



Term -1 Class Notes

CLASS:VI

DIVISION: _

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

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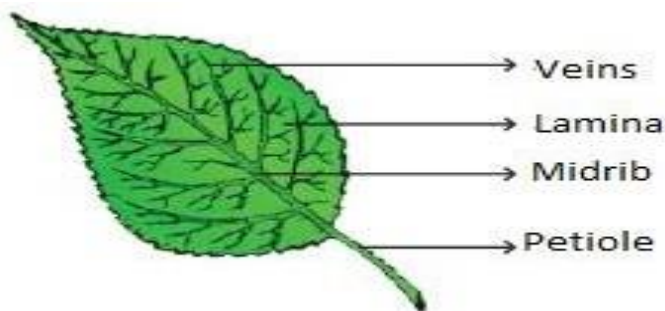
LS: 5. Getting to know plants

KEY WORDS

- 1) Climbers
- 2) Conduct
- 3) Creepers
- 4) Fibrous roots
- 5) Herbs
- 6) Lamina
- 7) Lateral roots
- 8) Parallel venation
- 9) Photosynthesis
- 10) Reticulate venation
- 11) Petal
- 12) Petiole
- 13) Pistil
- 14) Reticulate venation
- 15) Tap root
- 16) Transpiration
- 17) Stamen

Pre activity:

Draw the structure of leaf and label the parts



I. Answer the following:

Q1. Correct the following statements and rewrite them.

- (a) Stem absorbs water and minerals from the soil.

Ans: (a) Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.

(b) Leaves hold the plant upright.

Ans (b) Stem hold the plant upright.

(c) Roots conduct water to the leaves.

Ans : (c) Stem conduct water to the leaves.

(d) The number of petals and sepals in a flower is always equal.

Ans: (d) The number of petals and sepals in a flower is not always equal.

(e) If the sepals of a flower are joined together, its petals are also joined together.

Ans : (e) If the sepals of a flower are joined together, its petals are not necessarily joined together.

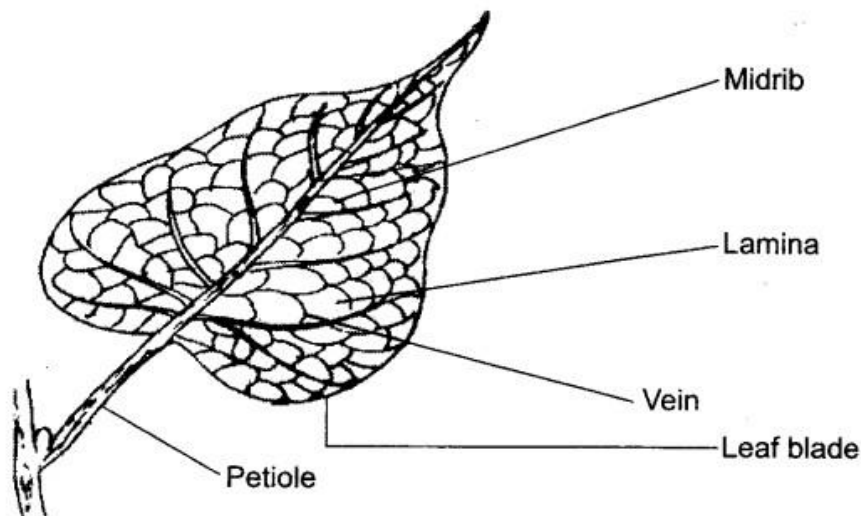
(f) If the petals of a flower are joined together, then the pistil is joined to the petal

Ans: (f) If the petals of a flower are joined together, then the pistil is not necessarily joined to the petal.

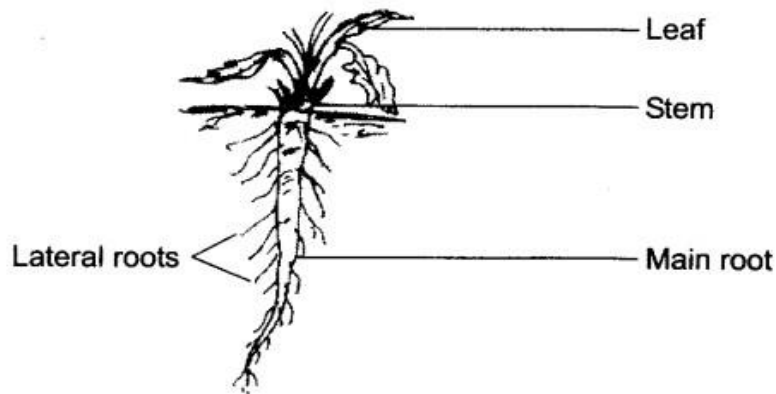
Q2. Draw

(a) a leaf (b) a tap root (c) a flower, you have studied for Table 7.3

(a) **Leaf:**



(b) **Tap root:**



(c) **Flower:**

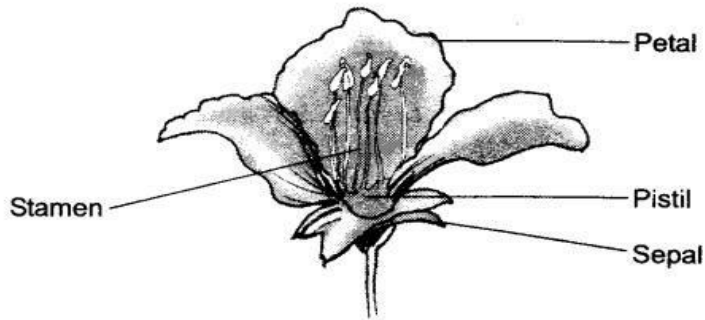


Fig. 7.5

s will it have?

