

Chapter – 3

Plants

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer:

Question 1.

Male reproductive organ of the flower is _____.

- a) sepal
- b) petal
- c) androecium
- d) gynoecium

Answer:

(c) androecium

Question 2.

Pollination by wind is also known as _____.

- a) anemophily
- b) hydrophily
- c) entamophily
- d) ornithophily

Answer:

(a) anemophily

Question 3.

Entamophily is known as _____.

- a) pollination by insects
- b) pollination by wind
- c) pollination by water
- d) pollination by animal

Answer:

(a) pollination by insects

Question 4.

Pollination by wind is also known as _____.

- a) anemophily
- b) hydrophily
- c) entamophily
- d) ornithophily

Answer:

- (a) anemophily

Question 5.

Pollination takes place by wind in _____.

- a) grass
- b) Vallisneria
- c) hydrilla
- d) lotus

Answer:

- a) grass

II. Fill in the blanks:**Question 1.**

Spreading of seeds from one place to another is known as _____.

Answer:

Dispersal of seeds

Question 2.

Autochory is known as _____.

Answer:

Self dispersal method

Question 3.

The seed is a fertilized _____.

Answer:

Ovule

Question 4.

Paddy grow well in soil _____.

Answer:

Clay

Question 5.

The soil which contains a bigger sized particle is _____.

Answer:

Sandy soil

III. Match the following:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|--|
| 1. | Earthworm | - | Destroys the egg and larva of mosquitoes |
| 2. | Birds | - | Honey |
| 3. | Coconut | - | Ornithophily |
| 4. | Honeybee | - | Dispersal by water |
| 5. | Dragonfly | - | Vermi-compost |

Answer:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|--|
| 1. | Earthworm | - | Vermi-compost |
| 2. | Birds | - | Ornithophily |
| 3. | Coconut | - | Dispersal by water |
| 4. | Honeybee | - | Honey |
| 5. | Dragonfly | - | Destroys the egg and larva of mosquitoes |

IV. Answer briefly:

Question 1.

Define pollination.

Answer:

The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to stigma of a flower is called pollination.

Question 2.

What is germination of seed?

Answer:

The seed is a fertilized ovule. It consists of an embryo, food materials which are protected by the seed coat. During favourable conditions, the seed germinates and gives rise to a new seedling.

Question 3.

How soil is formed?

Answer:

Soil is formed by the breaking of rocks by the action of wind, water and climate. The mixture of rock particles and humus is called the soil.

Question 4.

What is known as vermicompost?

Answer:

The process of decomposing bio-degradable wastes by earthworms is known as vermicompost.

Question 5.

How the seeds are spread by water?

Answer:

Fruits which are dispersed by water have outer coats modified to enable them to float. The mesocarp of coconut is fibrous and is easily carried away by water. They reach different places and grow into a new plant.

E.g. Lotus, Coconut.

V. Answer in detail:**Question 1.**

Write a note on parts of Plants.

Answer:

Parts of a plant

- A plant is made up of many different parts. The three main parts are the roots, the leaves, and the stem.
- Each part has a set of jobs to do to keep the plant healthy.
- The roots absorb water and minerals from the soil and anchor the plant in the ground. The stem supports the plant above ground and carries the water and minerals to the leaves.
- The leaves collect energy from the Sun and make food for the plant, using an amazing process called photosynthesis.

Question 2.

Explain the methods of pollination.

Answer:

- **Pollination by Wind (Anemophily):** The flowers pollinated by wind are mostly small in size and do not have any attractive colour, smell and nectar. The pollen grains are non-sticky, dry, light and powdery. Hence, they are easily carried by the wind. E.g. Grass, Maize, Pine.
- **Pollination by Water (Hydrophily):** The flowers of water plants are not colourful and they have no nectar. Pollen grains of these plants have mucilaginous covering to protect them from getting wet. They float in water and reach the other plant. E.g. Vallisneria, Hydrilla, Zosteria.
- **Pollination by Insects (Entamophily):** This is the most common type of pollination in plants like sunflower, ladies finger, brinjal and pumpkin. Some flowers are large in size and they have a sweet smell. Some of these flowers produce nectar. They attract insects like butterflies and honey bees.

Question 3.

Draw the picture of a flower and label the parts.

Answer:

