Name: School:

Class: Date:

Worksheet: Adaptations for Pollinator Attraction and Seed Dispersal

Answer all questions. Use precise biological wording. Give only adaptations that help flowering plants attract pollinators or disperse seeds.

1 A flower has brightly coloured petals and produces nectar. Name two adaptations from the list that help it attract pollinators.

Choose from the list.

nectar hooks bright petals wings dry fruit scent

adaptation 1 .....

adaptation 2 .....

[2]

2 Describe two ways, other than bright colour, by which flowers may be adapted to attract insect pollinators.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

Name: School:

Class: Date:

3 Which statements about adaptations of flowering plants are true and which are false?

Tick (✓) the correct box next to each statement.

statement	true	false
Flowers may produce nectar to attract pollinators.	☐	☐
Scent can help attract insects to a flower.	☐	☐
Seeds with hooks are adapted for wind dispersal.	☐	☐
Fleshy fruits can help seeds be dispersed by animals.	☐	☐

[2]

4 Complete the sentences using words from the list.

waterproof sticky lightweight fleshy explosive nectar

Seeds dispersed by wind are often ..... so they can be carried by moving air.

A fruit that is eaten by animals is often ..... and attractive to the animal.

Some seeds have ..... hooks so they can attach to animal fur.

Seeds dispersed by water may have a ..... covering to help them float.

[4]

Name: School:

Class: Date:

5 Match each adaptation with the correct method of seed dispersal.

Adaptation	Method of seed dispersal
1. Wings or feathery hairs	A. Dispersal by water
2. Hooks that attach to fur	B. Dispersal when animals eat fruit
3. Fleshy, brightly coloured fruit	C. Dispersal by wind
4. Waterproof floating fruit	D. Dispersal by attachment to animals

Answers: 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 .....

[4]

6 Two flowers are described below.

Flower	Features	Likely pollinator attraction
A	Large scented petals, nectar, sticky pollen	.....
B	Small dull petals, no nectar, loose dry pollen	.....

(a) Which flower is better adapted to attract insect pollinators?

.....

(b) Give two reasons for your answer.

1 .....

2 .....

[3]

Name: School:

Class: Date:

7 A seed is very small and has a feathery structure attached to it.

(a) Name the most likely method of dispersal.

Choose from the list.

animal eating wind water explosive action attachment to fur

method .....

(b) Explain how the feathery structure helps dispersal.

.....

[2]

8 Complete the table about adaptations that promote seed dispersal.

Plant feature	How it helps dispersal	Likely dispersal method
Sweet fleshy fruit	Attracts animals to eat the fruit	.....
Hooks on seeds	....	Attachment to animals
Air spaces in fruit	Helps the fruit float	.....
Dry pod that splits suddenly	....	Explosive dispersal

[4]

Name: School:

Class: Date:

9 A plant grows in a habitat with many bees and butterflies.

Describe two flower adaptations that would increase the chance of pollination by these animals. Explain how each adaptation helps.

adaptation 1 .....

how it helps .....

adaptation 2 .....

how it helps .....

[4]

10 A flowering plant produces seeds inside small dry fruits with thin wings. Another flowering plant produces seeds inside soft sweet fruits.

(a) Name the likely dispersal method for the small dry winged fruits.

.....

(b) Name the likely dispersal method for the soft sweet fruits.

.....

(c) Explain why each fruit is adapted to its method of dispersal.

winged fruit .....

sweet fruit .....

[4]