

Plant
reproduction –
exam questions

2012 - Higher

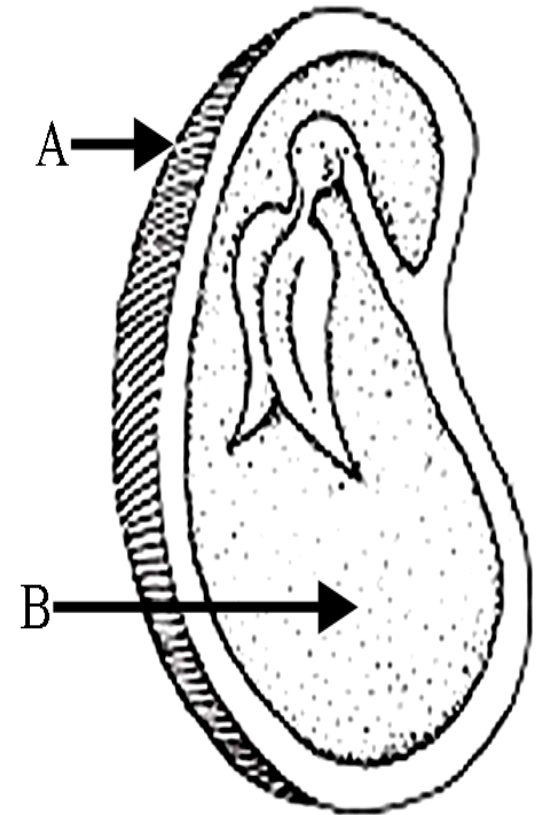
- Asexual and sexual reproduction occur in plants. State how a named plant can reproduce asexually.
- Draw a labelled diagram of a suitable flower showing the stigma, style, ovary, anther and filament

- An insect feeds on a flower and picks up pollen. When the insect visits another flower of the same species it leaves some of the original pollen behind.
- Give a second way in which transfer of pollen between plants occurs.

- Name the part of the flower that produces the male gamete.
- Name the part of the flower that produces the female gamete.
- What follows fertilisation in flowering plants?

2011 - Higher

- The diagram is of a section through a seed showing its structure.
- Name the parts labelled **A** and **B** in the diagram.



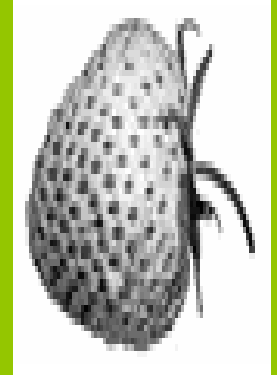
2011 - Ordinary

- Write the letter **A** below the example on the right whose seeds are dispersed by **animals**.
- Write the letter **W** below the example on the right whose seeds are dispersed by **wind**.

