



पुर्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

**Grade – VI
Science
Specimen copy
(June-July)
Year 21-22**

INDEX

Sr. No	Month	Chapter	Remarks
1	June	3: Fibre to Fabric	
2	June	4: Sorting Material into Groups	
3	July	5. Separation of Substances	
4	July	6: Changes Around Us	
5	July	7: Getting to know Plants	

CHAPTER-3

Fibre to Fabric

Keypoints:

FIBRE : Fibre is a fine thread-like filament. There are two types of fibres:

(a) Natural Fibres: The fibres which are obtained from plants and animals. Example: cotton, jute, silk and wool.

(b) Synthetic Fibres: are made from chemicals substance. synthetic fibres are manmade fibre. They are

also called artificial fibres.. Examples: rayon, nylon, polyester, etc.

Fibres from plant sources:

1. **Cotton**: cotton comes from cotton plant. Both , plant and the fibre are called cotton. cotton is grown in black soil and warm climate.

2. **Jute**: jute is obtained from stem of jute plant.

PROCESSING OF COTTON FIBRE

1. **Ginning** :- Removal of seeds from fibre.

2. **Spinning** :- drawing yarn thread from cotton fibre.

3. **Weaving** :- making cloth or fabric from yarn.

PROCESSING OF JUTE

1. **Retting of plant** :- After harvesting the jute plants (stalks) are retted (soaked) in water for 10 to 15 days or more. retting soften the rest of the stem tissues other than fibres.

2. **Stripping** :- The stalks are stripped to bring out the fibres. This is done by hand.

3. **washing and drying** :- The stripped fibres are washed and dried in

Fibres from animal sources:

(a) Wool: wool cloth is spun from yarn made from the fibres of the thick fleece of sheep.

(b) Silk: silk thread is obtained from the saliva of an insect called silkworm.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. **Yarn, fabric and fibres are related to each other. Show the relationship**

Ans. Fabric of cotton saree is made by weaving cotton yarn which in turn is made by spinning thin cotton fibres.

2. **However, the other did not shrink on burning. Can you help her to find out which of the two was a cotton fabric and which a silk fabric?**

Ans. Cotton fabric does not shrink but silk fabric shrinks on burning

3. **One way of making fabric from yarn is weaving, what is the other?**

Ans. The other method of making fabric from yarn is knitting.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q-1: Explain the PROCESSING OF COTTON FIBRE

1. **Ginning** :- Removal of seeds from fibre.

2. **Spinning** :- drawing yarn thread from cotton fibre.

3. **Weaving** :- making cloth or fabric from yarn.

Q-2: Explain the PROCESSING OF JUTE

1. **Retting of plant** :- After harvesting the jute plants (stalks) are retted (soaked) in water for 10 to 15 days or more. retting soften the rest of the stem tissues other than fibres.

2.Stripping :- The stalks are stripped to bring out the fibres. This is done by hand.

3.washing and drying :- The stripped fibres are washed and dried in sun.

Q-3: Which Fibres we get from animal sources:

(a) Wool: wool cloth is spun from yarn made from the fibres of the thick fleece of sheep.

(b) Silk: silk thread is obtained from the saliva of an insect called silkworm.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Ques-1. Explain the Processing of wool: It involves four steps:

1. Shearing: The process of removal of wool from the sheep's skin.

2. Grading: The process of separating fleece from damaged wool.

3. Carding: The process after the wool has been washed and dried, it is passed through the rollers (that have teeth).

4. Spinning: The process by which fibres are gathered together and drawn into a long rope and then twisted to make yarn.

Ques-2: Explain Making Fabric from Yarn: It is done by two processes:

(a) Weaving: The process by two sets of yarns are arranged together to form fabric. It is done on looms. weaving involves placing two sets of threads or yarn made of fibre, called the warp and weft of the loom. The warps are drawn tight in parallel order, with the weft being interlaced at right angles to the warps.

(b) Knitting: The process by which a single yarn is used to make fabric. It is done by hand or machines

Textual exercise:

Question 1. Classify the following fibres as natural or synthetic: Nylon, wool, silk, polyester, jute.

Answer: Natural Fibre

Synthetic Fibre

Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute

Nylon, Polyester

Question 2. State whether the following statements are true or false:

(a) Yarn is made from fibres

(b) Spinning is a process of making fibres.

(c) Jute is outer covering of coconut.

(d) The process of removing seed from cotton is called ginning.

(e) Weaving of yarn makes a piece of fabric.

(f) Silk fibre is obtained from the stem of a plant.

Answer: (a) T, (b) F, (c) F, (d) T, (e) T, (f) F, (g) F

Question 3. Fill in the blanks

(a) Plant fibres are obtained from ----- and -----.

(b) Animal fibres are ----- and -----.

Answer: (a) Plants fibres are obtained from cotton plants and jute plants.

(b) Animals fibres are silk and wool.

Question 4. From which parts of the plant cotton and jute are obtained?

Answer: Cotton – From fruit of the cotton plant.

Jute – From stem of jute plant.

Question 5. Name two items that are made from coconut fibre.

Answer: (i) Bags (ii) Rope.

Question 6. Explain the process of making yarn from fibre.

Answer: The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. In this process, fibres from a

mass of cotton were drawn out and twisted. This brings the fibres together to form a yarn.



CHAPTER – 4

Sorting Material into Groups

Keywords:

Matter : Anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter. Objects around us are made up of a large variety of materials.

Material : A material is a substance which is used for making things.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. It was Paheli's birthday. Her grandmother gave her two gifts made of metals, one old dull silver spoon and a pair of lustrous gold earrings. She was surprised to see the difference in the appearance of the two metals. Can you explain the reason for this difference?

Ans. The silver spoon was old due to which it lost its shine and lustre on exposure to moist air for a long time. But gold remains unaffected by the presence of moist air and hence does not tarnish.

2. Mixtures of red chilli powder in water, butter in water, petrol in water, and honey in water were given to Radha, Sudha, Sofia and Raveena, respectively. Whose mixture is in solution form?

Ans. Raveena has got a solution because honey is completely soluble in water and hence gets easily dissolved in it and forms a pure solution.

3. On a bright sunny day, Shikha was playing hide and seek with her brother. She hid herself behind a glass door. Do you think her brother will be able to locate her. If yes, why? If no, why not?

Ans. Yes, her brother would be able to locate her because glass is either transparent or translucent and hence things can either be easily or partially seen through it.

4. Take a small cotton ball and place it in a tumbler/bowl filled with water. Observe it for at least 10 minutes. Will it float or sink in water and why?

Ans. Cotton has air trapped in between its fibres when it is dry and hence floats in water. But when it absorbs water the gap occupied by air gets filled with water which increases its density and makes it heavier. As a result, the cotton ball sinks in water.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Which among the following materials would you identify as soft materials and why? Ice, rubber band, leaf, eraser, pencil, pearl, a piece of wooden board, cooked rice, pulses and fresh chapati.

Ans. Rubber band, leaf, eraser, cooked rice and fresh chapati are soft materials because they can easily be compressed or scratched.

2. You are provided with the following materials - turmeric, honey, mustard oil, water, glucose, rice flour, groundnut oil. Make any three pairs of substances where one substance is soluble in the other and any three pairs of substances where one substance remains insoluble in the other substances.

Ans. **Soluble**(i) honey in water (ii) glucose in water (iii) groundnut oil in mustard oil

Insoluble(i) turmeric in water (ii) rice flour in water (iii) mustard oil in water

3. Match the objects given in Column I with the materials given in Column II.

Column I

- (a) Surgical Instruments
- (b) Newspaper
- (c) Electrical switches_

Column II

- (i) Plastic
- (ii) Animal product
- (iii) Steel

(d)Wool

(iv)Plant product

Ans. a- (iii), b- (iv), c- (i), d- (ii)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Ques-1: Write GENERAL PROPERTIES OF MATERIAL

(A) Appearance All metals are lustrous , . • wood, rubber or a piece of rock is non-lustrous.

(B) . Hardness Rocks, iron and many metals are hard.

• Hard materials may be :

1. Brittle , ex. rock,glass,salt.

2.Malleable : . metals are malleable.

3.Ductile :- they can be drawn into thin and long wires. metals are ductile.

(C) Through visibility :- • Transarent. • Transluscent • Opaque

(D) Good and bad conductor of electricity :-

(E) combustible substances

(F) SOME MATERIAL MAY FLOAT AND SOME SINK IN WATER.

(G) SOLUBILITY O A SUBSTANCES IN WATER.

(H) Miscible and Immiscible Liquid :-

Textual Exercise:

Question 1. Name five objects which can be made from wood.

Answer: Objects made from wood: (i) Table, (ii) Chair, (iii) Bullockart, (iv) Door, (v) Wooden box.

Question 2. Select those objects from the following which shine: Steel, Spoon, Glass bowl.

Answer: The objects which shine from the following are: (i) Steel spoon (ii) Glass bowl.

Question 3. Match the objects given below with the materials from which they could be made. Remember, an object could be made from more than one material and given material could be used for making many objects.

Objects

Book

Chair

Wood

Toy

Leather

Materials

Tumbler

Glass

Paper

Shoes

Plastic

Answer: Objects Materials

Book

Paper

Tumbler

Glass, plastic

Chair

Wood, plastic.

Toy

Glass, wood, leather, plastic Leather

Shoe

Leather

Question 4. State whether the statements given below are true or false:

(i) Stone is transparent, while glass is opaque.

(ii) A note book has luster while eraser does not.

(iii) Chalk dissolves in water.

(iv) A piece of wood floats on water.

(v) Sugar does not dissolve in water.

(vi) Oil mixes with water.

(vii) Sand settles down in water.

(viii) Vinegar dissolves in water.

Answer: (i)F, (ii)F, (iii)F, (iv)T, (v)F, (vi)F, (vii)T, (viii)T

Question 5. Given below are the names of some objects and materials: Water, basketball, orange, sugar, globe, apple, and earthen pitcher. Group them as :

(a) Round shaped and other shaped

(b) Eatables and non-eatables.

Answer:

Round shaped

Other shaped

Eatable

Non-eatable

Basketball

Apple Water Sugar

Water Orange Sugar Apple

Basketball Globe Earthen

Orange

pitcher

Globe

Earthen pitcher

Question 6. List all items known to you that float on water. Check and see if they will float on oil or kerosene.

Answer: Items that float on water include:

(i) Plastic ball, (ii) Balloon, (iii) Feather, (iv) Matchstick, (v) Wood, (vi) Thermocole, (vii) Cane, (viii) Boat, (ix) Hair

They also float on oil or kerosene.

Question 7. Find the odd one out from the following:

(a) Chair, Bed, Table, Baby, Cupboard.

(b) Rose, Jasmine, Boat, Marigold, Lotus.

(c) Aluminium, Iron, Copper, Silver, Sand.

(d) Sugar, Salt, Sand, Milk, Milk powder.

Answer: (a) Baby, (b) Boat, (c) Sand, (d) Sand

Class -6
Chapter – 5 Separation of Substances

KEYWORDS:

PURE SUBSTANCES: substances which contain only one kind of particles

IMPURE SUBSTANCES: substances which contain more than one kind of particles.

ELEMENT: A substance made from identical particles of one material.

COMPOUND: A substance formed as a result of chemical combination of two or more elements in a fixed ratio.

SOLUTION: A solution is a mixture of two substances. the substance in larger quantity is the solvent and the other is the solute.

NEED FOR SEPARATING COMPONENT OF A MIXTURE

• removing harmful or unwanted components, and obtaining useful and desire component in pure form.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q-1: Define Threshing:

Ans :The process of separating grain from husk or chaff is called threshing.

