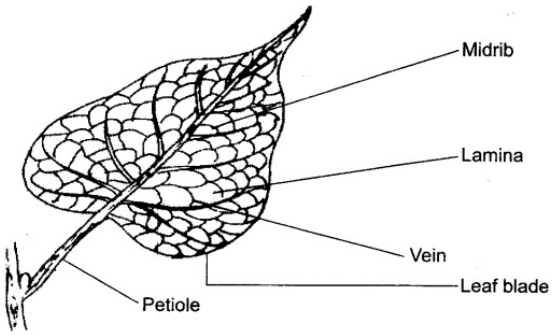
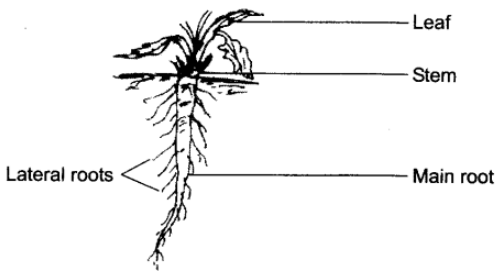
QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK

1. Correct the following statements and rewrite them in your notebook.
(a) Stem absorbs water and minerals from the soil.
(b) Leaves hold the plant upright.
(c) Roots conduct water to the leaves.
(d) The number of sepals and petals in a flower is always equal.
(e) If the sepals of a flower are joined together, its petals are also joined together.
(f) If the petals of a flower are joined together, then the pistil is joined to the petal.
Ans: (a) Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.
(b) Roots hold the plant upright.
(c) Stem conducts water to the leaves.
(d) The number of petals and sepals in a flower is usually equal.
(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 not necessarily joined to the petal.

2. Draw (a) a leaf, (b) a tap root and (c) a flower, you have studied for Table 7.3 of the textbook.
Ans:
(*a*) **Leaf:**



(*b*) **Tap root:**



(*c*) **Flower:**

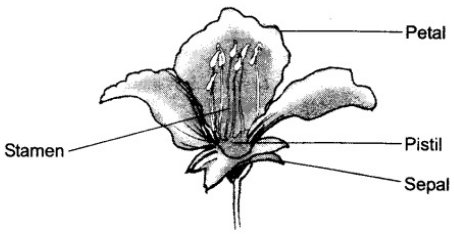


Fig. 7.5

3. Can you find a plant in your house or in your neighbourhood which has a long but a weak stem? Write its name. In which category would you classify it?
Ans: Yes, we find a money plant in our house. It is a climber.

4. What is the function of a stem in a plant?
Ans: A stem performs following functions:
(i) The stem and its branches hold leaves to get maximum sunlight.
(ii) It transports water from roots to different parts of the plant.
(iii) It transports food from leaves to different parts of the plant.
(iv) It bears leaves, flowers and fruits.

5. Which of the following leaves have reticulate venation?
Wheat, tulsi, maize, grass, coriander (dhania), china rose.
Ans: Tulsi, china rose.

6. If a plant has fibrous root, what type of venation are its leaves likely to have?
Ans: Parallel venation.

7. If a plant has leaves with reticulate venation, what kind of roots will it have?
Ans: Tap root.

8. Is it possible for you to recognise the leaves without seeing them? How?
Ans: We cannot exactly recognise the leaves without seeing them. We may be able to have some idea by touching and smelling them.

9. Write the names of the parts of a flower in sequence, from outside to inside.
Ans: The names of various parts of a flower from outside to inside are:
(i) Sepals
(ii) Petals
(iii) Stamens
(iv) Pistil

10. Which of the following plants have you seen? Of those that you have seen, which one have flowers?
Grass, maize, wheat, chilli, tomato, tulsi, pipal, shisham, banyan, mango, jamun, guava, pomegranate, papaya, banana, lemon, sugarcane, potato, groundnut.
Ans:

