1. Study specimens **R, S, T** and **U** then answer the questions that follow.

   (a)   (i)   Identify specimens **R, S, T** and **U** by their common names.

          (ii)   What part of a plant are specimen **R, S, T** and **U**?

          (iii)   Draw and label a diagram of specimen **R**.

          (iv)   Name the type of reproduction common in specimens **R** and **S**. Give reason to support your answer.

          (v)   Briefly explain three advantages and two disadvantages a farmer get in crop production by using a type of reproduction you named in (a) (iv).

   (b)   Name the type of pollination which is likely to take place in specimen **U**. Give reason to support your answer.

   (c)   Carefully remove all the sepals, petals and the entire stamen tube from specimen **U** then:

          (i)   Give the name of the remaining part of a specimen **U**.

          (ii)   Draw a well labelled diagram to show the structures of the remaining part of a specimen **U**.

2. You have been provided with specimens **W, X** and **Y**.

   (a)   Observe these specimens then:

          (i)   Identify specimens **X** and **Y** by their common names.

          (ii)   Classify specimens **W, X** and **Y** to Phylum/Division level.

   (b)   List three distinctive features used to place each specimen **W, X** and **Y** in their respective Kingdom.

   (c)   State where specimens **X** and **Y** could be found?

   (d)   State two advantages and one disadvantage of each specimen **X** and **Y**.