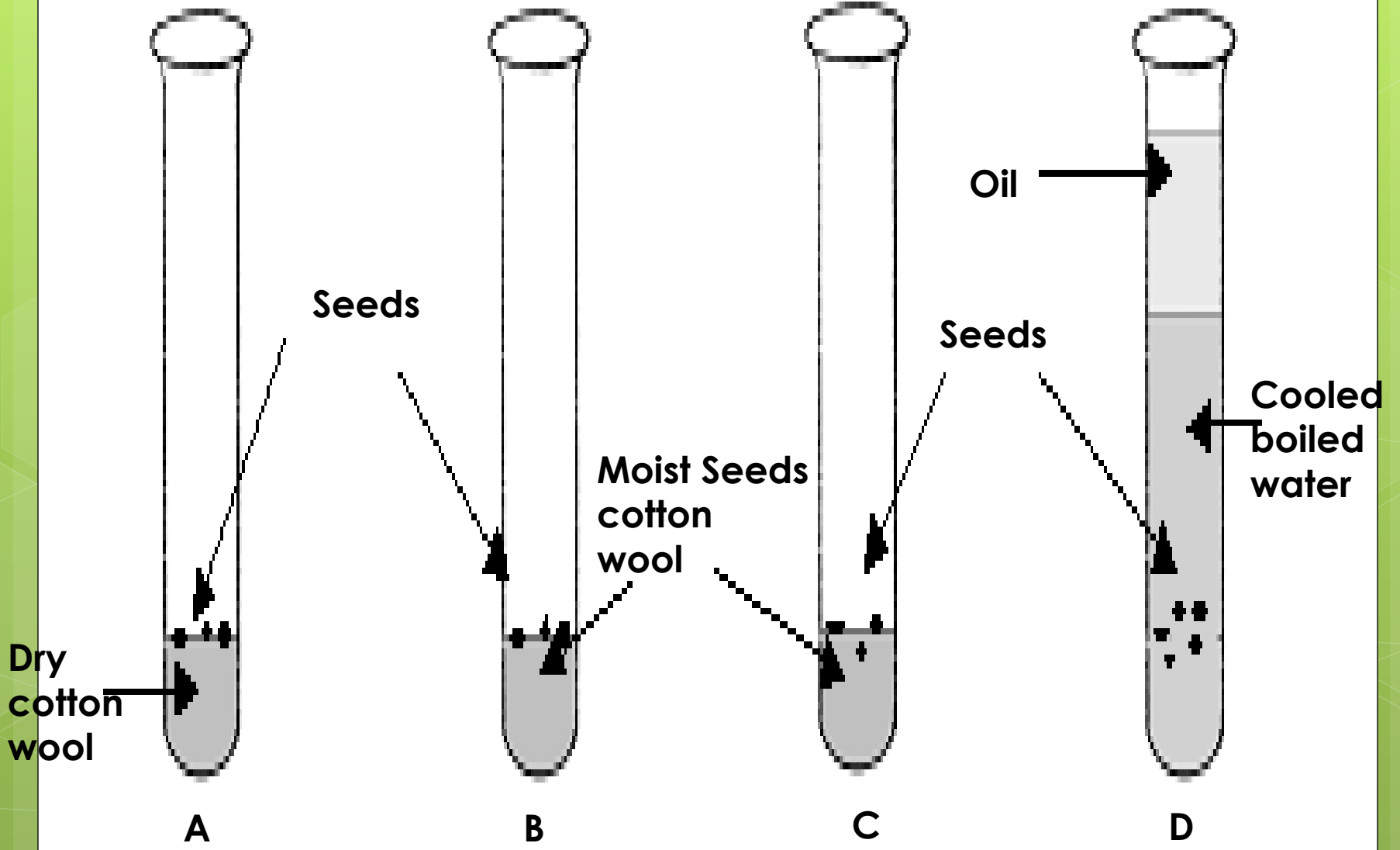
Sycamore



Strawberry



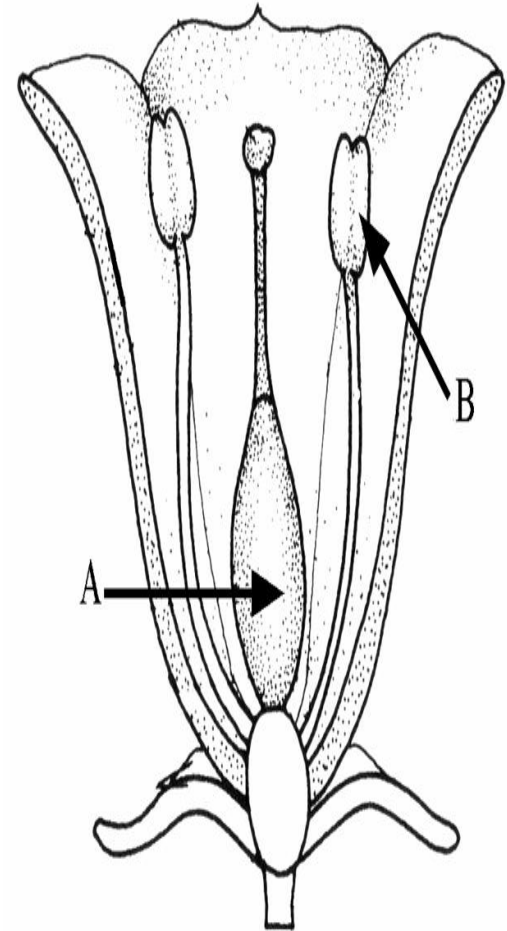
- Test tubes **A**, **B**, and **D** were kept in a warm place and test tube **C** was placed in a fridge.
- The seeds in test tube **B** germinated after 3 days.
- All of the other seeds failed to germinate.



