

Reproduction in Plants (KS3)

Section A – Recall (1–2 marks each)

Q1 (1 mark)

What is the male part of a flower called?

Q2 (1 mark)

What is the female part of a flower called?

Q3 (1 mark)

What is pollen used for?

Q4 (1 mark)

Name the part of the flower that produces pollen.

Q5 (1 mark)

Where are ovules found?

Q6 (2 marks)

State TWO adaptations of wind-pollinated flowers.

Q7 (2 marks)

State TWO adaptations of insect-pollinated flowers.

Q8 (2 marks)

State TWO methods of seed dispersal.

Section B – Understanding (3 marks each)

Q9 (3 marks)

Explain what pollination is.

Q10 (3 marks)

Explain the difference between wind and insect pollination.

Q11 (3 marks)

Explain how fertilisation occurs in flowering plants.

Q12 (3 marks)

Explain how seeds are formed after fertilisation.

Q13 (3 marks)

Explain why seed dispersal is important.

Section C – Application (4 marks each)

Q14 (4 marks)

Explain how flower structure helps insect pollination.

Q15 (4 marks)

A student at *Learntit* drops different seeds in a wind tunnel to test dispersal. Explain how seed shape affects how far seeds travel.

Q16 (4 marks)

Explain how a lack of insects could affect plant reproduction.

Section D – Extended Response (6 marks each)

Q17 (6 marks)

Explain the structure of a flower and its function in reproduction.
Include: stamen, anther, filament, carpel, stigma, style, ovary, ovule

Q18 (6 marks)

Explain the process of pollination and fertilisation in flowering plants.

Q19 (6 marks)

A student at *Learntit* carries out a quantitative investigation into seed dispersal by comparing how far different seeds travel when dropped from high up in still air. Explain how the student could make the investigation reliable and valid, and explain why different seeds travel different distances.

Total: ____ / 56

Percentage: ____%