

WORKSHEET 1

CHAPTER 3 – THE FLOWER – STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

A. Choose the correct option.

- Which of the following is a hypogynous flower?
a. Sunflower b. Cucumber c. China rose d. Pea
- Which of the following is a complete flower?
a. Papaya b. Lily c. Palm d. Sweet pea
- The condition when all the petals of a flower are free
a. polypetalous. b. gamopetalous. c. sepaloid. d. epipetalous.
- A condition when filaments are free but the anthers are united.
a. Polyadelphous b. Monadelphous c. Syngenesious d. Diadelphous
- Innermost whorl of a flower.
a. Calyx b. Gynoecium c. Corolla d. Androecium

B. Name the following.

- A flower which lacks both androecium and gynoecium.
- Arrangement of flower on the floral axis.
- The arrangement of placenta within the ovary.
- Gynoecium with many carpels.
- A flower with half-inferior ovary.

C. Fill in the blanks.

- _____ are groups of nectar-secreting cells at the base of pistil.
- _____ is the condition in which calyx and corolla are undifferentiated.
- _____ flower is an example of flower with large colourful bracts.
- In _____ androecium, stamens are united in one group by their filaments and anthers are free.
- Pollen grains are present in the _____ within the anther.

D. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- Androecium is the male part of a flower.
- Hypogyny is a condition in flower in which ovary is inferior.
- Papaya is a unisexual flower.
- The calyx and corolla are essential whorls of the flower.
- Sepaloid perianth is green in colour.

Name:

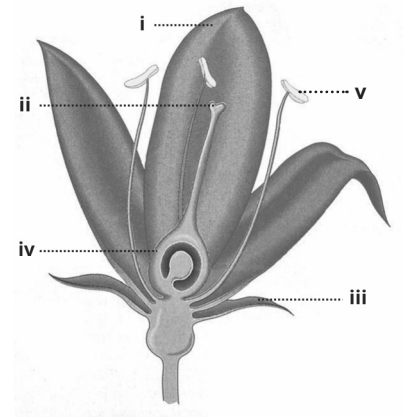
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Date:

E. Study the figure given alongside and answer the following questions.

1. Identify the type of flower.
2. Give two examples of such types of flower.
3. Label parts **i** to **v**.
4. Describe the structure and function of part labelled **iv** and **v**.
5. Give the term given to a. Fused b. Free part with one example each.



ANSWERS

WORKSHEET 1

A. Choose the correct option.

1. c. 2. d. 3. a. 4. c. 5. b.

B. Name the following.

1. Neuter flower
2. Inflorescence
3. Placentation
4. Polycarpellary
5. Perigynous flower

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Nectaries
2. Perianth
3. *Bougainvillea*
4. monadelphous
5. pollen sac

D. State whether the following statements are True or False.

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

E. Study the figure given alongside and answer the following questions.

1. Bisexual flower
2. *Hibiscus*, Mustard
3.
 - i. Petal
 - ii. Stigma
 - iii. Sepal
 - iv. Ovary
 - v. Anther
4. Part **iv** is ovary which is the swollen basal portion of the carpel. It contains the ovules. Each ovule contains an egg cell for reproduction. After fertilization, ovary changes into fruit and ovule to seed.

Part **v** is anther which is the pollen-bearing part at the upper end of the stamen. Each anther has two lobes and each lobe has two pollen sacs in which pollen grains are formed. The pollen grains contain the male gametes.
5.
 - a. Fused petals – Gamopetalous
For example – *Petunia*
 - b. Free petals – Polypetalous
For example – Mustard flower