- Why did the seeds in test tube **A** fail to germinate?
- Why did the seeds in test tube **C** fail to germinate?
- Why was cooled boiled water used in test tube **D**?
- Give **two** of the three conditions necessary for seeds to germinate.

2010 - Higher

- Name **part** A of the carpel and give its **role** in the sexual reproduction of plants.
- Name **part** B of the stamen and give its **role** in the sexual reproduction of plants.



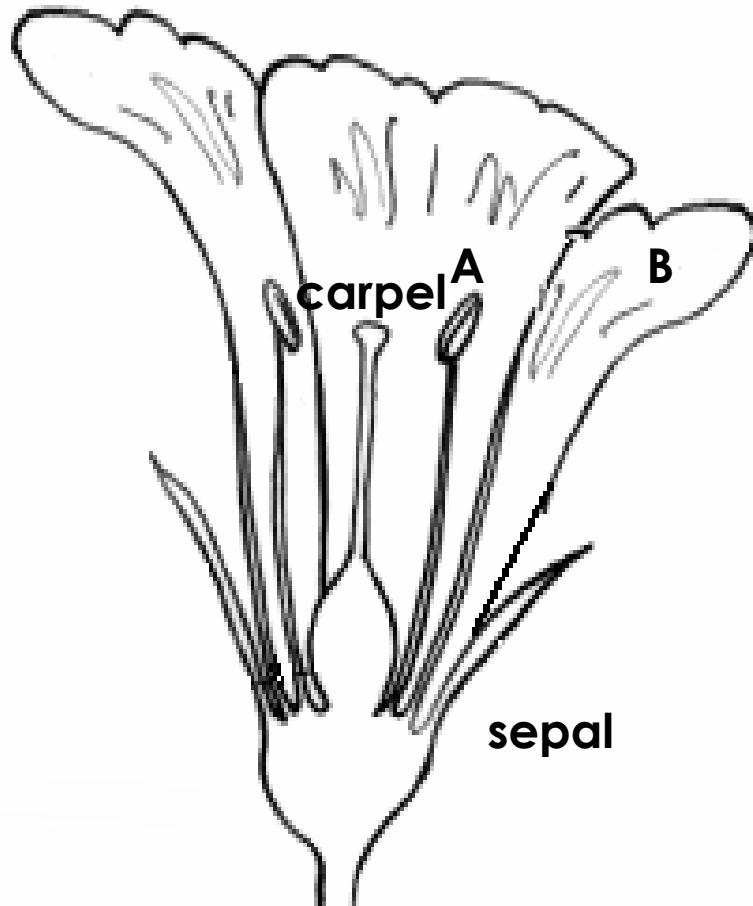
- Give a **way** in which the pollen from the flower of one plant can be transferred to the flower of another plant.
- Name the **cell** that is formed when a male gamete (sperm) and a female gamete (egg) combine.
- What does the **cell** formed by the fusion of the male and female gametes of a flowering plant **grow and develop** into?

2010 - Ordinary


- Seeds need warmth,
_____ and
_____ to
germinate.

Carbon Dioxide
Water
Oxygen

2010 - Ordinary



	Petal
	Sigma
	Stamen
	Attracts insects
	Pollination
	Seed dispersal

- 
- In the table write the letter **A** beside the name of the part labelled **A**.
 - In the table write the letter **B** beside the name of the part labelled **B**.
 - Write the letter **F** beside the function of the part labelled **B**.

2009 - Higher



- The child in the photograph is helping a dandelion to disperse its seeds.
- Why is **seed dispersion** important for plants?
- Give a **second way**, excluding wind, by which **plants disperse seeds**.



- Name a ***plant*** that can reproduce ***asexually***.
- Describe ***the way the plant*** that you have named ***reproduces asexually***.

2008 - Ordinary

- In the table on the right write the letter **W** under the seed that is dispersed by **wind**.
- Write the letter **A** under the fruit whose seeds are dispersed by **animals**.