S. No.	*Name of the plant*	*Whether seen*	*Whether have flowers*
1.	Grass	Yes	Yes
2.	Maize	Yes	Yes
3.	Wheat	Yes	Yes
4.	Chilli	Yes	Yes
5.	Tomato	Yes	Yes
6.	Tulsi	Yes	Yes
7.	Pipal	Yes	Yes
8.	Shisham	Yes	Yes
9.	Banyan	Yes	Yes
10.	Mango	Yes	Yes
11.	Jamun	Yes	Yes
12.	Guava	Yes	Yes
13.	Pomegrenate	Yes	Yes
14.	Papaya	Yes	Yes
15.	Banana	Yes	Yes
16.	Lemon	Yes	Yes
17.	Sugarcane	Yes	Yes
18.	Potato	Yes	Yes
19.	Groundnut	Yes	Yes

11. Name the part of the plant which produces its food. Name this

process.
Ans: Leaves produce food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis.

12. In which part of a flower you are likely to find the ovary?
Ans: We find ovary in pistil. It is the lowermost part of the pistil.

13. Name two flowers, each with joined and separates sepals.
Ans: Flowers with joined sepals:
(i) Datura (ii) Loki
Flowers with separate sepals:
(i) Gurhal (ii) Mustard

EXTRA QUESTIONS
I. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
1. List few plants found around your house.
Ans: Mango, neem, grass, chilli, palak and banyan tree.

2. Are all the plants same in size?
Ans: No, all plants are of different sizes.

3. What are the major parts of plants?
Ans: Stem, root, leaves and flowers.

4. How many kinds of plants are there?
Ans: There are three kinds of plants:
(i) Herbs (ii) Shrubs (iii) Trees

5. Name two plants that belong to herbs.
Ans: (i) Tomato (ii) Potato

6. Give two examples of shrubs.
Ans: (i) Lemon (ii) Orange

7. Give two examples of trees.
Ans: (i) Mango (ii) Neem

8. Define petiole.
Ans: The part (stalk) of a leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called petiole.

9. What is lamina?
Ans: The broad green flat part of leaf is called lamina.

10. What are veins?
Ans: The lines on the leaf are called veins.

11. What is midrib?
Ans: A thick vein in the middle of the leaf is called midrib.

12. What is leaf venation?
Ans: The design made by veins in a leaf is called leaf venation.

13. How many types of leaf venation are there?

S. No.	Name of the plant	Whether seen	Whether have flowers
1.	Grass	Yes	Yes
2.	Maize	Yes	Yes
3.	Wheat	Yes	Yes
4.	Chilli	Yes	Yes
5.	Tomato	Yes	Yes
6.	Tulsi	Yes	Yes
7.	Pipal	Yes	Yes
8.	Shisham	Yes	Yes
9.	Banyan	Yes	Yes
10.	Mango	Yes	Yes
11.	Jamun	Yes	Yes
12.	Guava	Yes	Yes
13.	Pomegrenate	Yes	Yes
14.	Papaya	Yes	Yes
15.	Banana	Yes	Yes
16.	Lemon	Yes	Yes
17.	Sugarcane	Yes	Yes
18.	Potato	Yes	Yes
19.	Groundnut	Yes	Yes

Ans: There are two types of leaf venation:
(i) Reticulate venation (ii) Parallel venation

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

15. Name the process by which leaves can prepare their food.
Ans: This process is called photosynthesis.

16. What are the raw materials for photosynthesis?
Ans:
(i) Sunlight
(ii) Water
(iii) Carbon dioxide
(iv) Chlorophyll

17. Where does the photosynthesis take place in plants?
Ans: It takes place in the leaves.

18. Name the part of plant which helps in holding the plant in the soil.
Ans: Roots.

19. Name the types of roots shown in the Fig. 7.7.

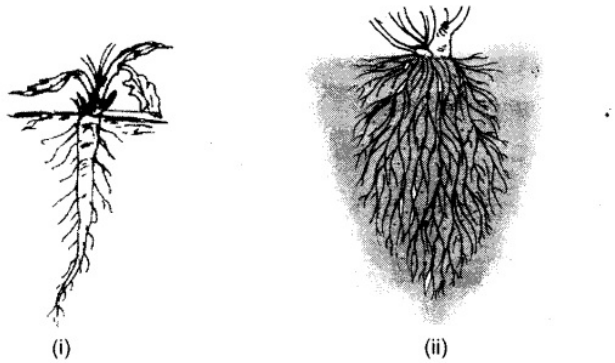


Fig. 7.7

Ans: (i) Tap roots (ii) Fibrous roots

20. What are tap roots?
Ans: The roots in which one root is main root and other lateral roots grow on it are called tap roots.

