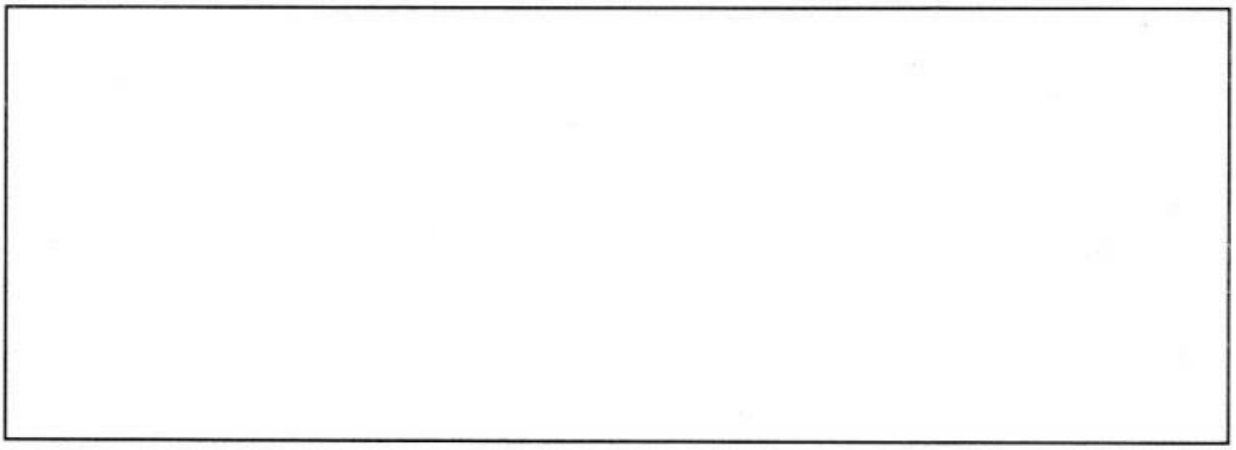
# Grade 7 Reproduction in Plants Worksheets

**A. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Production of new individuals from the vegetative part of parent is called …… .
2. A flower may have either male or female reproductive parts. Such a flower is called …… .
3. The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of the same or of another flower of the same kind is known as …… .
4. The fusion of male and female gametes is termed as …….. .
5. Seed dispersal takes place by means of ……. , …….. and …….. .

**B. Answer the following questions in short:**

1. Describe the different methods of asexual reproduction. Give examples.
2. Explain what do you understand by sexual reproduction.
3. State the main difference between asexual and sexual reproduction.
4. Sketch the reproductive parts of a flower.



5. Explain the difference between self-pollination and cross-pollination.
6. How does the process of fertilisation take place in flowers?
7. Describe the various ways by which seeds are dispersed.
8. What is the function of flowers in plants?
9. Coconut is a large and heavy fruit. How is it adapted for dispersal by water?
10. Do you think insect-pollinated flowers can also be pollinated by wind? Why?

**C. Match the following:**

| 'A' | 'B' |
|---|---|
| 1. Bud | a. Maple |
| 2. Eyes | b. Spirogyra |
| 3. Fragmentation | c. Yeast |
| 4. Wings | d. Bread mould |

| | |
|---|---|
| 5. Spores | e. Potato |
| | f. Rose |

**D. Tick (✓) the correct option:**

1. The reproductive part of a plant is the:
(a) leaf
(b) stem
(c) root
(d) flower

2. The process of fusion of the male and the female gametes is called:
(a) fertilisation
(b) pollination
(c) reproduction
(d) seed formation

3. Mature ovary forms the:
(a) seed
(b) stamen
(c) pistil
(d) fruit

4. A spore producing plant is:
(a) rose
(b) bread mould
(c) potato
(d) ginger

5. Bryophyllum can reproduce by its:
(a) stem
(b) leaves
(c) roots
(d) flower

6. Dispersal takes place in coconut by:
(a) air
(b) bursts
(c) human
(d) water

**E. State 'True' or 'False':**

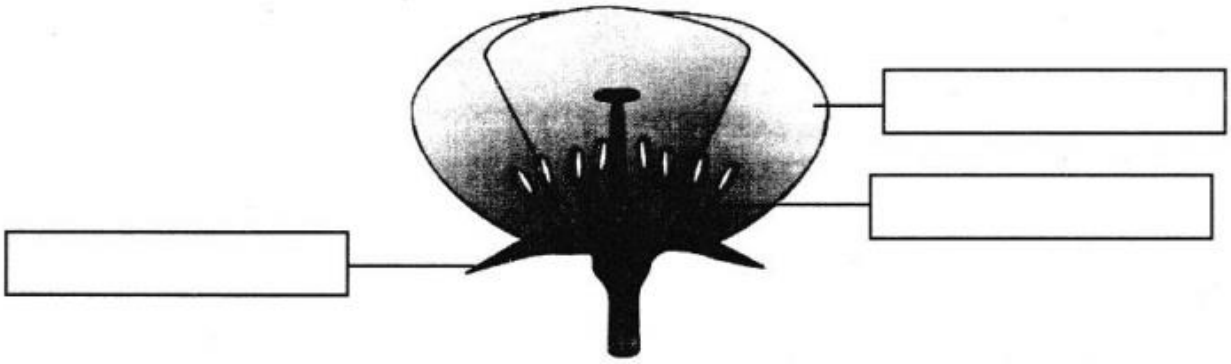
1. Carrying of seeds to far off places is known as pollination. …….
2. After repeated division, zygote forms the fruit. ……..

3. Yeast reproduce by asexual and sexual means. ……..
4. Pollen grains are the male gametes of a flower. ……..
5. Ginger is a stem which bears nodes and internodes. …….

**F. Given below is a list of plants:**
papaya, mustard, rose, corn, petunia, cucumber

1. Which of these plants have unisexual flowers?
2. Which of these plants have bisexual flowers?

**G. In the diagram of a bisexual flower given as figure draw the missing part and label the parts. Also label the missing part that you draw.**



**H. Think of ten different fruit-bearing plants. Remember that many vegetables are also fruits of the plants. Discuss with your teacher, parents, farmers, fruit growers and agricultural experts (if available nearby) and find out the manner of their dispersal. Present your data in the form of a table as shown below:**

| S. No. | Name of fruit-bearing plant | Agent through which seeds are dispersed | Part of or seed which helps in dispersal |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | | | |
| 2. | | | |
| 3. | | | |
| 4. | | | |
| 5. | | | |
| 6. | | | |