Strawberry	Dandelion
	

2007 - Higher

- List the 3 conditions required for seeds to germinate

Condition 1 _____

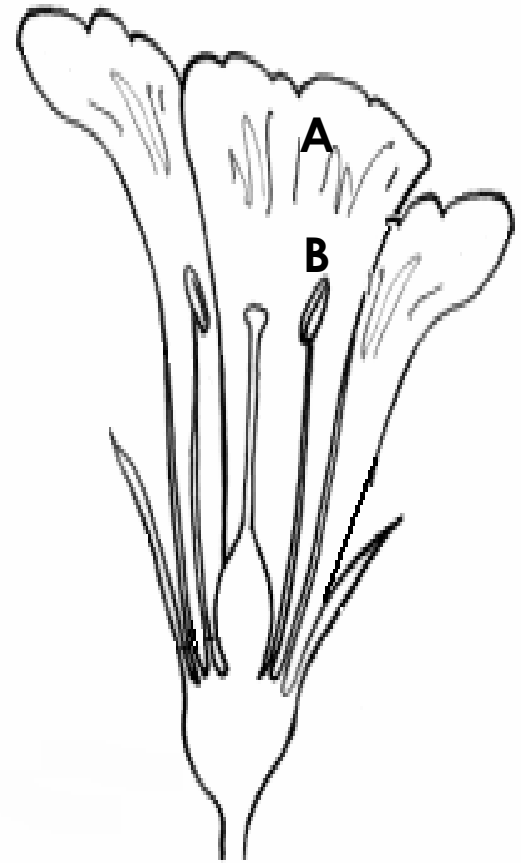
Condition 2 _____

Condition 3 _____

- Describe, using labelled diagrams in the box provided, an investigation to show that any **two** of the **conditions** that you have given are required for seeds to germinate. The investigation must have a ***suitable control***

2007 - Ordinary

- Name the parts labelled **A** and **B** in the diagram of the flower.

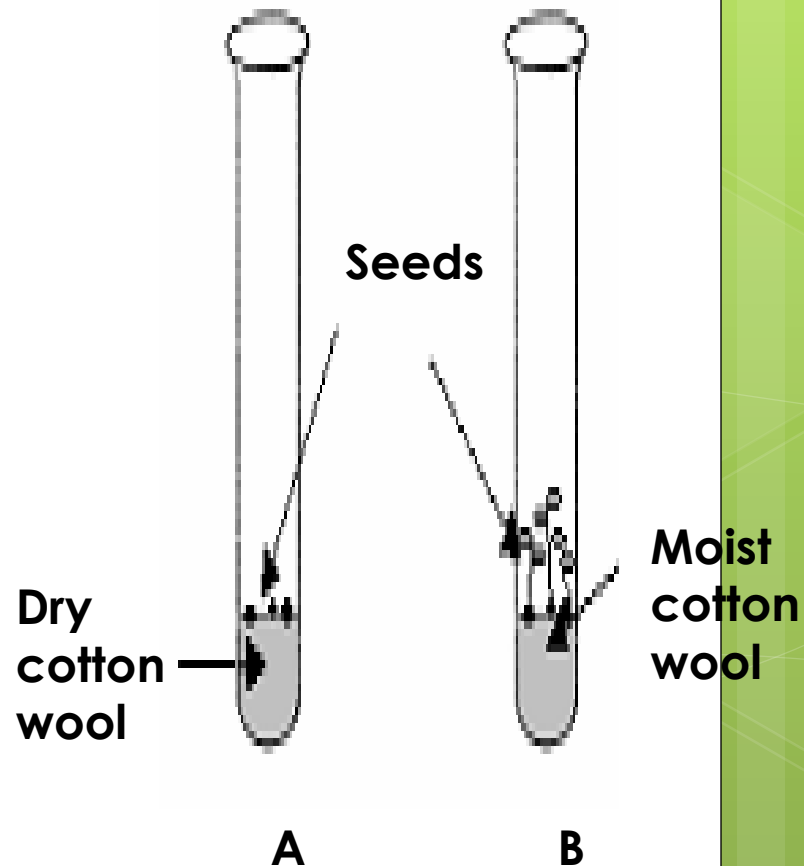


2007 - Ordinary

- A number of cress seeds were set up as shown in the diagram and left for a few days at a suitable temperature to **investigate one of the conditions necessary for germination.**
- **The seeds in test tube B germinated.**
- Study the diagram and answer the questions below using the table.

