Plant Life

1. **What is called Reproduction?**
   Ans. The process by which a living organism produces more of its own kind is called Reproduction.

2. **Where the Seeds are found?**
   Ans. Seeds are found inside the fruits.

3. **What are the main parts of seeds?**
   Ans. The main parts of seeds are :
   a. Seed Coat
   b. Seed Leaves, or Cotyledons

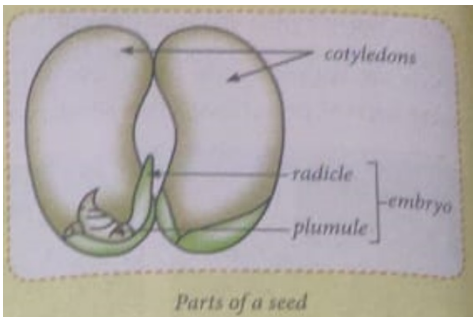
4. What is Seed Coat?
   Ans. Each seed is covered with a coat protects the inner part of the seed is called Seed Coat.

5. **What are Seed Leaves?**
   Ans. Seeds have one or two leaves are called Seed Leaves or Cotyledon.

6. **Which seeds are called Monocotyledons?**
   Ans. The seed which have only one Cotyledon are called Monocotyledons.
   Ex: Rice Wheat etc.

7. **Which seeds are called Dicotyledons?**
   Ans. The seed s which have two Cotyledon are called Dicotyledons.
   Ex: Bean

8. **What are Embryo, Radicle and Plumule?**
   Ans. The seed contains the baby plant which grows into plants are called **Embryo**.
   The Embryo consists of a baby root called **Radicle** and the baby shoot is called **Plumule**.



9. **What is called Dispersal of Seed?**
   Ans. Most plants produce a very large number of seeds.
   If all of them were to fail under the platform plant, they would grow in very crowded conditions. They would have to complete with each other for space, water nutrients and light. As a result, only some seeds would live and they others would die.
   That is why most plants have developed ways to scatter their seeds far and wide. This process of scattering or spreading of seeds to different plants is called Dispersal of Seeds.

10. **What are the agents for Dispersal of seeds and fruits?**
    Ans. Plants take the help of external agents such as wind, water, and animals for dispersing seeds.

11. How seeds can dispose through wind?
    Ans. Seeds disposed by wind have wings or tufts of hair on them which help seeds to disperse by wind. Example: Cotton, Indian elm etc.

12. **How seeds can dispose through Explosion?**
    Ans. Some plants like Pea plants, Balsam, Lady's Figure etc. throw away seeds. The walls of the fruits curl and burst upon upon drying and throw out the seeds. There is a greater force with which the pods open up scattering the seeds several feet away from the parent plants.

13. **How can Animals help to disperse seeds and fruits?**
    Ans. Animal help to disperse seeds and fruits in the flowing ways.
    - Some plant produces fruits and seeds which have hooks, spines, thorns or stiff hair on them. These stick to the fur of the passing animal, feathers of birds, and even to our clothing. Later, the fruits or the seeds may drop off at different places.
    - Some plants such as mangoes, oranges, and grapes produce juicy and fleshy fruits which are good to taste. Animals eat the fruits and throw away the seeds.
    - Sometimes, along with the fruit, the seeds are also swallowed by human beings and animals. These seeds come out unharmed along with the undigested food. When the droppings of animals Fall on the soil, the seeds germinate.

14. **How seeds can dispose through Water?**
    Ans. The seeds and fruits of plants which grow in and near waterbodies are carried away by the flowing water. These fruits have certain structures such as spongey or fibrous outer coats which help them to float.
    Example: Coconut.

15. **How Coconut seeds can dispose from one place to another?**
    Ans. The Coconut flows on water and it carried away to far-off places. When it land on the shores, the outer coat decays and the seed get exposed. Coconuts thus able to grow far away from the parent plant.

16. **How Lotus seeds can flow from one place to another?**
    Ans. The lotus seeds are enclosed in a cup-shaped and porous part called the Torus. When the seeds repine, they become loose and the torus tip down releasing the seeds in water.