21. Give names of two plants which have tap root.

Ans: Gram and mustard.

Q. 22. Name two plants which have fibrous root.
Ans: (i) Wheat plant (ii) Maize plant

23. What are lateral roots?
Ans: The smaller roots that grow on the main tap root are called lateral roots.

24. What are fibrous roots?
Ans: The roots which do not have any main root but all the roots are similar are called fibrous root.

25. Does the stem prepare food for any plant?
Ans: Yes, there are some plants whose stem prepares food, e.g. cactus.

26. Name the prominent parts of a flower.
Ans: The prominent parts of a flower are petals, sepals, stamens and pistil.

27. What are sepals? What are their functions?
Ans: The small green coloured leaf-life structures are called sepals. It protects flower when it is in stage of bud.

28. What are petals? Why are they generally coloured?
Ans: The coloured big leaf-life structures present in flower are called petals. Petals are coloured so as to attract insects for pollination.

29. What are stamens?
Ans:When we remove sepals and petals from the flower then we see some filaments in the flower which are called stamens. These, are the male part of the flower.

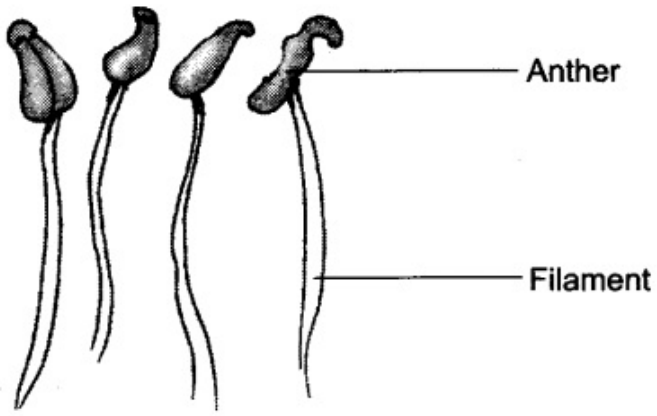


Fig. 7.8 Stamens

30. Name various parts of stamen.
Ans: There are two parts of a stamen:
(i) Anther (ii) Filament.
These are the male part of the flowers.

31. What is pistil?
Ans: The innermost part of a flower is called pistil. These are the female part of the flowers.

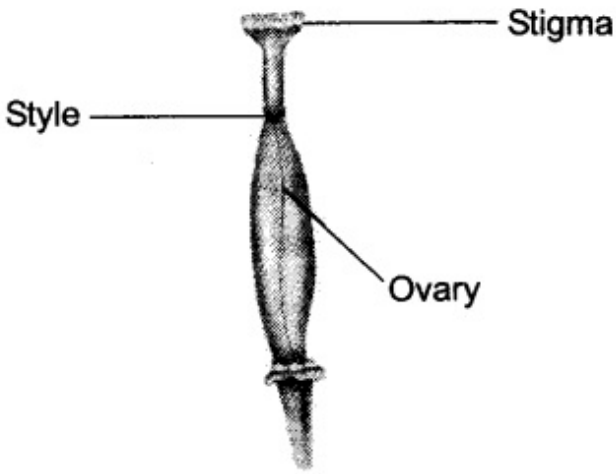


Fig. 7.9 Pistil

32. Name the various parts of pistil.
Ans: There are three parts of pistil:
(i) Stigma (ii) Style (iii) Ovary

33. What are ovules?
Ans: These are small bead-like structures inside the ovaiy.

********** END **********