



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - ICSE

### THE FLOWER

#### Progress Check

1. Mention if the statement are true (T) or false (F)

Flowers can be complete or incomplete. T/F



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**2. Mention if the statement are true (T) or false (F)**

A flower typically has six floral whorls. T/ F



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**3. Mention if the statement are true (T) or false (F)**

Bracts are usually green, but sometimes large and colourful. T/F



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4. Mention if the statement are true (T) or false (F)

Nasturtium has nectaries.T/F



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5. Mention if the statement are true (T) or false (F)

Stamens and carpels are the male and female parts T/F



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6. Mention if the statement are true (T) or false (F)

The prefix "gamo-" is used whenever any of the floral whorls are fused T/F





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7. Mention if the statement are true (T) or false (F)

Stigma may be simple or divided into two or more lobes. T/F



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8. Mention if the statement are true (T) or false (F)

Papaya is monoecious plant. T/F



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## **Review Questions A Multiple Choice Type**

**1. Bougainvillea flower is an example of**

- A. incomplete flower
- B. having a large nectary
- C. water pollination
- D. large colourful bracts

**Answer:**



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**2. A flower is said to be complete when :**

- A. It has the corolla and calyx
- B. It has the corolla and gynoecium
- C. It has the androecium and gynoecium
- D. It has all the four whorls.

**Answer:**



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3. The part of the flower that gives rise to the fruit is

A. Sepals

B. Petals

C. Ovary

D. Stamens

**Answer:**





4. Which part of a flower gives rise to the seeds?

A. Ovary

B. Placenta

C. Ovule

D. Pollen grain

**Answer:**



5. The essential whorls of a flower are the

- A. Calyx and corolla
- B. Stamen and ovary
- C. Calyx and epicalyx
- D. Androecium and gynoecium

**Answer:**



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## Review Questions B Very Short Answer Type

1. Match the parts in Column A with the flowers or parts of flower in Column B.

### Column A

- (a) Polyadelphous
- (b) Pollen grains
- (c) Free petals
- (d) Non-essential
- (e) Sweet fragrant fluid

### Column B

- (i) Polypetalous
- (ii) Calyx, corolla
- (iii) Nectar
- (iv) Bombax
- (v) Pollen sac



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## Review Questions C Short Answer Type

1. Explain the term :

Incomplete flower



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2. Explain the term :

Staminate flower



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**3. Explain the term :**

Pistillate flower



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**4. Explain the term :**

Bisexual flower



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5. Distinguish between the following:

Flower and inflorescence



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6. Distinguish between the pairs :

Petals and petaloid sepals.



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7. Distinguish between the pairs :

Polyandrous and Polyadelphous androecium



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8. Where are the structure/parts located and what are their functions ?

Placenta



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**9.** Where are the following structures/parts located and what are their functions?

Thalamus



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**10.** Where are the structure/parts located and what are their functions ?

Anther



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**11.** Where are the structure/parts located and what are their functions ?

Stigma



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**12.** Why is the described as stated

The androecium of pea flower is diadelphous



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**13.** Why is the described as stated

Ray florets of sunflower as neuters



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**14.** Why is the described as stated

Salvia sepals as petaloid



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**Review Questions D Long Answer Type**

1. Name the different types of androecium found in flowers



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2. Name the type of androecium found in China rose



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3. Name the type of androecium found in Bombax



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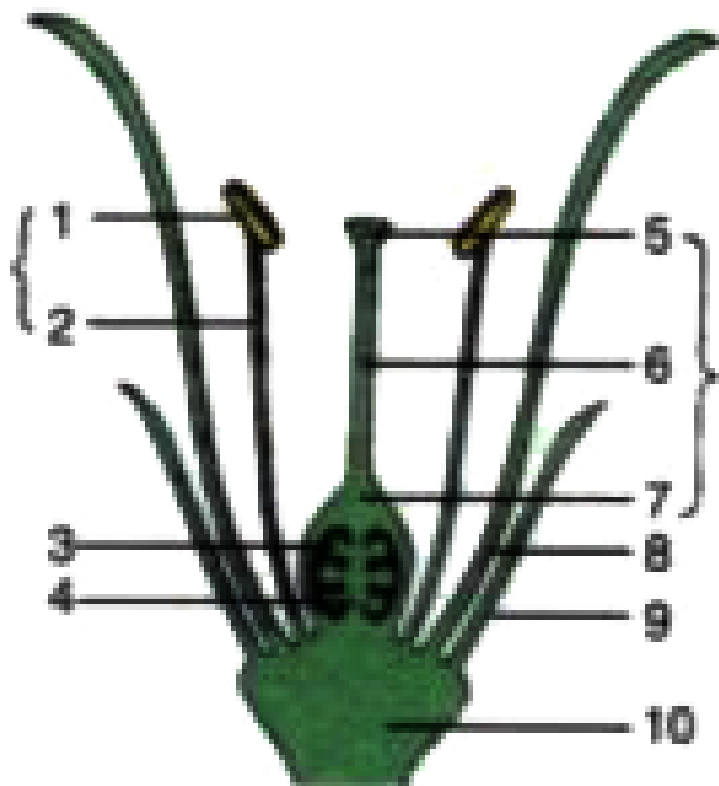
4. Name the type of androecium found in Pea



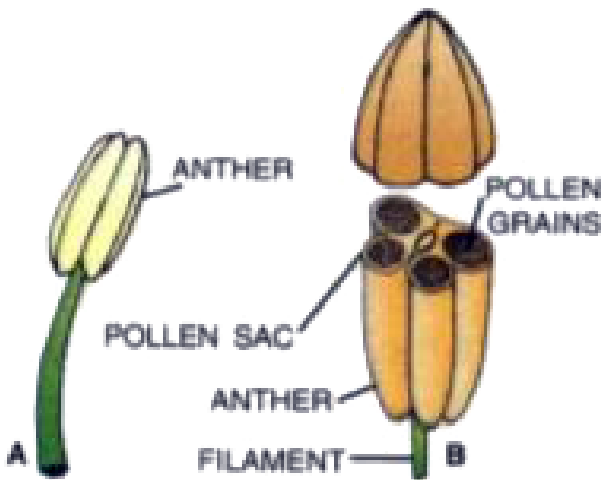
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**Review Questions   E   Structured Application Questions**

1. The figure given alongside represents generalised arrangement of the different parts of a bisexual flower. Name the parts numbered

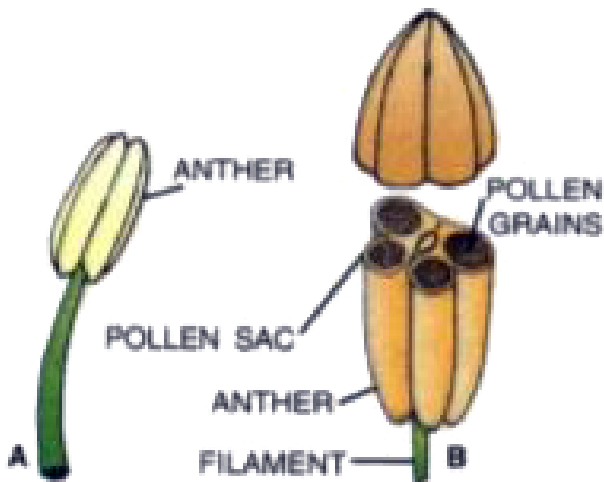


2. Given alongside are two figures (A & B) of a certain part of a flower. Study the figures carefully and answer the question:



Are the contents of the pollen sacs in B male or female ?

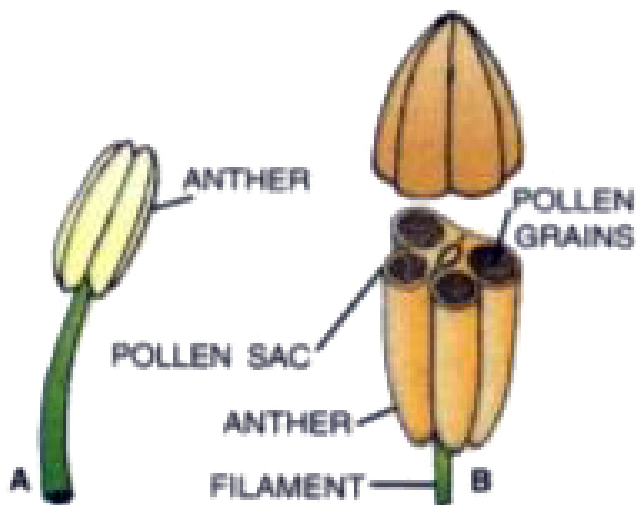
3. Given alongside are two figures (A & B) of a certain part of a flower. Study the figures carefully and answer the question:



Are the contents of the pollen sacs in B male or female ?



4. Given alongside are two figures (A & B) of a certain part of a flower. Study the figures carefully and answer the question:



Can you state how the contents of the pollen sacs would come out ?





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**5. What are bracts ? State their function.**



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**6. Explain the terms Monadelphous, Diadelphous and Polyadelphous. In each case name a flower possessing such an androecium.**



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## Topic 1 1 Mark Questions

1. The term neuter is given to a flower in which both

- A. Calyx and corolla are present
- B. Calyx and corolla are absent
- C. Androecium and gynoecium are present
- D. Androecium and gynoecium are absent

**Answer: D**



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2. Name the essential whorls of a flower.



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3. Name the non-essential parts of a flower.



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4. What are the two parts of stamen?



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5. Which part of a flower is treated as the female reproductive organ of a flower?



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6. Which part of a flower does protect its reproductive organs within a bud?



