



মণিপুর সরকার (আম)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)
Government of Manipur

Chapter – 7

Getting to know Plants

SOLUTIONS:

Exercises:

1. Correct the following statements and rewrite them in your notebook:

a) Stem absorbs water and minerals from the soil.

Ans: Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.

b) Leaves hold the plant upright.

Ans: Stem holds the plant upright.

c) Roots conduct water to the leaves.

Ans: Stem conducts water to the leaves.

d) The numbers of petals and stamens in a flower is always equal.

Ans: The number of petals and stamens in a flower may not be always equal.

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

Ans: If the sepals of a flower are joined together, then its petals may or may not be joined together.

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

Ans: If the petals of a flower are joined together, then the pistil may or may not be joined to the petal.



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2. Draw: (a) A Leaf

(b) A taproot and

(c) A Flower

→ a)

b)



Fig: Leaf

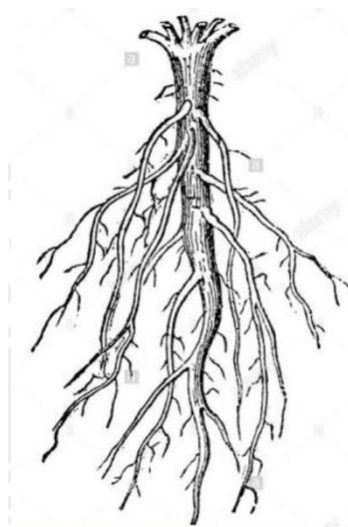


Fig: Taproot

c)



Fig: Flower

3. Can you find a plant in your house or in your neighbourhood which has a long but weak stem? Write its name. In which category will you place it?

Ans: Yes, money plant has a long but weak stem. It comes under the category of climbers.

4. What is the function of a stem?

Ans: The function of a stem is to conduct water and minerals from the roots to the leaves and other parts of the plant.

5. Which of the following leaves have reticulate venation?

Wheat, Tulsi, Maize, Grass, Coriander and Chinrose.

Ans: Tulsi, Coriander and Chinrose have reticulate venation.

6. If a plant has fibrous root, what type of venation do its leaves have?

Ans: Its leaves will have parallel venation.

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

Ans: Plants having reticulate venation will have tap root.

8. Is it possible for you to find out whether a plant has tap root or fibrous roots by looking at the impression of its leaf on a sheet of paper?

Ans: Yes, it is possible. If a plant has fibrous root then its leaves will have parallel venation and if a plant has tap root then its leaves will have reticulate venation.

9. What are the parts of a flower?

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

10. From the following plants, which of them have flowers?

Grass, Maize, Wheat, Chilli, Tomato, Tulsi, Peal,

Shisham, Banyan, Mango, Jamun, Guava, Pomegranate, Papaya, Banana, Lemon, Sugarcane, Potato, Groundnut.

Ans: Chilli, Tomato, Tulsi, Mango, Jamun, Guava, Pomegranate, Banana, Lemon, Papaya.

11. Name the part of a plant which produces food. Name the process.

Ans: Leaves are the part which produces food. The process is called photosynthesis.

12. In which part of a flower, will you find the ovary?

Ans: We will find the ovary in the lowermost and the swollen part of the pistil.

13. Name two plants in which one has joined sepals and the other has separated sepals.

Ans: Joined sepals: Periwinkle and Chinrose

Separated sepals: Rose and Jasmine

Extra Questions and Answers

Q1. What is Photosynthesis ?

Ans: The process by which leaves make food for plants in the presence of sunlight, water and carbondioxide is called Photosynthesis.

Q2. Name the two main types of root?

Ans:The two main types of root are: Tap root and Fibrous root.

Q3. What are Tap root and Fibrous root?

Ans:Tap root – It is the single main root of the plant.

Fibrous root – Roots that do not have a main root but have a bunch of small similar roots are fibrous root.

Q4. Define midrib?

Ans: A prominent line in the middle of the leaf is called midrib.

Q5. What is leaf venation?

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

Q6. What is petiole?

Ans: The part of leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called petiole.

Q7. What are trees?

Ans: Trees are very tall, hard and thick stem plants.

Eg; Mango tree and Banyan tree.

Q8. Differentiate between herbs and shrubs.

Ans: Herbs

Shrubs

1.Stems are green and tender.

2.Usually short in height.

3.May not have many branches.

4.Examples are grass, mint,coriander etc.

1. Stems are hard but not very thick.

2.Usually medium in height.

3.May have many branches near the base of stem.

4.Examples are rose,jasmine,hibiscus etc.

9. Fill in the blanks:

- a) The broad green part of the leaf is called Lamina.
- b) The bead like structures inside the ovary are called Ovules.
- c) Parts of a stamen are anther and filament.