Q-2 : Define Winnowing:

Ans: The process of separation of heavier and lighter components of a mixture by wind or blowing air.

Q-3: Define Evaporation:

Ans: Process by which the conversion of liquid state into gaseous state on heating.

Q-4: Define Condensation:

Ans: Process by which conversion of gaseous state into liquid state on cooling.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q-1: Write methods through which we Separate solid from other solids:

Ans:(a) Threshing (b) Winnowing (c) Handpicking (d) Sieving (e) Magnetic separation:

Q-2: How we Separate water soluble solids or solute soluble in solvent:

Ans:(a) **Evaporation:** Process by which the conversion of liquid state into gaseous state on heating.

(b) **Condensation:** Process by which conversion of gaseous state into liquid state on cooling.

Q-3:How we Separate insoluble solids from Liquids:

Ans:(a) Sedimentation.(b) Decantation(c) Loading: (d) Filtration.

TEXTUAL EXERCISE:

Question1. Why do we need to separate different components of mixture? Give two examples.

Answer: We need to separate different components of a mixture:

- to separate harmful or nonuseful substances that may be mixed with it.
- to separate even useful components if we need to use them separately. Two examples are:
 - Milk or curd is churned to separate the butter
 - Grain is separated from stalks, while harvesting

Question2. What is winnowing? Where is it used?

Answer: Winnowing is the process of separating heavier and lighter components of mixture by wind

or by blowing air. This method is commonly used by farmers to separate lighter husk particles from heavier seeds grain.

Question3. How will you separate husk or dirt particles form a given sample of pulses before cooking?

Answer: Husk or dirt particles form pulses are separated by hand picking method.

Question4. What is sieving? Where is it used?

Answer: Sieving is a method of separation which allows the fine flour particles to pass through the holes of the sieve while the bigger impurities remain on the sieve. It is used at home to separate pebbles and stones from sand.

Question5. How will you separate sand and water from their mixture?

Answer: We can separate sand and water from their mixture by:

- Sedimentation and decantation: Being sand insoluble and heavier than water, it settles down at the bottom. Then after we can easily separate water from sand.
- Filtration: The mixture of sand and water is poured on a piece of cloth or filter paper so that water goes down through it and sand remains on the piece of cloth or paper.

Question6. Is it possible to separate sugar mixed with wheat flour? If yes, how will you do it?

Answer: Yes, it is possible to separate sugar mixed with wheat flour. This can be done through the process of sieving. The mixture of sugar and wheat flour is allowed to pass through a sieve. The fine wheat flour passes through the sieve while sugar remains on the sieve.

Question7. How would you obtain clear water from a sample of muddy water?

Answer: By the method of filtration, we can obtain clear water from a sample of muddy water. The sample of muddy water is passed through a filter paper. Clear water will pass through the filtering medium while mud will remain on filter paper.

Question8. Fill up the blanks:

- (a) The method of separating seeds of paddy from its stalks is called — —.
- (b) When milk cooled after boiling, is poured onto a piece of cloth, the cream (malai) is left behind on it. This process of separating cream from milk is an example of ———.
- (c) Salt is obtained from seawater by process of —————.
- (d) Impurities settled at the bottom when muddy water was kept overnight in a bucket. The clear water was then poured off from the top. The process of separation used in this example is called — ———.

Answer: (a) The method of separating seeds of paddy from its stalks is called threshing.

(b) When milk cooled after boiling, is poured onto a piece of cloth, the cream (malai) is left behind on it. This process of separating cream from milk is an example of filtration.

(c) Salt is obtained from seawater by process of evaporation.

(d) Impurities settled at the bottom when muddy water was kept overnight in a bucket. The clear water was then poured off from the top. The process of separation used in this example is called decantation.

Question9. True or False?

- (a) A mixture of milk and water can be separated by filtration.
- (b) A mixture of powdered salt and sugar can be separated by the process of winnowing.
- (c) Separation of sugar from tea can be done with filtration.
- (d) Grain and husk can be separated with the process of decantation.

