

# **St. Andrews Scots School**

**Adjacent Navniti Apartment, Patparganj, Delhi-110092**

**Session: 2026-2027**

**Class: V**

**Subject: Science**

## **Lesson – 1 Plant Reproduction**

- **Reading of the chapter**
- **Explanation (will be done in class)**

**(Textbook Exercises)**

### **Check point 1**

**Name two each of the following:**

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. <b>Rice</b>    | <b>Wheat</b>  |
| 2. <b>Bean.</b>   | <b>Pea</b>    |
| 3. <b>Madar.</b>  | <b>Cotton</b> |
| 4. <b>Balsam.</b> | <b>Castor</b> |

### **Check point 2**

**Answer in one word**

1. **Non- flowering plant**
2. **Spores**
3. **Root**
4. **Stem**

### **Check point 3**

**Fill in the blanks**

1. **Crops**
2. **Kharif**
3. **Chemical**
4. **Irrigation**

## EXERCISES

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. **Roots, stems, buds and leaves**
2. **Seed coat**
3. **Seed germination**
4. **Plumule**
5. **Crops**

### B. Tick(✓) the correct answer.

1. **(d)Radicle**
2. **(b)Maize**
3. **(c)Seedling**
4. **(a)Wheat**
5. **(a)Mushrooms**

### C. Give one word for the following.

1. **Seed**
2. **Air**
3. **Vegetative propagation**
4. **Sowing**
5. **Irrigation**
6. **Harvesting**

### D. Give two examples of each of the following.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. <b>Mango</b>    | <b>Tomato</b>    |
| 2. <b>Bean</b>     | <b>Pea</b>       |
| 3. <b>Lotus.</b>   | <b>Coconut</b>   |
| 4. <b>Pea</b>      | <b>Castor</b>    |
| 5. <b>Mushroom</b> | <b>Mould</b>     |
| 6. <b>Carrot.</b>  | <b>Radish</b>    |
| 7. <b>Rose</b>     | <b>Sugarcane</b> |

- |                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| 8. Bryophyllum. | Begonia |
| 9. Wheat.       | Barley  |
| 10. Rice        | Maize   |

**Learn Defines from the book (pg 17)**

**(Notebook Work )**

**New Words- Write Any 10 words**

**Answer the following Questions**

**1. What are the different ways by which reproduction takes place in plants.**

**Ans. In plants, reproduction takes place**

- by seeds
- from spores
- by vegetative propagation

**2. What is the function of a cotyledon?**

**Ans. A cotyledon store food for the baby plant inside the seed.**

**3. How do animals help in seed dispersal?**

**Ans. Animals eat fruits and throw their seeds here and there. Some seeds get hooked to fur, skin of animals, clothes of people and are carried away to far off place. In this way they help in the dispersal of seeds.**

**4. What are the features of the seeds dispersed by (a) wind (b) water?**

**Ans. a) The seeds dispersed by wind are light and hairy so that they are easily carried away by wind.**

**b) The seeds dispersed by water are either spongy or have fibrous covering which makes them light so that they are carried away by flowing water.**

**5. What is germination of seeds?**

**Ans. The growing of seeds into new plants is called germination of seeds.**

**6. What are spores?**

**Ans. Spores are small, spherical and light structures which help in reproduction.**

**7. What is weeding?**

**Ans. The removal of weeds is called weeding.**

**8. What is harvesting?**

**Ans. When the crop is ripe, it is cut down. This is called harvesting.**

**9. Why are grains stored in godowns?**

**Ans. Grains are stored in godowns to protect them from getting spoilt by moisture or eaten by rats, bird or insects.**

**Give Reasons:**

**1. Why are seeds usually produced by flowering plants in large numbers?**

**Ans. Flowering plants usually produce large numbers of seeds because not all seeds but only those which get suitable conditions for growth are able to grow into new plants.**

**2. Why do cotyledons fall after the plants grow?**

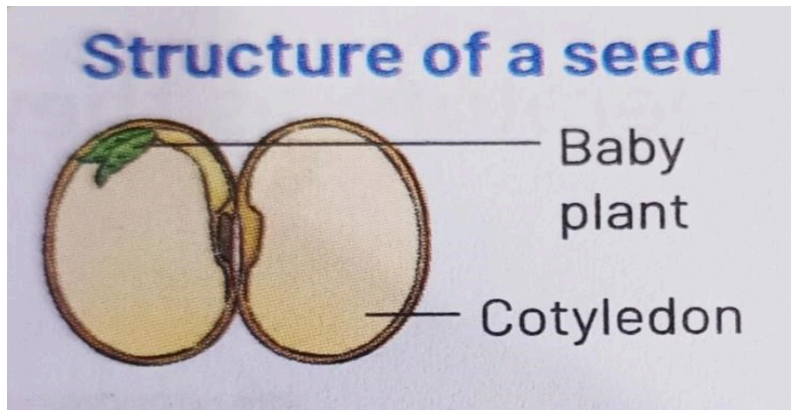
**Ans. Cotyledons provide food to the growing seedling. When all the food stores in them is used up and seedling grows into a new plant, they fall off.**

**Dictation:**

**Any 10 words**

## Diagrams

### 1. Structure of a seed:



### 2. Stages of seed germination:

