**GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, DD NAGAR, GWALIOR**

**OUR MOTTO- DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT**

 **Session (2020-2021)**

**Class: 5th**

**Subject: Science**

**Chapter: 1st**

 **Reproduction in Plants**

**Tick the correct answer**

1. Which part of the seed stores food inside it?
2. **Cotyledons**
3. Which of the following reproduces from leaves?
4. **Bryophyllum**
5. This crop is grown in winters.
6. **Wheat**
7. Which of the following plant seed is dispersed by water?
8. **Coconut**
9. Plants like potato and ginger are grown from their underground.
10. **Roots**

**Match the following**

1. Strawberry **runner**
2. Rose **stem cutting**
3. Cotyledons **store food for the baby plant**
4. Sweet potato **tuberous root**
5. Jasmine **layering**

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Flowering plants reproduce from **seeds**
2. In strawberry, long stems grow over the soil surface and are called **runners**
3. The outermost covering of the seed is called **seed coat**
4. **Embryo** is a baby plant which is present in between the two seed leaves.
5. We get most of our food from **plants.**

**Short notes**

**Reproduction**

* We have already learnt that all living things have a limited life span and they die sooner or later. So they produce young ones like themselves during their lifetime. This process is called reproduction.

**Tuberous roots**

* Sweet potato, carrot, turnip, radish and asparagus are the roots of plants we have stored food in them. They are called tuberous root.

**Seed coat**

* The outermost covering of the seed is called seed coat. It protects the developing embryo inside the seed.

**Embryo**

* Embryo is a baby plant which is present in between the two seed leaves.

**Short answer type questions**

1. **What are the various conditions required for the germination of a seed?**

Ans. **Germination of a seed:** when a seeding comes out of a seed and grows into a baby plant it is called germination of a seed.

**Conditions:**

1. A seed requires right amount of air, water and warmth for germination.
2. Air helps the seed to breathe.
3. Water softens the seed coat so that the baby plant can grow out.
4. **What is layering?**

Ans. The action of arranging something in layers, a method of propagating a plant in which a shoot is fastened down to form roots while still attached to the parent plant is called layering.

1. **What is the importance of cotyledons?**

Ans. Cotyledons are the first part of a plant to emerge from the seed. They are formed within the seed along with the endosperm. The function of cotyledons is to provide initial growth for the plant and as an energy source.

1. **Write three way to grow healthy crop?**

Ans. To grow healthy crops and get good food yields from them, farmers have to keep the following in mind.

* Soil should be suited for the kind of crop grown.
* Manure and fertilizer should be added to the soil to make it fertile.
* Good quality of seed should be sown.

**Long answer type questions**

1. **How do plants reproduce?**

Ans. Plants reproduce in many ways. Flowering plants reproduce from seeds. Ferns, mushrooms and moulds reproduce from tiny seed like structures called spores. Some plants reproduce from their body parts such as leaves, stems and roots.

1. **Describe the structure of a seed with the help of a diagram.**

Ans. **Structure of a seed:** a seed consist of three main parts seed coat, cotyledons or seed leaves and the embryo.

**Seed coat:** the outer most covering of the seed is called seed coat.

**Cotyledons:** when the seed coat is peeled off gently two seed leaves or cotyledons are seen.

**Embryo:** embryo is a baby plant which is present in between the two seed leaves.



**Diagram of Structure of a seed**

1. **What is seed dispersal?**

Ans. The process by which the seeds are scattered away from the plant that produces them is called seed dispersal. Dispersal happens in several ways. Some seeds are light and have wings or tufts of hair on them. These are easily blown away by the wind. Seeds of cotton, madar and dandelion have tufts of hair.

1. **How do animals help in seed dispersals?**

Ans. Animals can disperse seeds by excreting or burying them, other fruits have structures, such as hooks, that attach themselves to animals. Humans also play a role as disappears by moving fruit to new places and discarding the inedible portions containing the seeds.