Ans: Taproot.

Q4. Is it possible for you to recognize the leaves without seeing them? How?

Ans: Yes. We can identify the type of leaves by looking at its roots. Plants having leaves with reticulate venation will have tap roots while plants having leaves with parallel venation will have fibrous roots.

Q5. Write the names of the parts of a flower.

Ans: The parts of a flower are sepals, petals, stamens and pistil.

Q6. In which part of a flower, you are likely to find the ovary?

Ans: Ovary is located in the lowermost and swollen part of the pistil of flower.

Q7. Name two flowers, each with joined and separated sepals.

Ans: Plants with joined sepals: Datura and Tomato flower.

Plants with separated sepals: Lotus and Rose.

Q8. What is leaf venation?

Ans: The design or patterns made by veins in a leaf is called leaf venation.

Q9. What is transpiration?

Ans: The process by which water comes out from the leaves in the form of vapour is called transpiration.

Q10. What is the function of a stem in a plant?

Ans: Functions of stem in a plant are,

- 1) It holds the branches, leaves, flowers and fruits.
- 2) The stem transports water and minerals from roots to the upper parts of the plant.
- 3) It also transports the prepared food from leaves to other parts.

Q11. Explain the important functions of root.

Ans: The following are the functions of root:

- (i) They help to absorb water from the soil.
- (ii) The roots help in holding the plants firmly in the soil.
- (iii) They are said to anchor the plant to the soil.

Q12. Differentiate between tap root and fibrous root.

Ans:

<i>Tap root</i>	<i>Fibrous root</i>
1. Tap root has only one main and long root. The smaller roots that grow from the main root are called <i>lateral roots</i> .	Fibrous roots do not have a main root. All roots seem similar.
2. Tap root goes deep into the soil.	They do not go deep into the soil.
3. Tap roots are found in plants which have <i>reticulate venation</i> in their leaves.	These are found in plants which have <i>parallel venation</i> in their leaves.

II. LONG ANSWER QUESTION:

Q1. Explain the main functions of leaf.

Ans: There are following three main functions of leaf:

- (i) Transpiration: The extra water comes out of the leaves in the form of vapour. This process is called transpiration.
- (ii) Photosynthesis: The process by which leaves prepare their food from water and carbon dioxide, in the presence of sunlight and a green-coloured substance, is called photosynthesis.
- (iii) Respiration: Exchange of gases (carbon dioxide and oxygen) during photosynthesis and respiration through stomata.

3. Describe the structure of flower with the help of a well labelled diagram.

Ans: Different plants have different types of flowers. The flower is attached to the stem by a stalk called pedicel. The uppermost part of the stalk is swollen. This swollen part of the pedicel is known as thalamus.

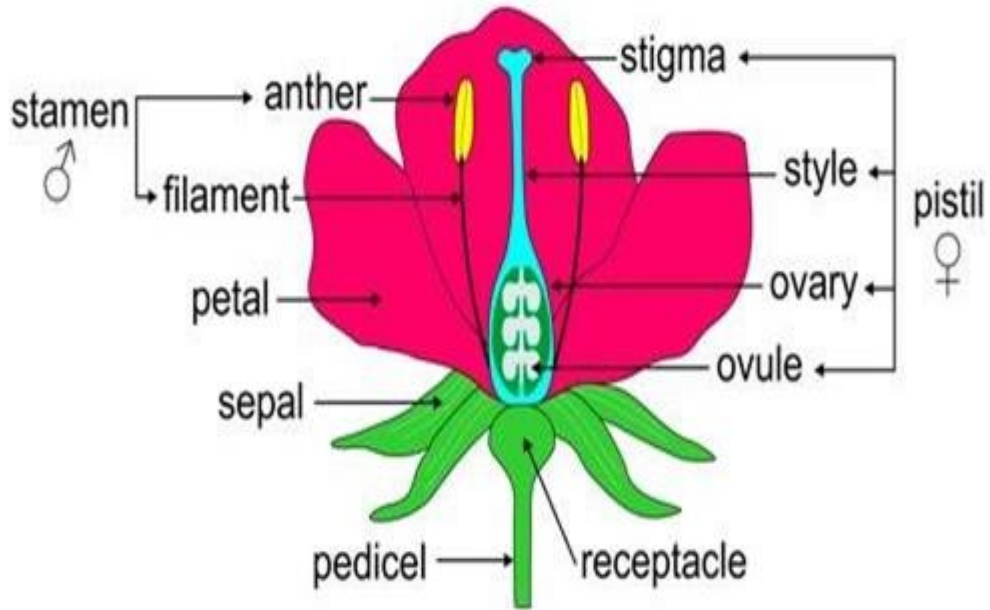
The main parts of a flower are: Sepals, petals, stamens and pistil.

Sepals: The green, leaf like parts in the outermost circle protect the flower during its bud stage.

Petals: These are usually bright coloured, due to the presence of bright colour petals serve to attract insects which help in pollination.

Stamens: They are found just inside the petals of the flower. Each stamen consists of a thin stalk called anther. Each anther lobe has two pollen sacs that are filled with pollen grains. Pollen grains are yellow, fine dust sex cells of a flowering plant.

Pistil: At the centre of the flower, there is a flask shaped organ called pistil. The pistil is the female reproductive part of a flower. Each pistil consists of stigma, style and ovary.



POSTACTIVITY:

Draw and label the structure of stamen and pistil