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7. What is the main functions of the petals?



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## Topic 1 2 Marks Questions

1. Given below are sets of five terms each. Rewrite the terms in correct order in a logical sequence beginning with the term that is no term is underline.

Sepal, Petal, Carpel, Anther, Stalk of flower



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2. Given below are sets of five terms each. Rewrite the terms in correct order in a logical sequence beginning with the term that is no term is underline.

Ovary, Thalamus, Sepal, Petal, Stamen



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3. Mention the exact location of Pollen grains



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4. Mention the exact location of Corolla



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5. Differentiate between the following pairs on the basis of what is given in the brackets.

Calyx and Corolla (Location)



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6. Choose the ODD one out from the following terms given and name the CATEGORY to which the others belong

Pollen grain, Style, Stigma, Ovary, Ovule.



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7. Differentiate between polypetalous and gamopetalous.



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## Topic 1 3 Marks Questions

1. Give appropriate biological / technical terms

: A flower with all four whorls.



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2. Give appropriate biological / technical terms

: Petals are free from one another.



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**3. Give appropriate biological / technical terms**

: A flower with a stalk.



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**4. Where are the structure/parts located and what are their functions ?**

Anther



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5. Where are the following structures/parts located and what are their functions?

Thalamus



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6. Where are the structure/parts located and what are their functions ?

Stigma



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7. Explain the terms Monadelphous, Diadelphous and Polyadelphous. In each case name a flower possessing such an androecium.



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8. Explain the terms Diadelphous with an example of each.



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9. Explain the terms Polyadelphous with an example of each.



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## Topic 1 5 Marks Questions

1. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow :



Identify the above structure and mention its location in a plant.



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2. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow :

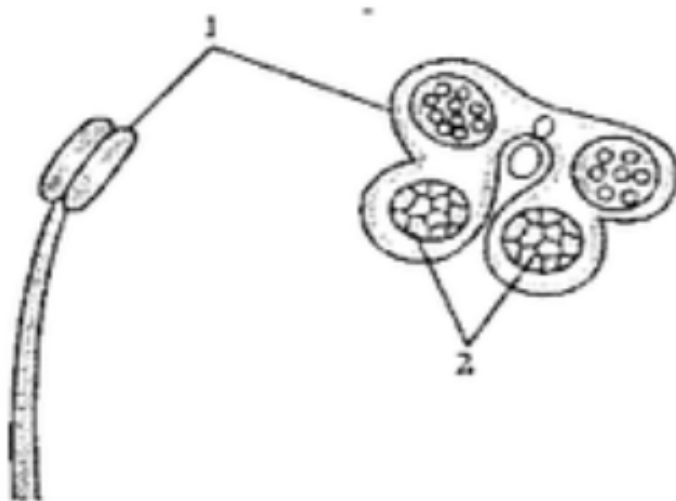


Label the parts numbered .1. and .2..



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3. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow :



Name the long, slender stalk that carries food and water to the anther.



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4. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow :



Define, pollen grain.



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5. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow :



Draw a neat, labelled diagram of a carpel







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6. The figure given alongside represents generalised arrangement of the different parts of a bisexual flower. Name of the parts numbered 1-10 .



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7. Given alongside are (A and B) two figures of a certain part of a flower. Study the figures

carefully and answer the following questions :



Which major organ of a flower does the figure  
A represent?



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**8.** Given alongside are (A and B) two figures of  
a certain part of a flower. Study the figures  
carefully and answer the following questions :



Are the contents of pollen sac in B male or female?



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9. Given alongside are (A and B) two figures of a certain part of a flower. Study the figures carefully and answer the following questions :



Can you state how the content of pollen sacs would come out?



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## Topic 2 1 Mark Questions

1. Give appropriate biological / technical terms for the mode of arrangement of flowers on the axis of the plant



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2. Give an example of a bisexual flower.



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3. Name a unisexual flower, which contains only gynoecium.



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4. Give an example of monoecious plant.



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5. Mention the exact location of the Nectaries





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## Topic 2 2 Marks Questions

1. Differentiate between the following pairs on the basis of what is given in the brackets  
Staminate flower and Pistillate Flower (Flower character).



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2. Give an example of monoecious plant.



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**3. Give an example for Dioecious plant.**



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**4. Why bisexual flowers are called perfect flowers?**



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5. Inflorescence is



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6. Define the placentation



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## **Topic 2 3 Marks Questions**

1. Explain the Unisexual flower





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**2. Explain the term :**

**Staminate flower**



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**3. Differentiate between the following pairs on the basis of what is given in the brackets**  
**Staminate flower and Pistillate Flower (Flower character).**



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**4. Distinguish between the following:**

Flower and inflorescence



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**5. Distinguish between the following:**

Monoecious plant and dioecious plant



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6. Distinguish between the following:

Flower and inflorescence



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