

# WORKSHEET 2

## CHAPTER 3 – THE FLOWER – STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

### A. Name the following.

1. A leaf that develops in the axil of a flower.
2. The stalk of a flower.
3. The condition where the filaments of stamen are fused with the petals.
4. Second whorl of the flower.
5. Any one type of inflorescence.

### B. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B and write down the matching pairs.

#### Column A

1. Free petals
2. Polycarpellary
3. Neuter flower
4. Thalamus
5. Essential whorls of a flower

#### Column B

- a. *Magnolia*
- b. androecium and gynoecium
- c. swollen end of peduncle
- d. mustard flower
- e. ray florets of sunflower

### C. State one function of the following parts of a flower.

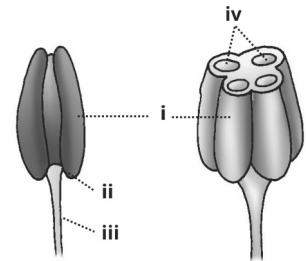
1. Sepal
2. Petal
3. Anther
4. Stigma
5. Ovary

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

1. Trees like pine bear naked seeds.
2. Saffron is a sessile flower.
3. When the filaments are free but the anthers united, the condition is known as monadelphous.
4. Sepals may be fused to form cup and the condition is known as polysepalous.
5. Perianth is made up of sepals.

### E. The figure given alongside shows a particular structure of a flower.

1. Identify it.
2. Label the parts i-iv.
3. State the functions of parts i-iv.
4. Name the condition in which part iii are free and part i are united. Give an example of such flowers.
5. Name the condition in which part iii are united in several groups. Give an example.



Name: .....

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Date: .....

# ANSWERS

## WORKSHEET 2

### A. Name the following.

1. Bud
2. Pedicel
3. Epipetalous
4. Corolla
5. Racemose

### B. Match the items in Column A with those in Column B and write down the matching pairs.

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

### C. State one function of the following parts of a flower.

1. Sepal – Encloses and protects the inner whorl of the flower in the bud stage.
2. Petal – Attracts agents of pollination such as insects and birds.
3. Anther – Produces pollen grains which contain the male gametes.
4. Stigma – Receives pollen grains during pollination.
5. Ovary – Contains ovules where the female gametes or egg cells develop.

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

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

### E. The figure given alongside shows a particular structure of a flower.

1. Stamen
2. **i.** Anther                      **ii.** Connective                      **iii.** Filament                      **iv.** Pollen sac
3. **i.** Anther – Produce pollen grains which contain male gametes.  
**ii.** Connective – Anther is attached to the filament with the help of connective.  
**iii.** Filament – The filament bears and supports the anther in the most suitable position for the transfer of pollen to take place.  
**iv.** Pollen sac – These are sac-like structure in the anther in which pollen grains are formed.
4. Syngenesious. Example – Sunflower.
5. Polyadelphous. Example – *Bombax*.