

3. a) Radicle and plumule

The radicle develops into a ~~seed~~ root. While the plumule develops into a shoot.

b) Hilum and micropyle

Hilum is the inner concave side of the seed. Where the

seed was attached to the fruit wall. Micropyle is a small pore which absorbs and allows water required for germination.

c) Testa and tegmen

Testa is the outer exposed part of the seed coat. whereas tegmen is a thin membrane and lies under the testa. It is the inner part of the seed coat.

4. Give two functions of fruit.

The two functions of fruit are

1) It protects the seed from the

unfavorable environmental conditions

ii) Fruits store food inside them.

10. a) Roots: Radicles

b) Leaves: Plumule

i 4. With the help of a suitable diagram, describe the structure



of a dicot seed.

Ans- The bean seed is an example of a dicot seed. Whose diagram is shown ~~at~~ below.

The green outermost covering of the seed is called the seed coat. It protects the seed from insects and bacteria as ~~well~~ as ~~the~~ from mechanical injury.

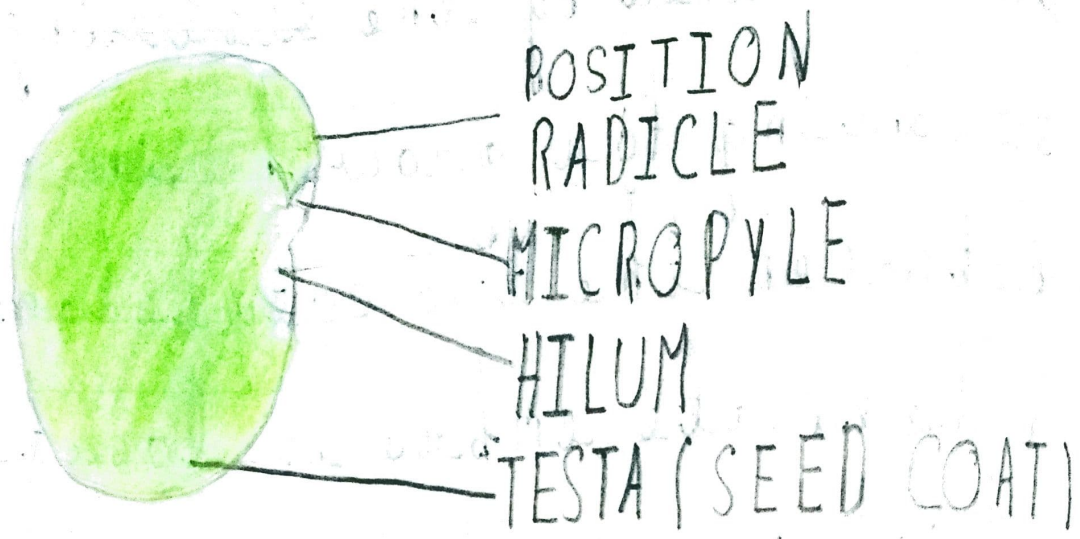
The seed coat is again made up of two parts. The outer expo-

seed part is called the testa and the inner part is called tegmen. A scar called ~~hilum~~ hilum is present in the inner concave side of the seed. This is the place where the seed is attached to the fruit wall. Above the hilum there is a small pore called micropyle. It absorbs and allows the entry of water required for germination.

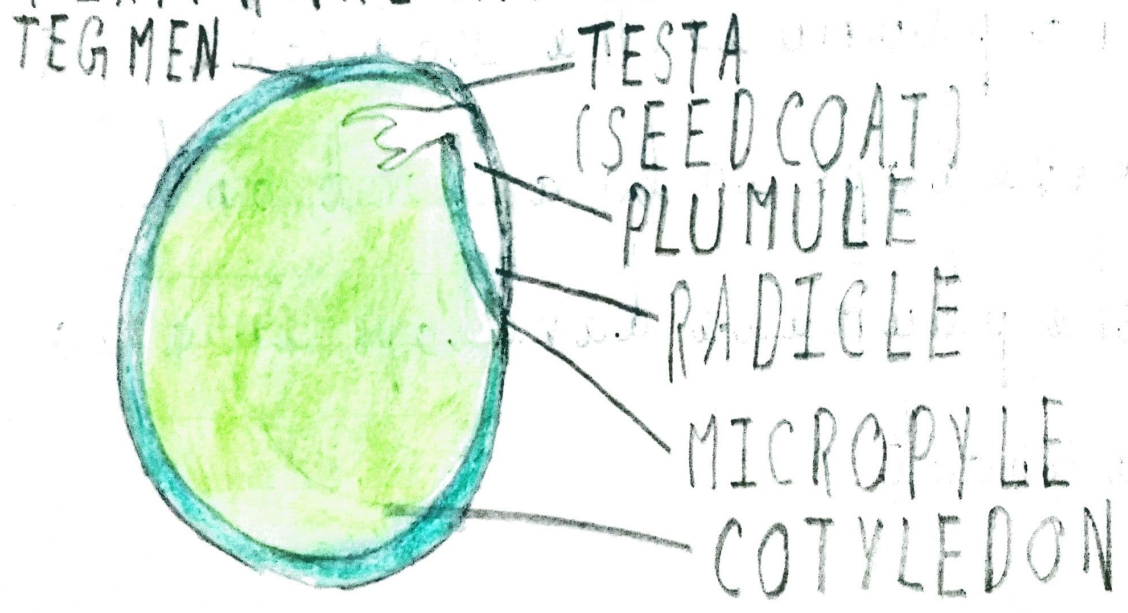
The seed is made up of two fleshy seed leaves called the cotyledons. They contain stored food material.



which is used by the ~~seedling~~ seedling for growth. In between the two cotyledons a delicate embryo is located which consists of radicle and plumule. The radicle develops into a root and the plumule develops into a shoot.



(EXTERNAL APPEARANCE)



(LONGITUDINAL SECTION)



11. In the spaces provided below, draw labelled diagrams to show the three stages in the germination of any seed you have observed.

