

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Reproduction in Plants

Q1. Explain the difference between self-pollination and cross-pollination.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. How can we grow a new rose plant from the parent plant?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. How fruits and seeds are formed?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. How do algae reproduce?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Reproduction in Plants

Q1. Explain the difference between self-pollination and cross-pollination.

Ans. If the pollen lands on the stigma of the same flower it is called self-pollination. When the pollen of a flower lands on the stigma of another flower of the same plant, or that of a different plant of the same kind, it is called cross-pollination.

Q2. How can we grow a new rose plant from the parent plant?

Ans. A new rose plant can be grown by cutting off a part of the stem of an existing plant, with two or more nodes, and planting it in the ground. A node is a part of the stem from where a leaf grows. This stem grows into a new rose plant.

Q3. How fruits and seeds are formed?

Ans. After fertilisation, the ovary grows into a fruit and other parts of the flower fall off. The fruit is the ripened ovary. The seeds develop from the ovules. The seed contains an embryo enclosed in a protective seed coat. Some fruits are fleshy and juicy such as mango and orange. Some fruits are hard like almonds and walnuts.

Q4. How do algae reproduce?

Ans. Slimy green patches are seen in ponds, or in other stagnant water bodies. These are the algae. When water and nutrients are available algae grow and multiply rapidly by fragmentation. An alga breaks up into two or more fragments. These fragments or pieces grow into new individuals. This process continues and they cover a large area in a short period of time.