

WELLAND GOULDSMITH SCHOOL

CLASS-VI

BIOLOGY ANSWER KEY

CHAPTER 2-THE FLOWER

A)Name them:

1. Petaloid
2. China rose or Petunia or Mustard
3. Testa
4. Plumule
5. Apple
- 6.Fruit
7. Monocot seeds
8. Bombax or Canna
9. Androecium
10. Carpels or Pistil

B)Answer the following:-

a) The transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma of the same flower or different flower on the same plant is known as self-pollination .It requires no agents.

b)Three conditions necessary for germination are the following:-

- i) Presence of adequate moisture
- ii) Presence of air or oxygen
- iii) A suitable temperature

c) Three characteristics of bird pollinated plants are the following:-

- i) They are large in size and stout
- ii) They are showy and brightly coloured
- iii) They produce abundant nectar

d) As the petals of corolla are bright in colour with sweet smell and they have nectar which attracts insects. These insects act as agents of pollination. Thus corolla helps in pollination.

e) Pg 28 Structure of Mango

BOOK QUESTIONS

1. Pollen grains are dispersed with the help of insects, wind, water and birds. Plants adapted for insect pollination have colourful petals and nectar to attract the insects, and 'sticky' pollen that sticks to the insects when they visit the flowers. Plants adapted for wind pollination have small, light pollen so that it can be carried by the wind. They have hairy stigmas to catch the pollen. Plants adapted for water pollination have long, unwettable pollen grains which can survive under water. In this way pollen grains adapt themselves according to their pollinating agents.

2. Seed and fruit dispersion is the most important phenomena that occur with the help of different agents of nature such as wind, water, and animals.

The importance of seed dispersal is as follows :-

- Protection from predators.
- Better survival area
- Less competition for sunlight, water and nutrients.

3. The importance of seed formation are the following:-

- Seeds provide a protective coat so that the embryo can develop into a plant under suitable conditions.
- Seeds are a protective structure that lets a plant embryo survive for long periods of time before it germinates. The seed can remain dormant until conditions are suitable for the embryo to begin growing.
- Seeds have food sources which provides the embryo during its initial growth period.
- Seeds are easily dispersed by animals, wind, birds etc, so the plant can colonize a large area.
- Seeds are produced in large numbers so plants can multiply.

E. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Pedicel
2. Androecium
3. Gynoecium
4. Pollination
5. Ovary, Ovules

F. Write true or false and correct the incorrect statements:-

1. False; Epicarp is the outer protective covering of fruit.
2. False ; Apple is a false fruit as the thalamus grows around to form the fleshy part.
3. False ; Pollination through the agency of insects is known as Entomophily
4. True(As syngamy and fertilization are similar terms)
5. False. ; The zygote divides and grows to form the embryo.