

Getting to Know Plants

Fill in the blanks: -

- a. _____ are green leaf-like structure which protect the flower when it is bud.
- b. _____ and _____ do not bear flowers.
- c. Strawberry is a type of _____.
- d. _____ is a biggest herb.
- e. Tomato, capsicum and lady finger are types of _____.
- f. Leaf prepares the food in the form of _____.
- g. The male- part of the flower is called _____.
- h. The female-part of the plant is called _____.
- i. _____ receives the pollen grains from anther.
- j. The flat, expanded portion of a leaf is called the _____.
- k. The _____ is the central, prominent vein that runs the length of a leaf.
- l. The _____ is the female reproductive organ of a flower, consisting of the stigma, style, and ovary.

Define the following: -

Herbs	Root system	Shoot system	Tap root
Shrubs	Lateral roots	Fibrous roots	Prop Roots
Trees	Stem tendrils	Lamina	Petiole
Creepers	Midrib	Leaf venation	Parallel venation
Climbers	Reticulate Venation	Chlorophyll	Photosynthesis
Transpiration	Pedicle	Thalamus	Sepals
Petals	Stamens	Filament	Pollen grains
Pistil	Ovary	Style	Stigma
Ovules	Pollination		

Write short answer: -

1. Name plants with fibrous roots.
2. Name plants with tap roots.
3. Explain modified stems for making food with an example.
4. What is the difference between creepers and climbers?
5. Which part of the plant regulates its water content?
6. What is the flat green portion of a leaf called?

7. Name the part of pistil which traps pollen grains.
8. How do prop root help the plant?
9. How do stomata in leaves facilitate gas exchange?
10. Name the egg-like structure present in the ovary of a flower?

Write long answer: -

1. What are the functions of a root?
2. What are the functions of a stem?
3. Explain types of modified roots with an example of each.
4. How are leaves helpful in providing food.
5. How is transpiration important to the plant and the environment?
6. Explain with the help of an experiment that thin tubes in roots are connected to thin tubes in the stem.
7. Describe the modifications that allow some plant stems to serve specialized functions, such as support, storage, or climbing. Provide examples for each type of modification.
8. What is the function of network of veins in a leaf? Draw the parts of a leaf.
9. Explain with the help of an experiment that transpiration happens in leaves.

Write true or false and correct the incorrect statement: -

1. Ginger is the modified root of the plant.
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2. Barley has prop roots.
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3. Gourds have flesh stem which can store water.
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4. Lamina is attached to the stem by a narrow short stalk called stem tendrils.
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5. Maize, wheat and barley leaves have parallel venation.
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6. All flowers have smell.
-

7. All flowers have sepals.

Find the relationship:-

1. Ovary : Fruit :: Ovules: _____
2. Fibrous roots : Parallel venation :: Tap roots : _____
3. Stem tendril : gourd :: Leaf tendril : _____
4. Anther : Pollen grains :: Ovary : _____

Draw the diagrams: -

- a. Tap root
- b. Fibrous root
- c. Parts of a leaf
- d. Structure of a flower

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which of the following is not a type of plant root system?

- a) Taproot
- b) Fibrous
- c) Adventitious
- d) Reticulate

2. The process by which plants use sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water to produce glucose is called:

- a) Transpiration
- b) Photosynthesis
- c) Pollination
- d) Respiration

3. Which of these is a characteristic of non-flowering plants (gymnosperms)?

- a) Produce flowers
- b) Rely on animal pollinators
- c) Have exposed seeds
- d) Develop fleshy fruits

16. Match the plant part with its primary function:

- a) Root 1) Photosynthesis
- b) Stem 2) Anchorage and absorption
- c) Leaf 3) Support and transport

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