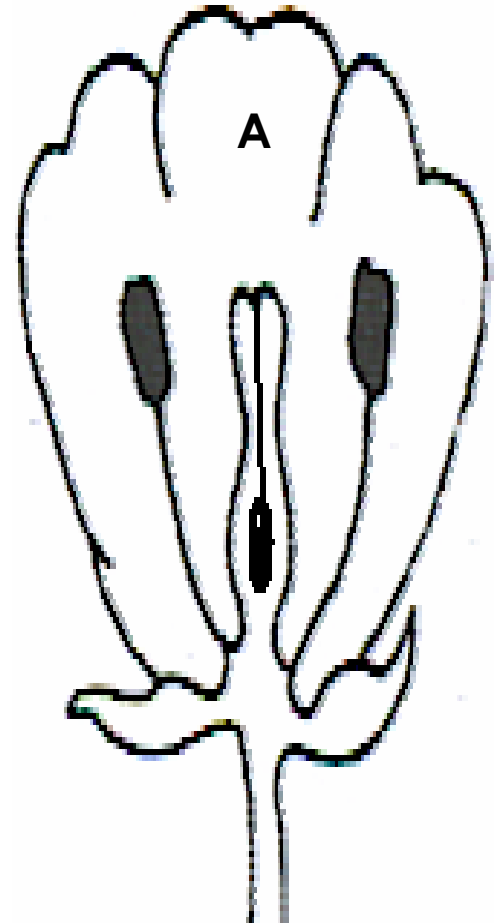
	Air
	Suitable temperature
	Water
	15°C
	1 °C

- Write the letter X in the table beside the condition present in B but not present in A which allowed the seeds in B to germinate.
- At which temperature, 1 °C or 15 °C, would the seeds be most likely to germinate? Write the letter T in the table beside your choice

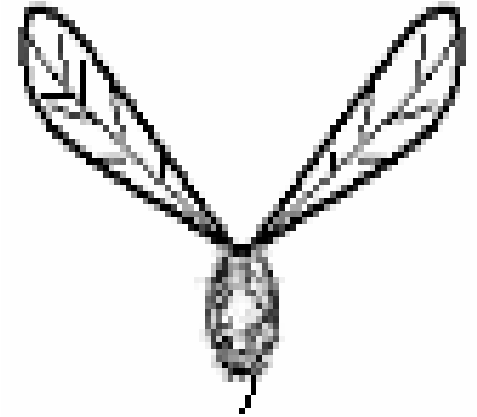


2006 - Ordinary

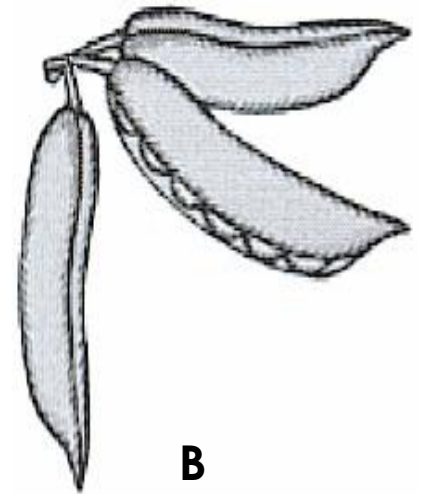
- **Name** the part of the flower labelled **A** in the diagram.
- Give **one reason** why insects are attracted to flowers.



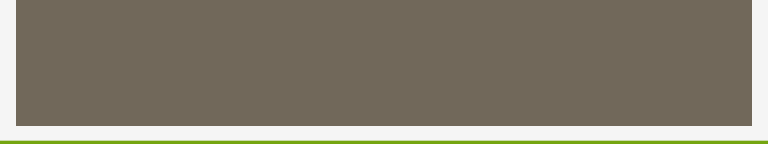
- Identify how the seeds **A** and **B** in the diagram are dispersed.
- **Name** one resource that seeds must compete for with the parent plant