Answer: (a) F, (b) F, (c) T, (d) F

Question10. Lemonade is prepared by mixing lemon juice and sugar in water. You wish to add ice to cool it. Should you add ice to the lemonade before or after dissolving sugar? In which case would be possible to dissolve more sugar?

Answer: We should add ice after dissolving sugar because the dissolving power of water decreases with decrease in temperature. So, if we add ice before dissolving sugar, less amount of sugar will get

dissolved.

CHAPTER – 6 Changes Around Us

KEYPOINTS:

(a) Reversible change: A change in which the initial substance can be obtained back by reversing the action. Example: folding of paper, dissolving sugar in water, etc.

(b) Non-irreversible change: Change in which the initial substance cannot be obtained back by reversing the action. Example: burign of paper, grinding grains etc.

(c) Physical change: Changes in the form of substance but not in chemical identity. No new substance formed. Changes is sometimes reversible. Example: breaking a log of wood.

(d) Chemical changes: Changes in which substance is transformed into new substance. Initial substance is lost. Change is always irreversible. Example: burning a log of wood.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Look at which shows three situation (a) a burning candle (b) an extinguished candle (c) melting wax. Which of these shows a reversible change and why?

Ans. Melting of wax is a reversible change because the wax once melted can be reversed back to solid form on cooling.

2. A piece of iron is heated till it becomes red-hot. It then becomes soft and is beaten to a desired shape. What kind of changes are observed in this process- reversible or irreversible?

Ans. The changes that are observed in this case are reversible. The iron once shaped into desired shape can again be heated and changed to different shape.

3. Paheli had bought a new bottle of pickle from the market. She tried to open the metal cap to taste it but could not do so. She then took a bowl of hot water and immersed the upper end of the bottle in it for five minutes. She could easily open the bottle now. Can you give the reason for this?

Ans. As we know metal like iron expands on heating. So, when it is dipped in a bowl of hot water the metal cap expands due to the heat and hence the cap easily opens

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Can we reverse the following changes? If yes, suggest the name of the method.

- (a) Water into water vapour
- (b) Water vapour into water.
- (c) Ice into water.
- (d) Curd into milk.

Ans. (a) Yes, condensation (b) Yes, evaporation (c) Yes, freezing (d) Not possible

2. Which of the following changes cannot be reversed?

- (a) Blowing of a balloon
- (b) Folding a paper to make a toy Aeroplane
- (c) Rolling a ball of dough to make roti
- (d) Baking cake in an oven
- (e) Drying a wet cloth
- (f) Making biogas from cow dung

(g) Burning of a candle

Ans. (d), (f), (g) are the changes that cannot be reversed

3. Tearing of paper is said to be a change that cannot be reversed. What about paper recycling?

Ans. The paper obtained after paper recycling is not the same as the original paper. The colour, texture and the quality of the recycled paper changes and is inferior than the original paper

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q-1: What are the ways through which changes occur?

Ans: Ways by which changes occur:

- (a) Boiling and Condensation
- (b) Heating of metal:
- (c) Freezing and Melting:
- (d) using pressure to change things

TEXTUAL EXERCISE:

Question 1. Walk through a waterlogged area, you usually shorten the length of your dress by folding it. Can this change be reversed?

Answer: Yes, this can be reversed by unfolding the folded clothes.

Question 2. You accidentally dropped your favorite toy and broke it. This is a change you did not want. Can this change be reversed?

Answer: No, this change cannot be reversed. Breaking a toy is an irreversible change.

Question 3. Some changes are listed in the following table. For each change, write in the blank column whether the change can be reversed or not.

S N o.	Change	Can be reversed Yes/No
1.	The sawing of a piece of wood.	
2.	The melting of ice candy	
3.	Dissolving sugar in water	
4.	The cooking of food	
5.	The ripening of mango	
6.	Souring of milk	

Answer:

S N o.	Change	Can be reversed Yes/No
1.	The sawing of a piece of wood.	No
2.	The melting of ice candy	Yes
3.	Dissolving sugar in water	Yes
4.	The cooking of food	No
5.	The ripening of mango	No
6.	Souring of milk	No

Question 4. A drawing sheet changes when you draw a picture on it. Can you reverse this change?