17. **Apart from seeds which parts of the plant help for reproduction?**
    Ans. Apart from seeds, plants also reproduce with the help of spores, roots, stems and leaves etc.

18. **What is Spores?**
    Ans. Some plants such as Ferns produce tiny structures on the undersurface of their leaves. There are called Spores.

19. **How Spores help for reproduction?**
    Ans. Spores are the reproductive structures of the plant. They germinate under favorable conditions to give rise to new plants.

20. **What is Vegetative Propagation?**
    Ans. Reproduction of plants from their body parts other than seeds is called Vegetative Propagation.

21. **How many types of Vegetative Propagation?**
    Ans. Vegetative Propagation are three types:
    a. From Roots
    b. From Stem
    c. From leaves

22. **Give example of plants which can reproduce through roots.**
    Ans. Radish, Turnips, Sweet Potatoes, Carrots etc.

23. **Which plants can reproduce through Stems and how?**
    Ans. Potatoes and Gingers can reproduce through Stems.
    Potatoes and Gingers have tiny buds or eyes on them from which new plants arise.

24. **Which plants can produce new plants from Stem cutting?**
    Ans. Money plants, Rose, Sugar cane etc.

25. **How Bryophyllum or Begonia can reproduce new plants?**
    Ans. Some plants such as Bryophyllum and Begonia reproduce through their leaves. Tiny plantlets grow along the leaf margin. When the plantlets drop or come in contact with moist soil, they grow into adult plants.

26. **What are Crops?**
    Ans. Plants of the same kind that are grown in a particular area during a particular period of time are called Crops.

27. **What are Kharif Crops or Summer Crops?**
    Ans. The plants which are grown in summer and harvested at the end of monsoon is called Kharif Crop pr Summer Crop.
    Example: Rice, Jawar, Maize, Cotton.

28. **Give example of Summer vegitables.**
    Ans. Brinjals. Pumpkins, Okras etc.

29. **Give example of Summer Fruits.**
    Ans. Mangoes, Watermelons etc.

30. **What are Rabi Crops or Winter Crops?**
    Ans. The crops which are grown in winter and harvested in summer are called Rabi Crops or Winter Crops.
    Example: Wheat, Mustered, Pulses etc.

31. **Give example of Winter Vegitables.**
    Ans. Cabbage, Radish, Turnips, Peas etc.

32. **Give example of Winter fruits.**
    Ans. Appels, Oranges etc.

33. What are the difference between Kharif Crops and Rabi Crops

Ans.

Kharif Crop	Rabi Crop
This plants which are grown in Summer	This plants which are grown in Winter.
These plants are harvested at the end of monsoon.	These plants are harvested in Summer.
Rice, Jawar, Maize, Cotton are the example of Kharif Crop	Wheat, Mustered, Pulses are the example of Rabi Crop.
Brinjals. Pumpkins, Okras are the example of Kharif vegitables.	Cabbage, Radish, Turnips, Peas etc are the example of Winter vegitables
Mangoes, Watermelons etc are the example of Summer Fruits	Appels, Oranges etc are the example of winter fruits.

34. What is Agriculture?

Ans. The practice of growing crops on a large sacle is called Agriculture.

35. What is Harvest?

Ans. The process of gathering crops after they ripened is called Harvest.

36. What is Irrigate?

Ans. The process watering the crops in fields is called Irrigate.

37. What is Weeding?

Ans. Unwanted plants called weeds should be removed from field as they complete with the crops for nuteients. The process of removing weeds from field is called Weeding.

38. What are Pest?

Ans, The animals that damage crops are called Pest.

39. What are the advantages of Fertilises ?

Ans. Crops grow a poor soil are not in good quality. Farmers add minerals and fertilisers to make the soil fertile.

Minerls made from dried leaves, cow-dung and dropping of animals. Chemical fertilisers are made in factories.

40. Give some example of Chemcal Fertilisers.

Ans. Super Phosphate, Ammonium Sulphate.