DUBAI GRAND SCHOOL
INTERNATIONAL

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT FA-2

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

CLASS: 6TH

CHAPTER: PLANT LIFE

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Shoot
2. Fibrous
3. Internode
4. Lamina
5. Petiole
6. Transpiration
7. Leaflets
8. Axillary bud
9. Sepals
10. Floret
11. Self-pollination
12. Fruit
13. Ovule
14. The seeds

B. Choose correct option

1. B support
2. B leaves
3. D seed
4. A anther
5. B mesocarp
6. C male cells

C. Match the following

1. E
2. F
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. B

D. Answer the following.

1. Functions of root are:
   a) They grow into the soil and fix the plant firmly into the ground
   b) They absorb water and minerals from the soil. Plants use these for manufacturing food.

   (Draw a diagram given on page no.13 (fig 3.1))
2. Buds are of two types: vegetative and floral.
3. Functions of stem

a) Stem holds the plants upright and supports the branches.
b) Stem bears leaves, buds, flowers and fruits and help them spread properly.
c) Carries water and minerals from roots to leaves.

4. Two main types of venation: reticulate and parallel.(Draw a diagram given on page no. 15, fig3.4)
5. Main types of arrangement of leaves: alternate, opposite and whorled.(draw a diagram given on page no. 16 , fig 3.6)
6. Leaves are modified to perform special functions, e.g., to provide support , for defence etc. (draw a diagram given on page no. 17 , fig 3.10)
7. Scale leaf is a small modified leaf, usually stalk less and membranous in structure.(Draw a diagram given on page no. 18 , fig 3.11)
8. Calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium.(draw a diagram given on page no. 20 , fig 3.14 a and b)
9. Dicotyledonous.(Draw a diagram given on page no. 24 , fig 3.24 a)
10. Seeds require water, oxygen and adequate temperature for germination. (draw a diagram given on page no. 3.25 b)

E. Answer in brief

1. A simple leaf has single blade which may be entire or cut to any depth. In a compound leaf, the leaf blade is cut down to the midrib or to petiole so that the leaf is broken up into a number of segments called leaflets. (draw a diagram given on page no. 15 , fig 3.5 a and b)
2. In the pitcher plant the leaf is modified into a pitcher shaped structure with a lid. The lid closes as soon as the insect enters the pitcher. The pitcher contains a sticky liquid that makes the insect slide down its wall. The insect then drowns inside the liquid and is digested.(Draw a diagram given on page no. 18 , fig 3.12 b)
3. Pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from the anther to stigma. Pollen is transferred by various agents such as wind water and insects.
4. Fertilization is a process by which a male cell unites with a female cell to produce a single cell from which a new individual grows. After the egg cell is fertilized, the ovary develops into a fruit, the ovule into a seed. The stamen, style and the stigma and petals gradually dry and fall off. The sepals also dry and fall off except in cases such as cotton and brinjal where they persist after fertilization.
5. In fleshy fruits such as mango, tomato and grape, the mesocarp or both the mesocarp and endocarp are fleshy. In dry fruits such as rice, maize pea, mesocarp is not fleshy. It is not possible to differentiate the three layers of the pericarp as they are fused.(draw

a diagram given on page no. 3.21, fig a and c)

6. If the seeds are not dispersed, they fall off right under the parent tree. The new plants then would compete with the parent with each other for space, water, light etc. Seeds are dispersed by various agents like wind, water, insects, birds animals and even humans.
7. The process by which the dormant embryo of the seed becomes active and grows into a seedling is called germination. In pea, the cotyledons lie below or on the soil surface as the radical and plumule start to grow. In bean, the cotyledons are lifted above the soil by the growth of the portion of the embryo just above the radical. (Draw a diagram given on page no. 25, fig 3.25).

F. **Self – Attempt (Do Qno.1 and 2 on book and Qno.3 on note book)**