



• **Multiple choice questions**

1. b) Petals
2. c) Pollens
3. a) Sepals

• **Assertion/Reason**

4. iv) A is incorrect but R is correct.
5. i) Both A and R are correct.

• **Competency based questions.**

6. The agent of pollination here is a butterfly, which means the agent is an insect.

Answer: Insect (Butterfly) helps in pollination.

7. The type of pollination that took place is cross-pollination.

Explanation:

When pollen is transferred from the flower of one plant to the flower of another plant of the same kind, it is called cross-pollination.

Here, the bee carried pollen from one marigold to another marigold — so it's cross-pollination.

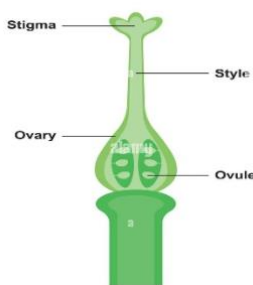
8. The tube-like structure below the stigma is called the style.

It connects the stigma (which receives pollen) to the ovary (which contains ovules).

Female Reproductive Part of a Flower (Carpel/Pistil)

It has three main parts:

1. Stigma – receives pollen.
2. Style – the thin tube that connects stigma to ovary.
3. Ovary – contains ovules, which develop into seeds after fertilization.



9. Flowers can be classified as bisexual or unisexual based on the reproductive parts they have. A bisexual flower contains both the male part (stamen) and the female part (carpel) in the same flower. Such flowers can carry out self-pollination as well as cross-pollination. Examples of bisexual flowers include hibiscus and rose. On the other hand, a unisexual flower has either the male part or the female part, but not both in the same flower. These flowers depend on other agents like wind or insects for cross-pollination. Examples of unisexual flowers are papaya and watermelon.

•**Case Study**

Ans.1 label

Ans.2 The sepals protect a flower when it is in the bud stage.

Explanation:

Sepals are the small, green, leaf-like parts at the base of a flower.

They cover and protect the flower bud before it blooms.

Ans.3 Flowers are important for plants because they help in reproduction. Flowers contain the male and female reproductive parts that take part in pollination and fertilization, leading to the formation of fruits and seeds. These seeds grow into new plants, helping the plant species to continue their life cycle.