(3) Differentiate the following pairs of term:-

a) Radicle and plumule

A:→ The Radicle develops in to a root. While the plumule develops into a shoot.

b) Hillicum and micropyle.

A:→ Hillicum is the inner concave side of the seed. Where the seed was attached to the fruit wall. Micropyle is a small pore which absords and allows water required for germination.

c) Testa and tegmen.

A:→ Testa is the outer exposed part of the seed coat. Where as tegmen is a thin membrane and lies under.

(4) Give two function of fruit?

Ans) - The two functions of fruit ar

(i) It protects seeds from the unfavourable environmental conditio

9. (a) The three conditions necessary for germination of seed are

Ans) - Oxygen. Suitable temperature and water.

(10)

(a) Roots :— Radicles

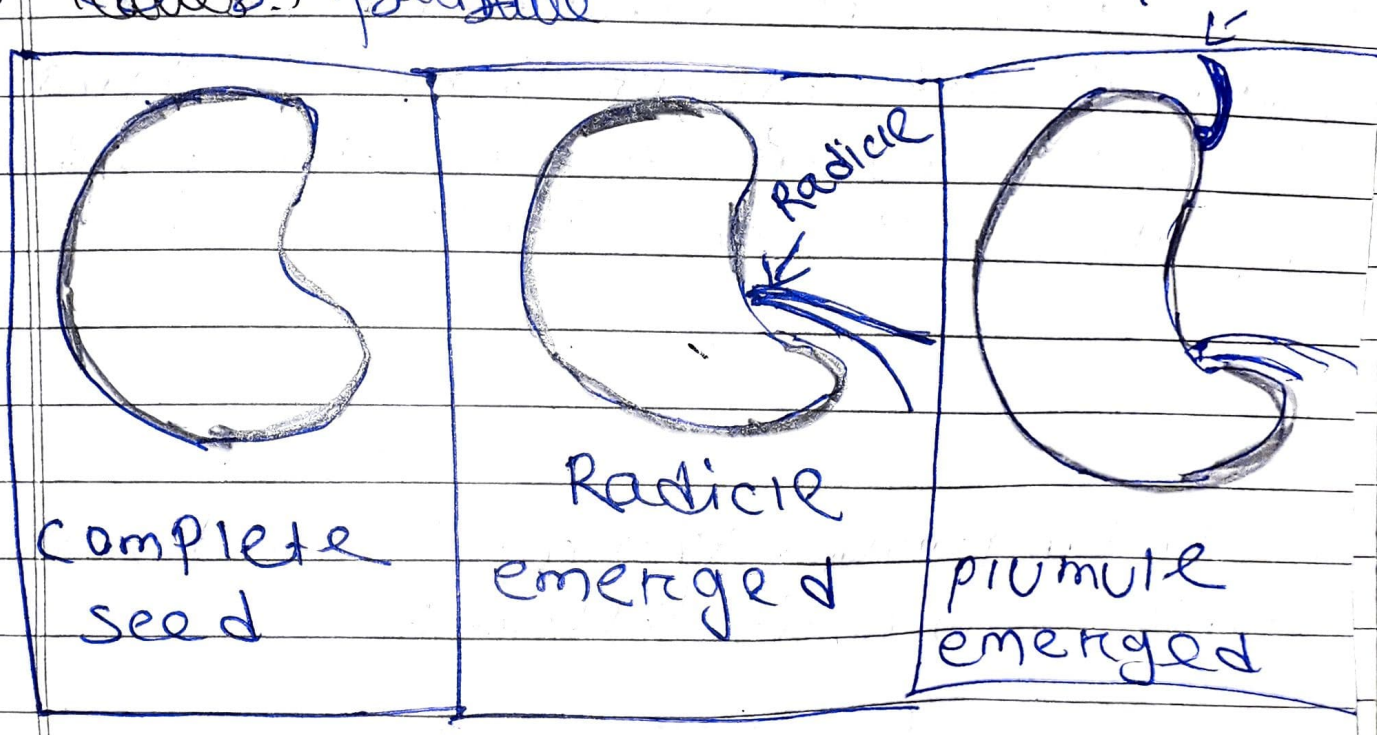
(b) Leaves :— Plumule

11 (a)

b)

a) ~~Roots~~ : ~~Radicles~~

b) ~~Leaves~~ : ~~Plumule~~



A:) The bean seed is an example of a dicot seed. Whose digram is shown below:

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

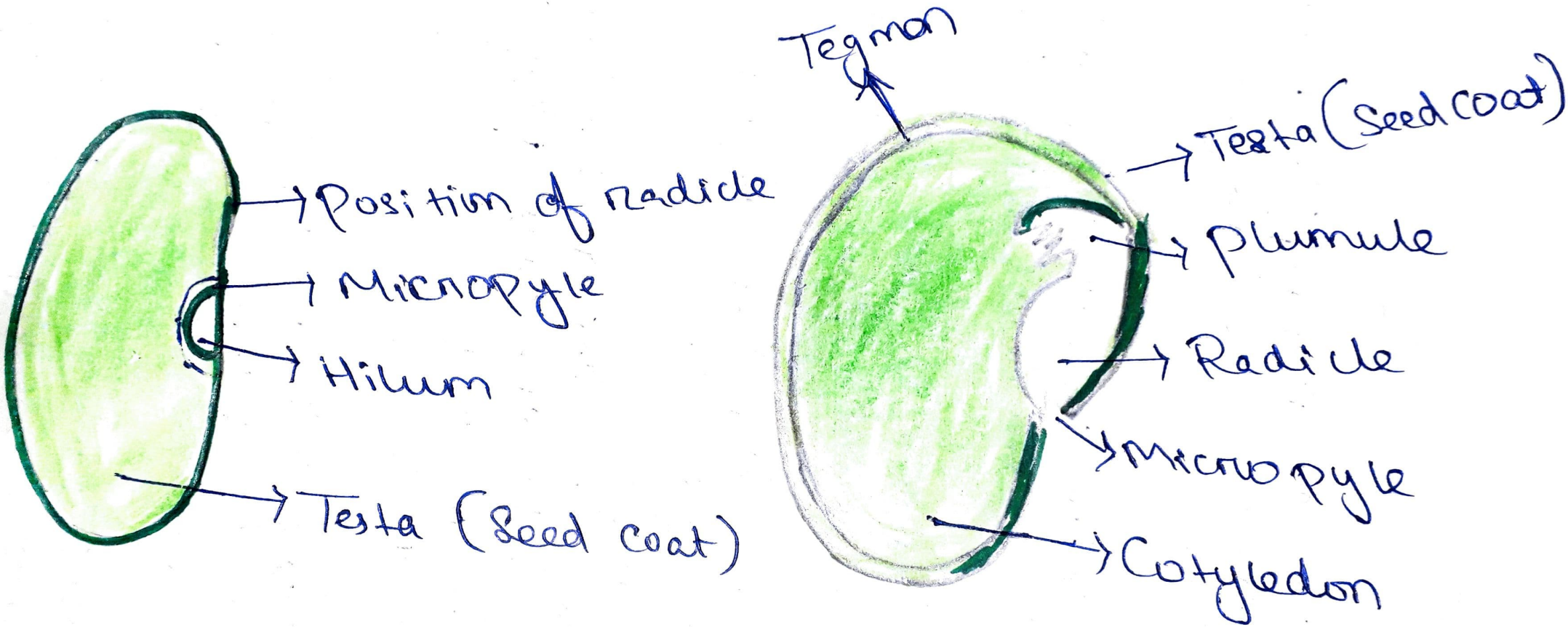


Diagram of the Seed Coat

The seed coat is again made up of two parts. The outer exposed part called the testa and the inner part is called tegmen.

* A scar is called 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 seeding for growth.

* In between the two cotyledons a delicate embryo is located. which is consist of radicle and plumule. The radicle develops into a root and the plumule develops into a shoot.