

WRK
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Name - Swarit Nath
class - VI sec-B

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Bio worksheet ch-1 Leaf

A. 1. Fill in the blanks.

- a) The underground part of the stem is called the root system.
- b) The part of the plant which grows above the soil is called shoot system.
- c) Tap root system has a thick main root called primary root.
- d) internode
- e) Apical buds or terminal buds
- f) Apical buds or terminal buds
- g) Axil
- h) Axillary buds
- i) Petiole
- j) sessile leaves
- k) Lamina
- l) Midrib
- m) veins
- n) Oxygen
- o) Insectivorous plants
- p) Bryophyllum
- q) Size of the pitcher varies from 10-20 cm.
- r) enzymatic juices
- s) Crane and Khasi

- 2.
- a) Leaf margin
 - b) Leaves
 - c) Phyllotaxy
 - d) Seedling

B. a) Autotrophic nutrition is a process in which young tiny plants make their own food. This method of nutrition is called autotrophic nutrition.

b) Plants propagate with the help of seed contained in the fruits. But some new plants may also be produced from vegetative parts of the plant. This type of propagation is called vegetative propagation.

c) Bladderwort is an insectivorous plant which has highly segmented leaves. Some of these leaves form small bladder like structures. The bladder has an entry point which can be closed. The insects enter into but cannot come out and are digested inside.

C. Long answer and questions.

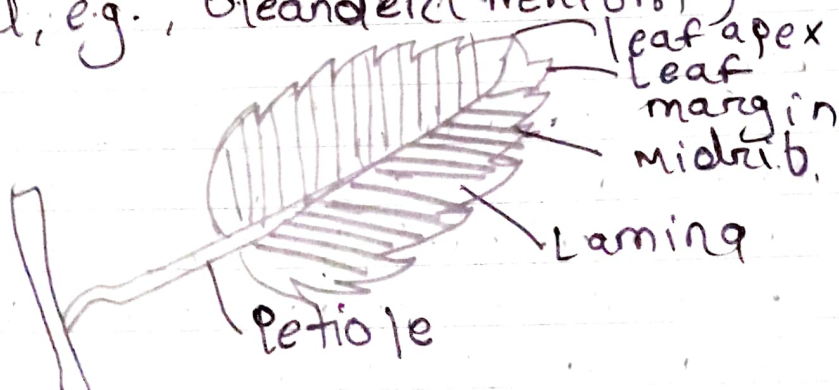
1.
 - Stem bears all the aerial parts of the plant - buds, leaves & flowers and fruit.
 - Stem helps in the upward movement of water and minerals absorbed by the roots and transports them upto the leaves.
 - Food prepared by the leaves is conducted downwards to the roots and other non-green plant parts by the stem.
 - Stem also manufactures food when green and young.

- 2.
- (i) Needle shaped, e.g., Pine, onion
 - (ii) Oval, e.g., guava, apple
 - (iii) Heart shaped, e.g., banana
 - (iv) Oblong, e.g., banana
 - (v) Circular, e.g., lotus, nasturtium
 - (vi) Tapering, e.g., eucalyptus, ashoka
- 3.
- (i) Complete or entire margin, e.g., Peepal
 - (ii) Toothed or serrated margin, e.g., China rose, rose
 - (iii) Wavy margin, e.g., ashoka, mango
 - (iv) Spinous margin, e.g., prickly poppy
4. Alternate: Only one leaf arises from each node. Next leaf arises from the successive node in opposite direction.
Ex- Mint, Peepal, ching

Opposite: In plants like jasmine and guava, two leaves arise on each node opposite to each other.

Whorled: More than two leaves are attached at each node, arranged in a whorl, e.g., Oleander (Nerium)

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Petiole: The basal part of a leaf is a stalk called petiole. It is attached to the stem at the node.

Leaf apex: The tip of the leaf is called apex.

Leaf margin: The outer edge of the leaf is called leaf margin.

Lamina: The green, flat and broad part of the leaf is lamina.

Midrib: Petiole continues into the lamina as midrib which is also called as the main vein.