Answer: We can reverse this change if the picture is made by pencil on drawing sheet. We can't reverse this change if the picture is made by pen, oil colour or sketch pen.

Question 5. Give example to explain the difference between changes that can or cannot be

reversed. Answer: (i) Paper can be folded to make different shapes. This is reversible change as shapes of paper can be unfolded back into paper sheet. But when paper is burnt and turned into ash, it can't be reversed.

(ii) If we fill balloon with air, the shape and size of the balloon changes. This change can be reversed but if balloon burst while inflating then this change can't be reversed.

(iii) The shape of rubber band can be changed by stretching which can be reversed

Question 6. A thick coating of paste of Plaster of Paris is applied over the bandage on a fractured bone. It becomes hard on drying to keep the fractured bone immobilized. Can the change in POP be reversed?

Answer: No, the change in plaster of Paris cannot be reversed as it became hard on drying and new product is formed.

Question 7. A bag of cement lying in the open gets wet due to rain during the night. The next day the sun shines brightly. Do you think the changes, which have occurred in the cement, could be reversed?

Answer: No, because this is an irreversible chemical change



Class -6
CHAPTER – 7 Getting to know Plants

KEYPOINTS:

Plants are usually grouped into herbs, shrubs, trees, creepers and climbers.

Herbs: Have soft, green and weak stems.

Example: rice, wheat, maize, sunflower, mint, etc.

Shrubs: They are bushy and have hard stems that do not bend easily. These are plants with the stem branching out near the base.

Example: lemon, China rose, jasmine, Nerium, etc.

Trees: These are big plants which have a tall and strong stem (trunk). Stems have branches in the upper part, much above the ground. Live for many years.

Example: mango, neem, banyan, coconut, etc.

Climbers: Have weak stems and cannot stand erect. They take the support of other trees and climb on them.

Example: pea, grape, vine, etc.

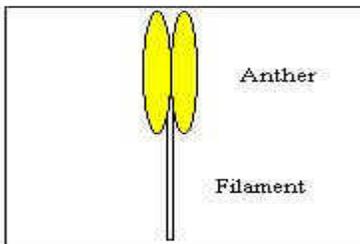
Creepers: Plants which creep on the ground and spread out.

Example: pumpkin and watermelon.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q-1: Name the male parts of flower.

Ans: (a) Anther (b) Filament:



Q-2: Name the female part of flower.

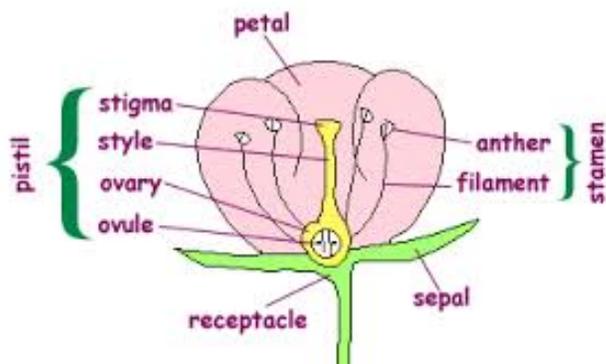
Ans: The female organ of the flower. It consists three parts: Style, Stigma, and Ovary.

Q-3: Define Stamens:

These are long, thin and needle-like structures. These are male organs of the flower. It consists of two parts: Anther, Filament.

Q-4: Define Carpel:

It is a flask-shaped organ in the center of the flower. It is the female organ of the flower. It consists three parts: Style, Stigma, and Ovary



SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q-1:What are the types of roots?

Ans: Root system

(i) **Tap Root** Example: mustard, neem, rose, etc.

(ii) **Fibrous Root**. Example: wheat, maize, etc.

Q-2: Write functions of root system

Ans: Functions of root system

(i) Roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

(ii) Roots help the plant to stand erect.

