

Q3) Ans A flower is a reproduction part of a plant. It helps in sexual reproduction as it has male part and female parts.

A fully opened flower has the following parts:-

Stalk - A flower is attached to the shoot by means of stalk or pedicel. The top of the stalk is swollen or flattered. This is called torus or thalamus. There are usually four whorls as calyx.

* (Sepals)

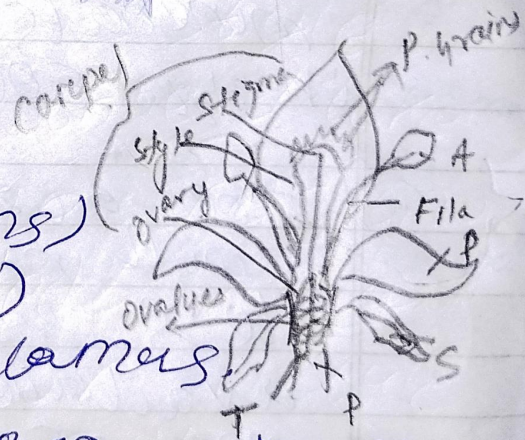
* Corolla (petals)

* Androeium (stamens)

* Gynoecium (carpels)

* present on the thalamus.

1) Sepals (Calyx):- These are the outermost part of the flower. These are leaf like and green.



in colour. This is the outer covering of the flower and form outer whorl in a flower. When it is a bud. It is protective in function.

2) Corolla (petals) :- petals form the second whorl inner to the sepals. These are usually coloured, gaudy, or white in colour and scented and give sweet smell. The value of a flower is due to the attractive colour of the petals. These attract the insects for pollination.

3) Stamens (Androecium) :- The third whorls inner to the petals are stamens. This third whorl is called Androecium. These are the male parts of the flower. Each stamen is formed a long narrow, hair like structure called filament. On its tip it bears a rounded broad sac like structure

called ~~the~~ anther. Each anther has two anther lobe. Each anther lobe has ~~two~~ two pollen sacs which have powdery mass called pollen grains.

④ Carpels (Gynoecium):- Carpels are the inner most or fourth whorl of carpels is called gynoecium. Each carpel or pistil has three parts,

- 1) The lower most, swollen part is ovary. It is attached to the thalamus and forms the female.
- 2) The middle part is style which is narrow, thread like.
- 3) stigma:- The style ends in a knob like, rounded structure which is sticky in nature to receive the pollen grains. The ovary contains ovules which later turn into seeds after ~~fertilization~~ fertilization.

Date _____
Page _____

and the ovary wall forms
the fruit. Sometimes the ~~thalamus~~
thalamus also becomes a part
of the fruits as in apple.

AD

Q8) Ans- 1) Sepals:- These are the outermost part of the flower. These are leaf like and green in colour. This is the outer covering of the flower and form outer whorl in a flower. The calyx (sepals) enclose the inner parts of the flower when it is a bud. It is protective in function.

2) Petals:- Petals forms the ~~the~~ second whorl inner to the

sepals. These are usually coloured, gaudy, or white in colour and scented and give sweet smell. The value of a flower is due to the ~~attract~~ attractive colour of the petals. These ~~attract~~ attract the insect for pollination.

3) Anther: It is present at the end of a stamen. Anther has ~~pollen~~ pollen sacs in which pollen grains are formed. Pollen grains contain the male gametes.

4) Stigma: It is the terminal knob-like part, it may be divided into two or more lobes and assume a feathery appearance. The stigma is covered with hairs or with glandular papillae. It serves as the landing place

grains for pollen during
pollination.

29

9. Given below is the diagram of a typical flower. Label the parts marked by guidelines.

