

# Flower Pollination Strategies

Biology · Practice Test · 18 Questions

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**1. What color are insect-pollinated flowers typically described as?**

- A) Blue
- B) Green
- C) Brightly coloured
- D) Purple

**2. What substance do insect-pollinated flowers produce as food for insects?**

- A) Pollen
- B) Sap
- C) Nectar
- D) Dew

**3. Why is pollen sticky in insect-pollinated flowers?**

- A) To protect it from drying out
- B) So it can easily stick to the insect's body
- C) To make it heavier
- D) To deter insects

**4. Where are the stamens and stigma positioned in insect-pollinated flowers?**

- A) Outside the flower
- B) On the petals
- C) Inside the flower
- D) On the stem

**5. What is the purpose of the sticky stigma in insect-pollinated flowers?**

- A) To attract more insects
- B) To store nectar
- C) To receive pollen from the insect
- D) To protect the flower

**6. What colors are bird-pollinated flowers often described as?**

- A) Blue and purple
- B) Red, orange, or yellow
- C) Green and brown
- D) White and pink

**7. Do bird-pollinated flowers typically have a strong smell?**

- A) Yes, a very strong smell
- B) No, little or no smell
- C) Only a faint smell
- D) It varies greatly

**8. Why do bird-pollinated flowers have little or no smell?**

- A) Birds have a weak sense of smell
- B) To save energy
- C) To attract different pollinators
- D) The smell is not important for birds

**9. What shape are bird-pollinated flowers often described as?**

- A) Bell-shaped
- B) Flat and open
- C) Trumpet-shaped
- D) Tube-shaped

**10. Where are the stamens and stigma located in bird-pollinated flowers?**

- A) Deep inside the flower
- B) Protruding from the flower
- C) On the outside of the petals
- D) Attached to the stem

**11. How are bird-pollinated flowers often positioned on the plant?**

- A) Hidden amongst leaves
- B) On the tips of long, solid, leafless stems
- C) Close to the ground
- D) In clusters on branches

**12. What is the primary reason for the positioning of bird-pollinated flowers?**

- A) To make them harder for insects to find
- B) To protect them from wind
- C) To make them accessible to birds in search of nectar
- D) To prevent them from wilting

**13. What attracts birds to flowers?**

- A) Sweet scent
- B) Bright colors and nectar
- C) Sticky pollen
- D) Large quantities of leaves

**14. What is a key difference in scent between insect and bird-pollinated flowers?**

- A) Insect flowers are scentless, bird flowers are fragrant
- B) Insect flowers have a faint scent, bird flowers have a strong scent
- C) Bird flowers have little to no smell, while insect flowers have a sweet scent
- D) Both have strong scents, but different types

**15. What is a key difference in pollen stickiness between insect and bird-pollinated flowers?**

- A) Insect flower pollen is sticky, bird flower pollen is not
- B) Bird flower pollen is sticky, insect flower pollen is not
- C) Both have sticky pollen
- D) Neither has sticky pollen

**16. What is a key difference in nectar production between insect and bird-pollinated flowers?**

- A) Insect flowers produce large quantities, bird flowers produce little
- B) Bird flowers produce large quantities, insect flowers produce less
- C) Both produce similar amounts of nectar
- D) Nectar is not produced by either

**17. What is a key difference in flower shape between insect and bird-pollinated flowers?**

- A) Insect flowers are trumpet-shaped, bird flowers are open
- B) Bird flowers are trumpet-shaped, insect flowers are varied
- C) Both are typically trumpet-shaped
- D) Neither is typically trumpet-shaped

**18. What is a key difference in the positioning of reproductive parts between insect and bird-pollinated flowers?**

- A) Insect flowers have them inside, bird flowers have them protruding
- B) Bird flowers have them inside, insect flowers have them protruding
- C) Both have them inside
- D) Both have them protruding