(iii) Roots check soil erosion.

(iv) Roots store food.

(v) Prop roots offer extra support.

Q-3:Write the function of leaf:

The function of Leaf:

(i) Transpiration: Process of losing water by the leaves of a plant.

(ii) Preparation of food by the process of photosynthesis.

(iii) Flower: It is the reproductive organ of the plant.

Q-4: Write the function of flowers:

Ans:The function of Flowers:

(i) Help in reproduction.

(ii) These become fruits that store food and seeds.

(iii) Modified flowers like cauliflower, broccoli are rich sources of vitamins.

TEXTUAL EXERCISE:

Question 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 petals and sepals in a flower is always equal.

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

Answer: The correct statements are

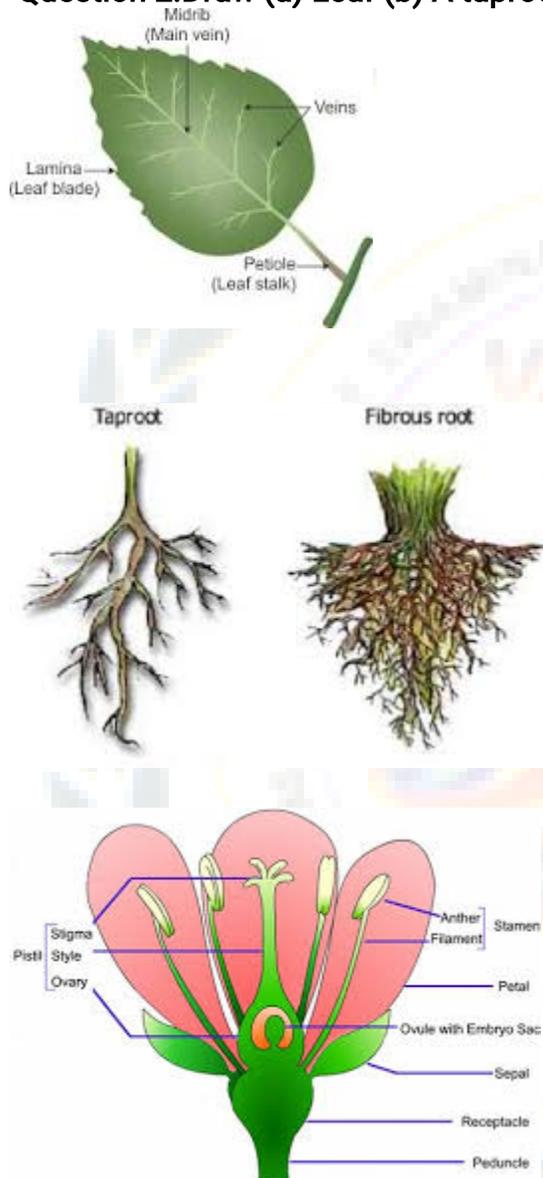
(a) Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.

(b) Stem holds the plant upright.

(c) Stem conducts water to the leaves.

- (d) The number of petals and sepals in a flower is usually the same.
- (e) If the sepals of 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 petals.

Question 2. Draw (a) Leaf (b) A taproot (c) A flower, you have studied for Table 7.3.



Question 3. Can you find a plant in your house or in your neighborhood, which has a long but a weak stem? Write its name. In which category would you classify it?

Answer: Yes, Lauki (guard) plant. It needs support. It comes under the category of climber plant.

Climbers



Grapevine

Pea

Money Plant

Question4. What is the function of a stem in a plant?

Answer: Function of stem:

- (i) Gives support to plant.
- (ii) Conducts water and minerals from roots to leaves.
- (iii) Conducts food from leaves to other parts of the plant.

