1. Answer the following short questions.

i. List four ways in which plants disperse or scatter their seeds.

ii. Name the types of pollination.

iii. What is pollination?

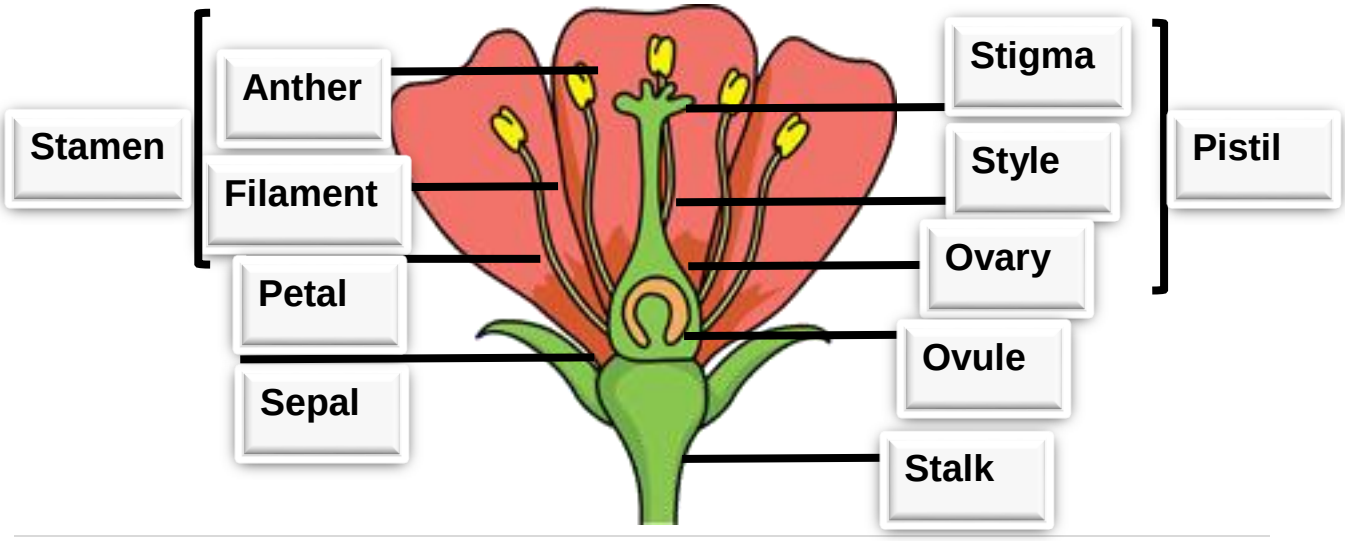
iv. What is asexual reproduction?

v. What are the stages of sexual reproduction in plants?

vi. What is a specie?

2. Long answer questions:

i. Working from the outside in, list the parts of a flower. Make a sketch of each of the parts and write down its job or function.



Part of the flower	Function

ii. **What is difference between pollination and fertilization in plants?**

Pollination	Fertilization

iii. **How does the nucleus in a pollen grain get enter from the stigma to the ovary of a flower?**

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

iv. **What are the advantages of vegetative reproduction over sexual reproduction in plants?**

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

v. **What are the disadvantages of vegetative reproduction over sexual reproduction?**

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

vi. **Insect-pollinated flowers produce fewer and larger pollen grains than wind-pollinated flowers. Explain why this is so?**

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

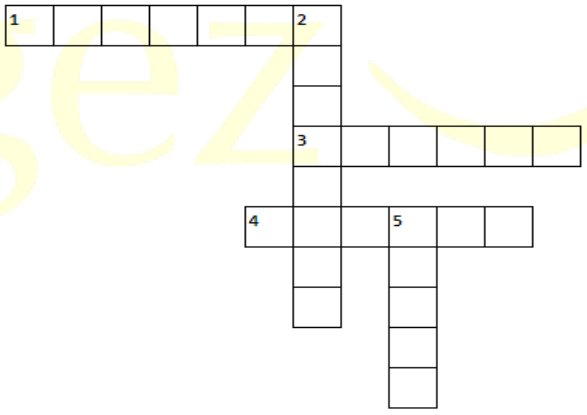
vii. **Why would a gardener want to produce new plants from cutting instead of growing them from seed?**

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3. Tick the right option.

1. The most important part of a plant for the species to continue is the:			
I. Root	II. Stem	III. Leaf	IV. Flower
2. In flowering plants, sexual reproduction involves the formation of:			
I. Pollen	II. Seeds	III. Spores	IV. Conifers
3. The order of the parts of a flower, from the outside inwards is:			
I. Sepals, carpels, stamens, petals			
II. Sepals, petals, stamens, carpels			
III. Carpels, sepals, stamens, petals			
IV. Petals, carpels, stamens, sepals			
4. Where is the male reproductive cell in a plant?			
I. Pollen grain	II. Ovule or egg -cell	III. Stigma	IV. Filament
5. Which of these is the female reproductive cell?			
I. Ovary	II. Pollen grain	III. Anther	IV. Ovule or egg-cell

4. Crosswords



Across	Down
1. An example of artificial vegetative propagation	**2.** Two different plants are joined together so that they grow as one
3. The reproductive organ of a plant	**5.** A swallow underground stem that store nutrients
4.The female reproductive part of a flower	

4. Words Search

Find the following word in the words search.

