PUBLIC SCHOOL DARBHANGA
SESSION (2020-21)
CLASS-5
SCIENCE
PLANTS INCREASING THE NUMBERS
WORKSHEET-2

A. Write short answers

1. Name the outer covering of a seed.

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2. What is a monocot seed?

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3. What is germination?

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   _____

4. What is meant by dispersal of seeds?

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5. What are kharif crops?

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   _____

6. Why do we spray pesticides on crops?

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B. Answer these questions

1. How are plants useful to us?

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2. Name the conditions necessary for germination.

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3. Why must seeds be dispersed? What are the different agents of dispersal?

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4. What is agriculture?

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Answers:

A. Write short answers

1. Seed coat
2. Seeds of some plants like wheat, maize and rice have one seed leaf are called monocot seed.
3. The development of a seed into a seedling is called germination.
4. There are some agents in nature to scatter seeds. These agents carry the seeds or fruits away from their parent plant. This process is called dispersal of seeds.
5. Crops grown from June to October are called Kharif.
6. We spray pesticides on crop to protect it from being destroyed by pests.

B. Answer these questions

1. Plants give us food. Cereals, pulses, vegetables and fruits come from plants. Sugar and oil too are obtained from plants. Plants provide us with wood, fiber, rubber, gum, tea and coffee. Plants supply us with life-giving oxygen; Plants help to reduce soil erosion.

2. Air, moisture (water) and warmth (sunlight) are the conditions necessary for germination.

3. Plants are fixed to the ground and cannot move from one place to another. If all baby plant grows near the parent plant, not all would survive. They would not get enough sunlight, food, water and space to grow. Hence, there are some agents in nature to scatter these seed. These agents carry the seeds of fruits away from their parent plant.

Agents of dispersal: Dispersal is carried out by the wind, water, animals and by the explosion of fruits.

4. Plants need to be grown on a large scale to feed the entire population of a country. The Practice of growing plants on a large scale is called agriculture.