

# BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class - 5

Subject - SCIENCE

## Chapter - 1 PLANTS AROUND US

A. Objects - type Questions.

1. Circle the correct answer

a. The process by which seeds grow into a new plant.

Ans. (iii) Germination

b. Leaf buds of this plant can grow into a new plant.

Ans. (iii) Bryophyllum

c. This stores food for the baby plant.

Ans. (ii) Cotyledon

2. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word.

a. When seeds are light and carried away in the air it is called dispersal by wind.

b. When plants forcefully scatter their seeds it is called dispersal by explosion.

c. Crops grown between November and April and called rabi crops.

d. Monsoon crops are also called kharif crops.

3. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

a. Plants reproduce only through seeds.

Ans. Plants reproduce mostly through seeds.

b. Seeds are sown before ploughing the field.

Ans. Seeds are sown after ploughing the field.

c. Supplying water to fields is called germination.

Ans. Supplying water to fields is called irrigation.

d. Crops grown during monsoon season are called rabi crops.

Ans. Crops grown during monsoon season are called kharif crops.

4. Tick the odd one.

a. potato, carrot, radish, beetroot

b. onion, potato, rose, carrot

c. cotton, wheat, maize, rice

d. cotton, wheat, pea, barley

5. Unscramble the words.

a. ONCOLTEYD - COTYLEDON

b. YEMBOR - EMBRYO

c. OPLUNGGHI - PLOUGHING

d. RMGEINOATIN - GERMINATION

B. Subjective - type Questions.

1. Short - answer questions.

a. What are the parts that you see when a seed is opened?

Ans. When a seed is opened embryo and cotyledons are seen.

b. What are crops?

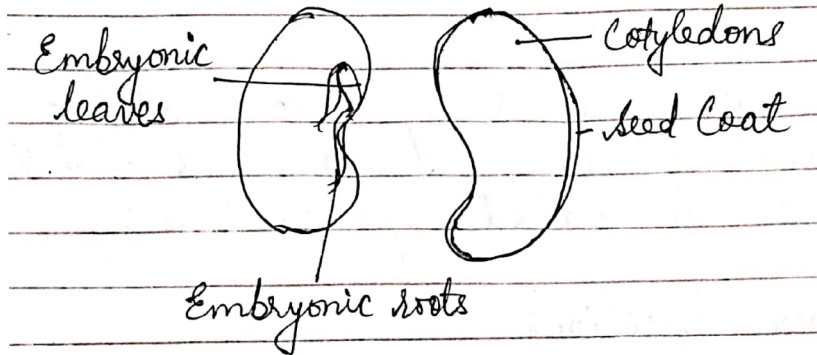
Ans. Plants of the same kind that are grown in very large quantities are called crops.

c. What is meant by irrigation?

Ans. Supplying water to the field is called irrigation.

d. Draw a well-labelled diagram of the structure of a seed.

Ans. Draw the diagram given on page 9.



e. Give one example each of reproduction through stem, root and leaves.

Ans. Reproduction through stem - Rose plant can be grown from a rose stem.

Reproduction through root - A new plant can be grown from the top portion of a carrot.

Reproduction through leaves - The bryophyllum leaf has many buds on its margins. New plants grow from these buds when they fall on moist soil.

2. Define the following.

a. Agriculture - The practice of growing crops for our use is known as agriculture.

b. Dispersal of seeds - The process by which seeds travel away are scattered away from the parent plant is called seed dispersal.

c. Germination - The process by which seeds grow into young plants is called germination.

d. Reproduction - The process by which living organisms produce new organisms of their own kind is called reproduction.

3. Long answer questions.

a. Write a few sentences on the stages of germination of seeds.

Ans. i. The seed get air, water and warmth.

ii. The seed coat becomes soft and breaks.

iii. The cotyledons also become soft and open out

iv. The baby plant develops roots and shoot.

v. As the plant grows in size, it develops leaves. Cotyledons provide food for the growing plant.

b. What are the different types of seed dispersal?

Give one example of each.

Ans. The different types of seed dispersal are -

- i. Dispersal by wind - Seeds of some plants are very light. So they are carried away by wind. Example - Dandelion seeds.
- ii. Dispersal by water - Seeds of coconut are spongy and filled with air which help them to float on water.
- iii. Dispersal by animals - Some seeds have hooks or spines which stick to the body of animals and get carried away. Ex- Cocklebur
- iv. Dispersal by explosion - Some plants like pea bursts open when ripe, scattering the seeds away from the plants.

c. Write the differences between kharif and rabi crops.

Ans. Kharif crops - Crops that are grown during the monsoon season are called kharif crops. These crops grow between June and October. Ex. - Rice, Maize

Rabi Crops - Crops grown after the monsoon are known as rabi crops. These crops grow between November and April. Ex. - Wheat, Peas

d. Explain the six main agricultural practices in the correct sequence.

Ans. The six main agricultural practices are :-

- i. Ploughing - Loosening the soil using a plough is called ploughing. This helps to mix the soil.
- ii. Adding manures and fertilizers - Manures and fertilizers are added to the soil to increase humus.
- iii. Sowing - Healthy seeds are sown.
- iv. Irrigation - Crops are irrigated.
- v. Protection of crops - The plants are sprayed with insecticides and pesticides to protect from insects.
- vi. Harvesting - When the crops is ripe, it is cut and gathered.

c. Give reasons for the following -

- i. Only some seeds can be dispersed by wind.

Ans. It is because those seeds are very light and can float are carried away by wind.

- ii. Seeds which fall near a big tree may not grow well.

Ans. It is because such seeds may not get sufficient nutrients, sunlight, water and space to spread their roots.