Cotyledon	Embryo	Dispersal	Germination	Enzyme

S	F	A	T	S	A	F	F	A	R	G
K	M	A	R	B	R	A	I	N	F	E
C	O	T	Y	L	E	D	O	N	Y	R
G	M	U	E	N	Z	Y	M	E	U	M
P	V	N	M	H	E	A	E	A	I	I
O	I	I	B	E	E	R	A	N	O	N
K	N	C	R	S	G	E	R	T	M	A
E	G	S	Y	C	H	E	S	T	N	T
T	E	Y	O	V	B	N	D	F	B	I
S	D	I	S	P	E	R	S	A	L	O
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	A	N

5. Jumbled Words

i. REIZILOINTAFT _____ ii. LXEAUS _____

iii. ETIEVAVGTE _____ iv. EUTCRLU _____

v. TUINTGC _____ vi. RTNAEH _____

vii. AANTGPROPOI _____ viii. TAIFMNLE _____

ix. DCNORPEUOIRT _____ x. ROAOTMIFN _____

6. Columns

Column A	Column B
Bisexual flower	Bryophyllum
Unisexual flower	Urena
Plants that reproduce by leaves	Maple
Winged seeds dispersed by wind	Papaya
Seeds and fruits that get dispersed by animals.	Mustard

7. Fill in the blanks using the given words.

Embryo	Fruit	Stamen	Reproductive	Pollen grains

i. The organs of a plant that take part in making a new plant are called _____ organs.

ii. _____is the male reproductive part of a flower.

iii. _____ help in making new seeds and grow into new plants.

iv. The fertilized ovary change into _____

v. _____grows into a new plant.

8. Write "T" for the true and "F" for the false statement.

i. Style is a part of pistil.

ii. In asexual reproduction two parents are involved.

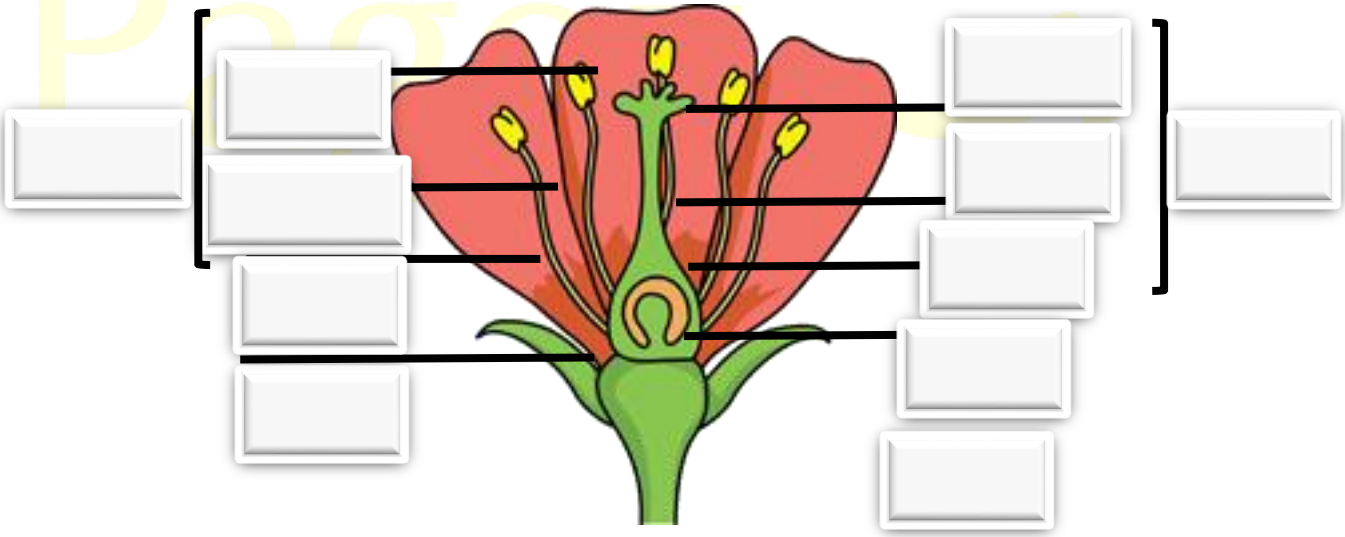
iii. Tubers are shoots that emerge from the roots of plant.

iv. Asexual reproduction is also known as vegetative propagation.

v. Artificial vegetative propagation is carried out by wind.

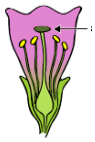
9. Label the diagram.

Structure of Flower



10. Drag and Drop

Look at the pictures and write their names in the relevant column.

Male reproductive parts	Female reproductive parts

11. Comprehension

Read the paragraph and give the answer of the following questions

The production of new individuals from their parents is known as reproduction. Most plants have roots, stems and leaves. These are called the vegetative parts of a plant. After a certain period of growth, most plants bear flowers. You may have seen the mango trees flowering in spring. It is these flowers that give rise to juicy mango fruit we enjoy in summer. We eat the fruits and usually discard the seeds. Seeds germinate and form new plants. Flowers perform the function of reproduction in plants. Flowers are there productive parts.

There are several ways by which plants produce their offspring. These are categorized into two types: (i) asexual, and (ii) sexual reproduction. In asexual reproduction plants can give rise to new plants without seeds, whereas in sexual reproduction, new plants are obtained from seeds.

I. Define reproduction.

_____

_____

II. What are vegetative parts of plants?

_____

_____

III. How new plants develop from sexual and asexual reproduction?

_____

_____

_____