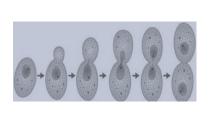


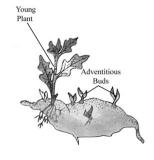
INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

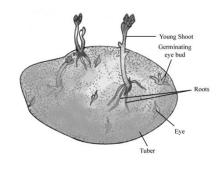


Subject : Science	Topic : Reproduction in plants	Date of Worksheet: 13 -02-2019
Resource Person : Mrs.Induresmi	Class & Division:	Date:
Name of the Student:		Roll Number:

	reproduction require fusion of male and female gametes.	
The	e reproductive cells are called	
The	e scars on the potato are called	
	pollen grains are transferred from the anther to the gma of the same flower.	
	bryo.	
AN	ISWER THE FOLLOWING.	
	me two plants for each of the following whose seeds are dispersed by a) Animals b) Fruit burst	2
	c) Wind d) Water ite the correct sequence of the following events that take place during sexual reproduction in plants.	2
	tilisation, pollination, development of embryo, germination of pollen tube, seed formation, ling off of all parts of the flower except ovary.	
	cle the odd one out ,giving reason for your answer. a) Root , stem , flower , leaf b) Stigma , style , ovary , filament c) Rose , hibiscus , corn , petunia	1 eac
Ide	ntify the plant and state the mode of asexual reproduction in them.	1
	Buds With the second	eac







5 Give Reasons:

1

each

1

1each

2

1/2

each

- a) Insect pollinated flowers are usually bright, scented and have nectar .
- b) Maple seeds can be carried to long distances by wind for dispersal.
- c) Hibiscus is an example of a bisexual flower.
- d) Spores can survive for a long time.
- 6 Why do farmers leave space while sowing seeds?
- 7 Coconut is a large and heavy fruit. How is it adapted for dispersal by water?
- 8 In the figure of a flower, 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 present.
- c) The female reproductive part where pollen grains germinate.
- d) The part where fertilisation occurs.
- 9 List out the post fertilisation changes in a flower.
- 10 Label the figure given below.

