

CLASS – V SCIENCE HOME ASSIGNMENT -1

1. Write the definitions, Short answers, Answer the questions and Hots in your science notebook from the word document provided.
2. Do the interactive exercises given in DIKSHA online learning application on the topics:
 - Parts of a seed
 - Germination of seeds
 - Dispersal of seeds
 - Constituents of food

LESSION – 1

PLANTS: INCREASING THE NUMBERS

Define the terms:

- 1. Cereals:** Grains used for food such as wheat, rice etc.
- 2. Dispersal:** The process of scattering of seeds through agents of nature like air, water and wind.
- 3. Irrigated:** Artificially watered.
- 4. Insecticides:** Chemicals used for destroying harmful insects.
- 5. Pesticides:** Chemicals used for destroying pests.
- 6. Rabi crops:** Crops like wheat and gram grown from November to April (winter).
- 7. Pest:** An insect or a small animal which damages growing crops or stored food supplies.

Short Answers:

- 1. Name the outer covering of a seed.**
 - The outer covering of a seed is called the seed coat.
- 2. What is a monocot seed?**
 - Seed with one seed leaf is called a monocot seed.
- 3. What is germination?**
 - The development of seed into a seedling is called germination.
- 4. What is meant by dispersal of seed?**
 - The scattering of seeds or fruits away from the parent plant by agents of nature is called dispersal of seed.
- 5. What are kharif crops?**
 - Crops grown from June to October (summer) are called kharif crops. Rice, maize, jowar are kharif crops.
- 6. Why do we spray pesticides on crops?**
 - We spray pesticides on crops to protect them from being destroyed by pests.

Answer these questions:

- 1. How are plants useful to us?**
 - Plants are useful to us in different ways:
 - i. They give us food such as cereals, pulses, vegetables etc.
 - ii. They provide us with wood, fiber, rubber, gum, tea and coffee.
 - iii. They also supply us with the life-giving oxygen.

2. Name the different parts of a seed.
 - The different parts of a seed are the seed coat, seed leaves and a baby plant. This baby plant has a tiny shoot and a tiny root.
3. Name the conditions necessary for germination.
 - The conditions necessary for germination are:
 - i. Air for breathing
 - ii. Water makes the seed coat soft.
 - iii. Warmth is needed for the cells to become active.
4. Why must seeds be dispersed? What are the different agents of dispersal?
 - Plants are fixed to the ground and cannot move. If all the baby plants grow near the parent plant all would not survive. They would not get enough sunlight, food, water and space to grow. That is why plants must be dispersed. The different agents of dispersal are wind, water and animals. Seeds are also dispersed by the explosion of fruits.
5. What is agriculture?
 - The practice of growing plants on a large scale is called agriculture.

HOTS

1. A papaya has many seeds. Each papaya seed can grow into a new tree. However, that does not happen. Why?
 - All seeds do not grow into new plants because some seeds are not fully grown. Some are destroyed by strong winds or heavy rain or are eaten-up by insects or birds. Some do not get favorable conditions to grow. That is why a papaya has many seeds but each papaya seed cannot grow into a new plant.
2. Why can't all the seeds be dispersed by wind?
 - Seeds which are light and have hair or wings are dispersed by winds. All seeds do not have these characteristics. That is why all seeds cannot be dispersed by wind.
3. Why can't we grow tea in Rajasthan?
 - Tea plants need moist soil and grow on the slopes of hilly areas. In Rajasthan soil is sandy in nature. So, we cannot grow tea in Rajasthan.