DAY WISE PLAN

Session 2020-21
CLASS: V

SUBJECT: EVS **CHAPTER 5 Seeds and Seeds**

DAY 4

Dear Students I hope you all have done the questions given as homework yesterday.

Before we move ahead Let's check your understanding.

Answer Key

Expected answers of these questions are as follows-

1. **What are the things soaked before cooking in your house? Why?**

Ans Things that are soaked before cooking:

(i) Chana, moong etc.
(ii) Dry pea, rajma etc.
(iii) Soya bean
(iv) Pulses before cooking
(v) Rice, pulses etc. before grinding
After soaking, these things swell up and become soft. Only then they become edible. If rice, pulses etc. are soaked before cooking, they take less time in cooking and thus fuel can be saved.

2. What things do you eat after sprouting? How are they sprouted?

Ans. We eat Chana, moong etc. after sprouting them. To sprout them, first these are soaked in water and then wrapped in a wet cloth and hung up so that they get proper water, air and warmth. Leave it like that for 1-2 days and the sprouts are ready.

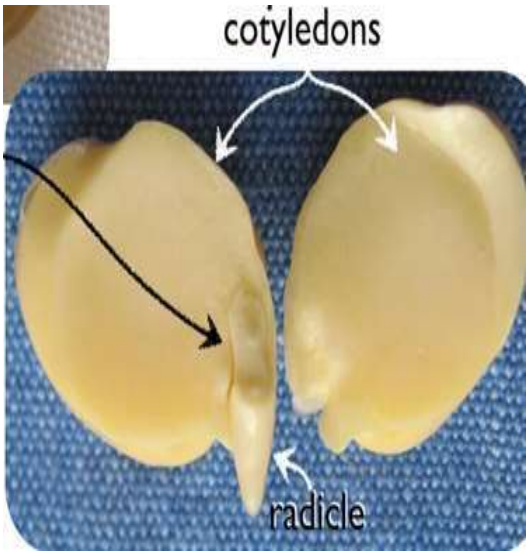
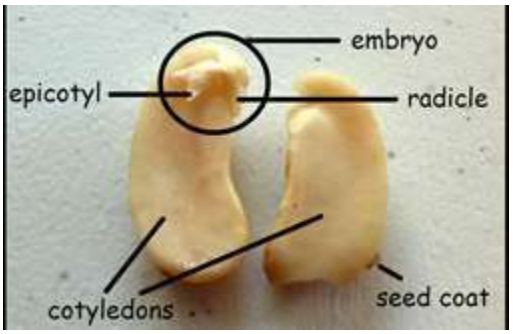
3. Has the doctor or someone you know ever told you to eat the sprouts? Why?

Ans. Yes, the doctor has advised me to eat sprouts because they are very nutritious.

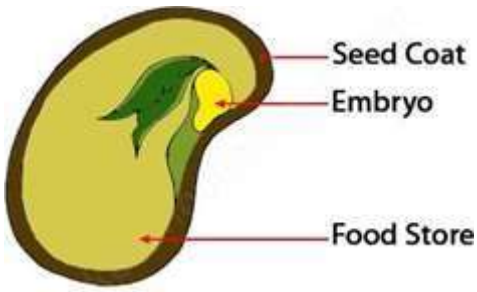
Now let's move to next topic. You all have learnt about the sprouting of seeds So, now we will learn about - the Structure of a seed

Seeds are the beginning of a new plant, with the sole purpose of reproducing. They lie dormant (do not sprout) until they receive the things they need to grow, such as adequate air, water and warmth. This process is called germination. All seeds are different and require different conditions to germinate and grow properly. Despite being different, most seeds have three main parts in common- the seed coat, cotyledons and embryo. A seed has the following parts:

1. **Seed coat:** It is the outer covering of the seed. It protects the internal parts.	

2. **Cotyledons:** Cotyledons are present inside the seed. Cotyledons absorb the food from the parent plant and store it for the embryo. They also protect the embryo. Some seeds have two seed leaves like gram, pea, bean, etc. Such seeds are called *dicot or dicotyledonous*. Some seeds have only one seed leaf. They are called *monocot or monocotyledonous.*	
3. **Embryo or baby plant:** It is present inside the seeds which develop into a new plant. The embryo gives rise to a baby shoot (plumule) and root (radical).	

Dear students let's try to draw the diagram of the structure of a seed, you can refer to the diagram given below.



Structure of a seed

Dear students now watch these videos on Structure of Seed. The links for the videos are shared below.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qZ49t8S2dWo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7sJiCfXIab0

TASK1- After watching these videos, do the following questions in your notebook neatly.

1. What all parts of seeds did you observe?

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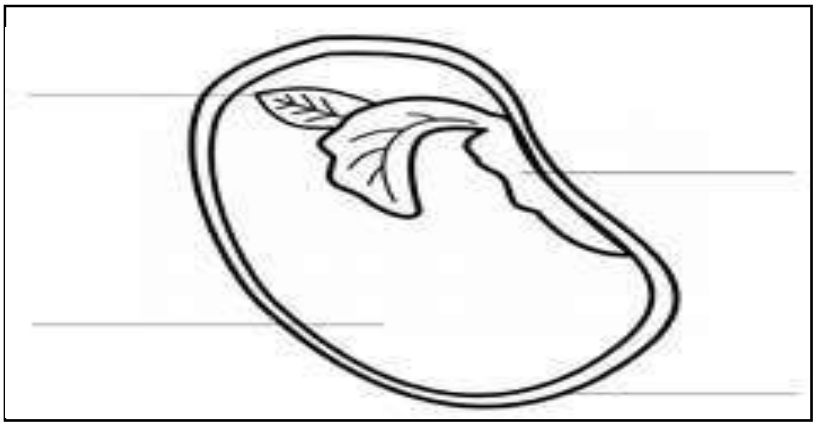
2. Draw and label the parts of seed in the diagram given below.



3. What are the functions of each part of a seed?

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Note- Answer key of these questions will be shared with you in the next class.

TASK 2- Read pg 44-45 thoroughly.

Project Work : Plant Your Seeds

Read the project given on page 44 of your textbook. Note down all the observations in the book on pg 44 (Green Box). Also try to answer the questions given on page no.45 under heading *'Find Out'* and *'Discuss'*. Parents are requested to help their ward to answer these questions and can assist them in doing this project.

- This project work requires around 8-15 days.

Planting a tree together and watching it grow in front of your eyes is a wonderful experience in itself.

NOTE- If students were not able to do the project during this lockdown period then they can watch the video and answer the questions given on pg. 44 and 45. The link for the videos is provided below-

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5AmA5TochKU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22wXipcR9PM