

# Adaptations of Wind-Pollinated Flowers

Biology · Answer Key · 15 Questions

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**1. What is the primary agent for pollination described in the text?**

- A) Insects
- B) Wind**
- C) Birds
- D) Water

**2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of wind-pollinated flowers?**

- A) Small, not easily noticeable flowers
- B) Bright petals**
- C) Absence of petals and sepals
- D) No nectar production

**3. Why are petals and sepals usually absent in wind-pollinated flowers?**

- A) To attract insects
- B) For better exposure to the wind**
- C) To conserve energy
- D) To store nectar

**4. What is the purpose of long, thin filaments hanging out of wind-pollinated flowers?**

- A) To hold nectar
- B) To attract pollinators
- C) To be easily shaken by the winds**
- D) To protect the pollen

**5. Wind-pollinated flowers typically produce:**

- A) Large quantities of nectar
- B) Brightly colored petals
- C) No nectar**
- D) Fragrant scents

**6. How are the flowers of wind-pollinated plants usually arranged?**

- A) Singly on long stems
- B) Scattered throughout the plant
- C) In groups, close to each other, at the tips of long stems**
- D) Underground

**7. What is characteristic of the anthers in wind-pollinated flowers?**

- A) Small and release little pollen
- B) Large and release large quantities of pollen**
- C) Hidden within the petals
- D) Sticky to attract insects

**8. What are the pollen grains of wind-pollinated flowers like?**

- A) Large and sticky
- B) Small and heavy
- C) Small and light**
- D) Brightly colored

**9. What feature of the stigma helps it trap pollen effectively in wind-pollinated flowers?**

- A) It is small and smooth
- B) It is short and sticky
- C) It is long and feather-like with a large surface area**
- D) It is located inside the flower

**10. Where are the stigmas of wind-pollinated flowers typically found?**

- A) Deep within the flower
- B) Protected by petals
- C) Suspended outside the flower**
- D) Attached to the stem

**11. What is the term for agents that transfer pollen?**

- A) Pollinators**
- B) Fertilizers
- C) Germinators
- D) Herbivores

**12. Besides wind, name one other agent of pollination mentioned.**

- A) Sunlight
- B) Soil
- C) Insects**
- D) Fungi

**13. Small mammals like mice or bats can be pollinators. True or False?**

- A) True**
- B) False

**14. What is the advantage of flowers being carried in groups at the tips of long stems for wind pollination?**

A) To hide from herbivores

**B) To maximize exposure to wind currents**

C) To store water

D) To attract birds

**15. The absence of bright petals in wind-pollinated flowers is related to:**

A) Attracting insects

B) Reducing water loss

**C) Not needing to attract visual pollinators**

D) Producing more nectar