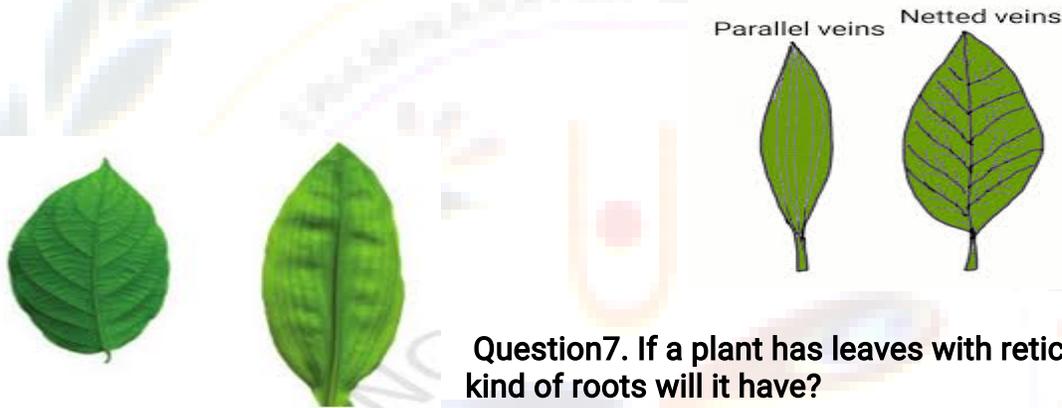
Question5. Which of the following leaves have reticulate venation?

Wheat, Tulsi, Maize, Grass, Coriander (dhania), China rose.

Answer: Tulsi, Coriander (dhania) and China rose have reticulate venation.

Question6. If a plant has fibrous root, what types of venation do its leaves likely to have?

Answer: Parallel venation



Question7. If a plant has leaves with reticulate venation, the kind of roots will it have?

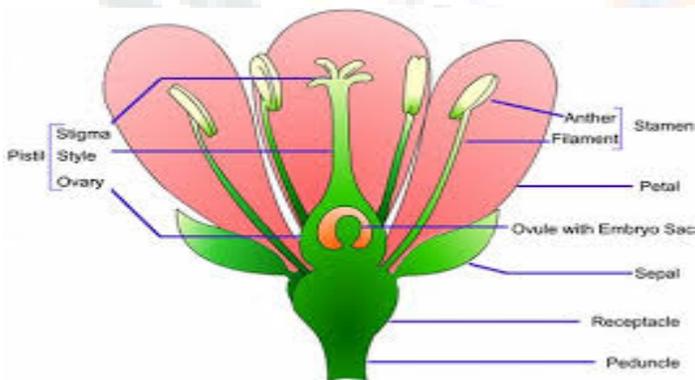
Answer: Tap root,

Question8. Is it possible for you to recognize the leaves without seeing them? How?

Answer: Yes, by taking an impression of the leaf. Put paper on the leaf. Hold the pencil tip sideways and rub it on the portion of paper having leaf below. You get impression of leaf with some lines on it. These lines help us to recognize the types of leaf.

Question9. Write the name of the parts of flower.

Answer: Parts of flower: (i) Sepals (Calyx), (ii) Petals (Corolla), (iii) Stigma, (iv) Style, (v) Anther, (vi) Stamens (Androecium), (vii) Pistil (Gynoecium)



Question10. Which of the following plants have you seen? Of those that you have seen, which one have flowers?

Grass, Maize, Wheat, Chili, Tomato, Tulsi, Pipal, Shisham, Banana, Mango, Jamun, Guava, Pomegranate, Papaya, Banana, Lemon, sugarcane, Potato, Groundnut.

Answer: I have seen all these plants. Plants with flower are

Maize, Chili, Tomato, Tulsi, Shishma, Mango, Lemon, Jamun, Guava, Pomegranate, Papaya, Banana, and Lemon.

Question11. Name the part of the plant which produces its food. Name this process.

Answer: Leaves of green plants produce food. The process is called photosynthesis.

Question12. In which part of flower you likely to find the ovary?

Answer: It is the lowermost and swollen part of the pistil.

Question13. Name two flowers, each with joined and separated sepals.

Answer: Joined sepals- Rose, Lotus Separate sepals- China rose, mustard flower.

