

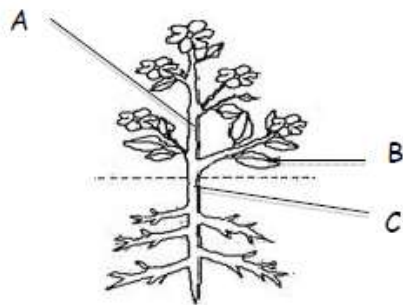


Biology
Leaving Certificate
Ordinary Level

Past Exam Questions on
Plant Reproduction

Q2 Section A 2013

2. The diagram shows the structure of a flowering plant.



- (a) Name the parts labelled A, B, and C.

Part A Part B Part C

- (b) Give **one** main function of each of the parts labelled A, B and C.

Function of part A

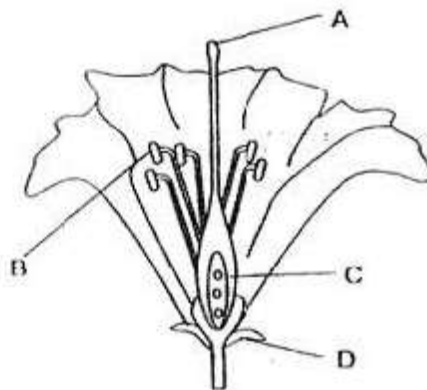
Function of part B

Function of part C

- (c) Flowers are the organs of which type of reproduction in the plant?

Q15 Part (a) Section C 2013

- (a) The diagram shows the structure of a flower.



- (i) Name the parts labelled A, B, C and D.
(ii) What is meant by the term *pollination*?
(iii) Give **two** methods of pollination in plants.
(iv) What is the next step after pollination in the lifecycle of the plant?
(v) Suggest a substance that flowers produce that may cause hay fever in some people.

Q15 Part (a) Section C 2011

- (a) (i) Draw a large labelled diagram to show the internal structure of a flower.
(ii) Give two ways by which pollen is transferred from one flower to another.
(iii) After fertilisation, what part of the flower becomes the fruit?
(iv) Many seedless fruits, e.g. grapes, are available in shops today.
State one way of forming seedless fruits.
(v) Sometimes artificial methods are used to propagate (reproduce) plants.
Name any two methods of artificially propagating plants.

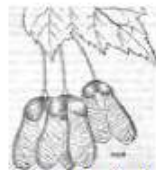
Q14 Part (c) Section C 2010

- (c) (i) What is meant by *fertilisation*?
(ii) Name the part of the flower in each case
1. Where fertilisation occurs
2. That becomes the fruit.
(iii) Each seed is made up of an embryo, a food store and a seed coat (testa). One function of fruit is to aid dispersal.

Explain each of the underlined terms.



Blackberries



Sycamore fruit

- (iv) By which method is each of the fruits shown above dispersed?
(v) What term is given to the growth of an embryo into a plant?
(vi) In order for this growth to be successful, certain environmental conditions must be present. Name any two of these conditions.

Q14 Part (c) Section C 2007

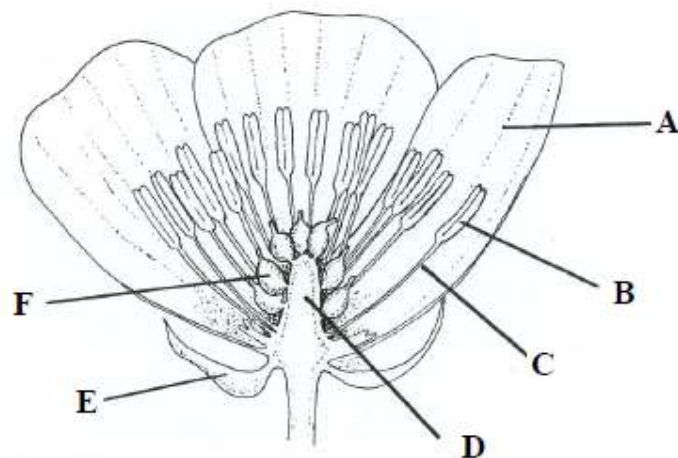
- (c) (i) In the table below, which letter gives the correct order of events in the life cycle of a flowering plant – A, B, C, D or E?

A	germination seed and fruit formation growth pollination fertilisation dispersal
B	germination fertilisation seed and fruit formation growth dispersal pollination
C	germination fertilisation growth seed and fruit formation pollination dispersal
D	germination growth pollination fertilisation seed and fruit formation dispersal
E	germination seed and fruit formation growth fertilisation dispersal pollination

- (ii) Distinguish clearly between pollination and fertilisation.
 (iii) State a location in the seed where food is stored.
 (iv) What is germination?
 (v) State three factors necessary for the germination of a seed.

Q14 Part (c) Section C 2006

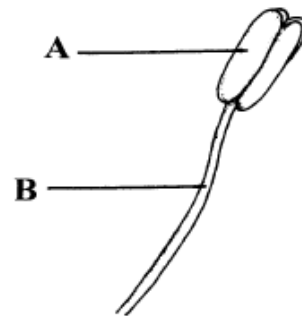
- (c) The diagram shows a vertical section through a flower.



- (i) Identify parts A, B, C, D, E and F.
 (ii) What is the function of A? Give two ways in which it may be adapted for this function.
 (iii) In which part is pollen produced?
 (iv) Give two ways in which pollen may be transported to another flower.
 (v) What forms in F after pollination and fertilization?

Q3 Section A 2005

3. The diagram shows the external structure of a stamen.



- (a) Name A and B
A B
- (b) Where is pollen produced, in A or in B?
- (c) To which part of a flower is pollen carried?
- (d) What is meant by cross-pollination?
- (e) Name two methods of cross-pollination.
1.
2.

Q15 Part (b) Section C 2005

- (b) (i) What is vegetative propagation?
- (ii) Give **one** example of vegetative propagation and state whether it involves a stem, a root, a leaf or a bud.
- (iii) How does vegetative propagation differ from reproduction by seed?
- (iv) Artificial propagation is widely used in horticulture. Give **two** examples of artificial propagation.
- (v) Suggest **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of artificial propagation.