7 Chapter

Plants : Forms and Functions

CLASS VI Science

A. Do yourself.

B. **1.** (d); **2.** (b); **3.** (c); **4.** (c)

C. **1.** False; **2.** True; **3.** False; **4.** False; **5.** True

D. **1.** (b); **2.** (d); **3.** (f); **4.** (e); **5.** (c); **6.** (a)

E. **1.** ovary; **2.** photosynthesis; **3.** flower; **4.** green

F. **1.** The portion of stem between two nodes is called an internode.

2. Pollen grain are fine dust particles in the stamen of a flower which takes part in reproduction.

3. Two functions of stem are :

(a) The stem conducts water and dissolved minerals salt from the root to leaves.

(b) The stem bears the weight of branches, leaves, flowers and fruits and is the main organ of support.

4. Tap root : When a seed germinates, a single root grows vertically downward to soil and the primary root is longer than its branches. For example : blasam, zinnia etc.

G. **1.** (i) Herbs : Herbs are small plants with a green soft stem. They do not grow more than 3 or 4 feet in height. Example : Mustard.

(ii) Shrubs : They are medium-sized plants with hard and woody stems. Example : Rose.

(iii) Trees : They are the tall plants with hard and woody stems. They live for many years. Example : Mango.

(iv) Transpiration : The plants give out extra amount of water from the plant through stomata in the form of varpours. This process is known as transpiration.

2. Difference between Root and Stem

Root	Stem
1. Develops from radicle	1. Develops from plumule
2. Never green	2. Often green
3. Leaves and buds absent	3. Bears leaves and buds
4. Nodes and internodes absent	4. Nodes and intenodes present

3. Pollination : The pollen grains are transferred from anther to the stigma of either the same flower or of another flower of the same kind by wind, water or insects. This process is known as pollination.