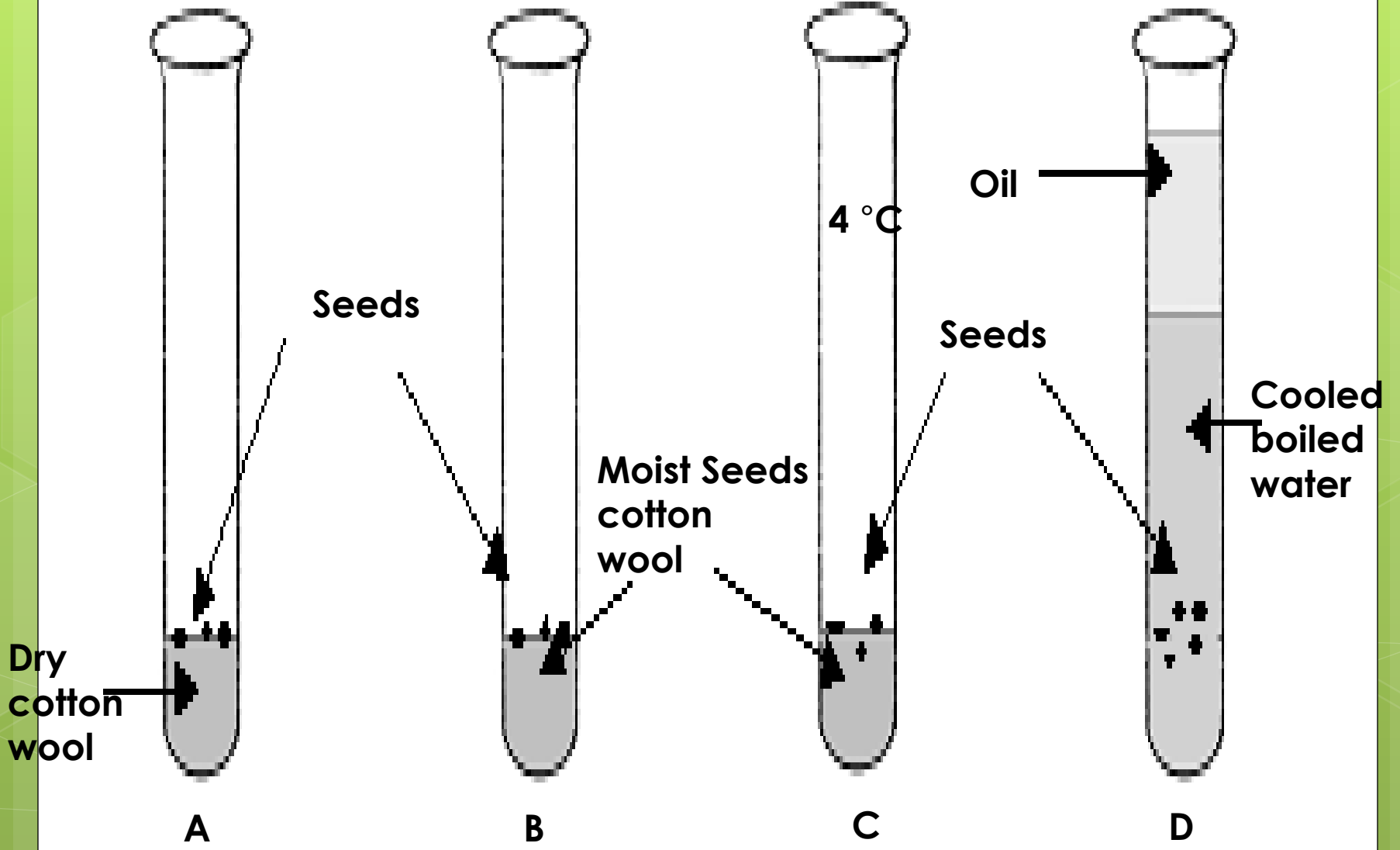


A



B

- 
- A number of cress seeds were set up as shown in the diagram and left for a few days to **investigate the conditions necessary for germination.**
 - Test tubes **A**, **B** and **D** were kept in the laboratory at room temperature.
 - Test tube **C** was placed in the fridge at 4 °C.



- Why do only the seeds in test tubes **B** germinate?
- **Why** is the water in test tube **D** boiled before use?
- **Explain** why the seeds in test tube **C** failed to germinate.
- Why is this investigation considered to be a “**fair test**”?