

**INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA**  
**WORK SHEET**  
**CHAPTER-1 PLANT REPRODUCTION**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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**I. Tick the correct answer.**

1. Which one of the fruits is dispersed by water?

A. Cotton    B. Coconut    C. Mango

2. Which one of the following is not required for germination?

A. Water    B. Air    C. Sunlight

3. A plant that reproduces from spores

A. Fern    B. Pines    C. Potato

4. One of these fruits is dispersed by explosion.

A. Pea    B. Lotus    C. Apple

5. Which one of these is an example of Monocot seeds?

A. Pulses    B. Rice    C. Peas

**II. Write two examples for the following**

6. Kharif crops: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Rabi crops: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Monocotyledonous plant: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Dicotyledonous plant: \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which a seed grows into a plant
2. The process of scattering of seeds is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_protects the inner part of a seed
4. Unwanted plants that grow between the crops is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Tiny shoot which emerges from the seed is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Reproduction of plants other than from the seed is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_comes out first during germination and becomes roots.
8. Big room for storing dry grains are called as \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ gives food for the baby plant.
10. Part of a seed that provides food to the embryo is called \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Give the part of the plant which helps for the reproduction

11. Beans \_\_\_\_\_
12. Bryophyllum: \_\_\_\_\_
13. Ferns \_\_\_\_\_
14. Sugarcane: \_\_\_\_\_
15. Ginger: \_\_\_\_\_
16. Potato: \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. Name the agents which help for the seed dispersal of the following.

17. Lady's Finger: \_\_\_\_\_
18. Cotton: \_\_\_\_\_
19. Lotus: \_\_\_\_\_
20. Berry: \_\_\_\_\_

**INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA**  
**WORK SHEET**  
**CH-1 PLANT REPRODUCTION**  
**CH - 2 FOOD, HEALTH AND DISEASES**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. Disease causing microorganisms are called pathogens or germs.
2. Carbohydrates and fats provide energy and warmth to the body.
3. Calcium is known as the body building mineral.
4. All food items have certain nutrients.
5. Ferns produce spores on the lower surface of their leaves.
6. Dry grains and pulses are stored in large rooms called granaries.
7. The body cannot digest fibre.
8. Ringworm is caused by fungi.
9. Germs live everywhere.
10. A mature leaf of the Bryophyllum plant produces plantlets.

**II. Define the following**

1. Balanced Diet – A daily diet that contains all the nutrients in the right amounts.
2. Malnutrition – The disorder caused due to the insufficient amount of nutrients in the food.
3. Communicable diseases- Diseases that can be passed on from an infected person to a healthy person.

**III. Answer the following**

1. Where do germs live?

Ans: Germs live everywhere. They are present in the air, in unclean water, stale food and in the dirt around us. They also live on plants and inside the body of animals including human beings.

2. How does fibre help our body?

Ans: As the fibre passes through the digestive system, it cleans the stomach, the small intestine and the large intestine.