**CHAPTER 2nd**

**WORLD OF ANIMALS**

**Tick the correct answer**

1. Fishes breathe through

**Gills**

1. Fishes use ------------- types of fins while swimming

**Five**

1. The water boatman uses its legs as

**Oars**

1. Penguins have wings that work like

**Flippers**

1. Earthworms can take in oxygen through their thin, moist ---------

**Skins**

**Match the following**

Human beings omnivorous

Lion carnivorous

Insect’s spiracles

Ostrich flightless bird

Frog webbed feet

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Animals that eat both plant and other animals called **omnivorous.**
2. Amoeba and paramecium breathe through their **body surface.**
3. All the insects have **six** legs.
4. Turtles have **webbed** shaped feet.

**Short notes**

**Rodents**

* Animals that gnaw their food are called rodents. Rabbits, rats, squirrel are some examples of rodents. They usually eat fruit and seeds.

**Parasites**

* Some small animals get their food from other living organisms by living on or inside their bodies. They are called parasites. Leeches, lice, mosquitoes, bugs etc. are parasites.

**Herbivorous**

* The plant eating animals are called herbivorous. Animals like giraffe, cow goat. Horse and buffalo eat plants. These animals have sharp cutting teeth and strong grinding teeth.

**Carnivorous**

* The flesh eating animals are called carnivorous. Animals like lion, tiger, jackal, snake etc. are carnivorous. They have long, pointed curved front teeth and strong grinding back teeth.

**Omnivorous**

* Animals which eat both plants and animals called carnivorous. Animals like crow and dog eat both plants and animals. Human beings too are omnivorous.

**Short answer type questions**

1. **How do fish breathe under the water?**

Ans. Fishes breathe through gills. The fish takes in water through the mouth. This water which goes into the mouth passes through a pair of gills-slits present on both side of the body of the fish, dissolve oxygen moves into the blood and travels to the fish’s cells.

1. **What do you mean by migration of animals? Mention two conditions which compel the animals to migrate.**

Ans. **Migration of animals:**Some animals and birds move from one region to another in response to climatic changes. This seasonal movement is called migration.

**Conditions:**Searching of food, unfavorable climatic condition, search for nesting ground and breeding purposes compel the animals to migrate.

1. **Give two difference between aerial and terrestrial animals?**

Ans. **Difference between aerial and terrestrial animals are**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Aerial animals** | **Terrestrial animal** |
| 1. Aerial animals are animals that can transport themselves in the air either by gliding or flying.
 | 1. Animals that live on land are called terrestrial animal.
 |
| 1. Aerial respiration involves attaining water from the atmosphere which is used in the organism’s respiratory system.
 | 1. Terrestrial animals respire by gills and they have a leathery hard or spiny skin.
 |

1. **What are spiracles?**

Ans. Small openings on the sides of the bodies of insects through which they breathe in air.

**Long answer type question**

1. **What is habitat?**

Ans. Animals are found everywhere – on land, in water in air. The surroundings in which an animal lives, grows, eats and reproduce is called its habitat. An animal’s habitat provides it air, water, food and shelter. The home of an animal is within its habitat. For example, a lion’s home is the den and the forest is its habitat.

1. **What are herbivores? What kind of teeth do they have?**

Ans. The plant eating animals are called herbivorous. Animals like giraffe, cow, goat, horse, and buffalo eat plants. These animals have sharp cutting teeth and strong grinding teeth. Some herbivores like elephant and giraffes eat the leaves of trees. The trunk of elephants and the long neck of giraffes help them to do so.

1. **Why is man considered the most developed of all the living beings?**

Ans. Human beings are the most developed of all living forms on the earth. Humans use their lower limbs or legs to stand and to support their body. This is why, unlike other animals, human’s stand straight on their two legs and have an erect posture. They use their legs for walking and running. The arms or forelimbs are used for feeding, working and for many other purposes. The arrangement of the thumb and other fingers is such that they can lift, hold and grab things. They also have a flexible backbone so as to bend or turn easily. Humans possess a highly developed brain to think and work properly.