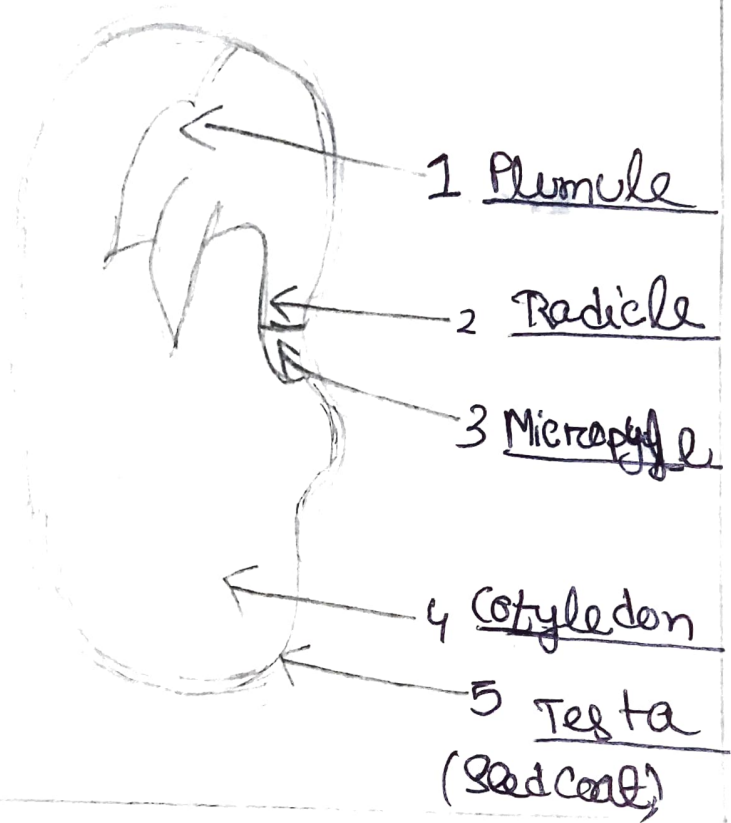


ch-2: (The Flower)

- 1)
- 1) Develops into a shoot.
 - 2) Develops into a root
 - 3) Absorbs and allows the entry of a much water as is required for germination.
 - 4) They contains stored food material which is used by the seedling for growth.
 - 5) It protects the seed from insects and bacteria as well as from mechanical injury.
- 2)
- a) A seed which shows hypogeal germination.
ans → The pea seeds.
 - b) The monocot seed.
ans → The maize grain.
 - c) A dicot seed
ans → The bean seeds

bean Seed



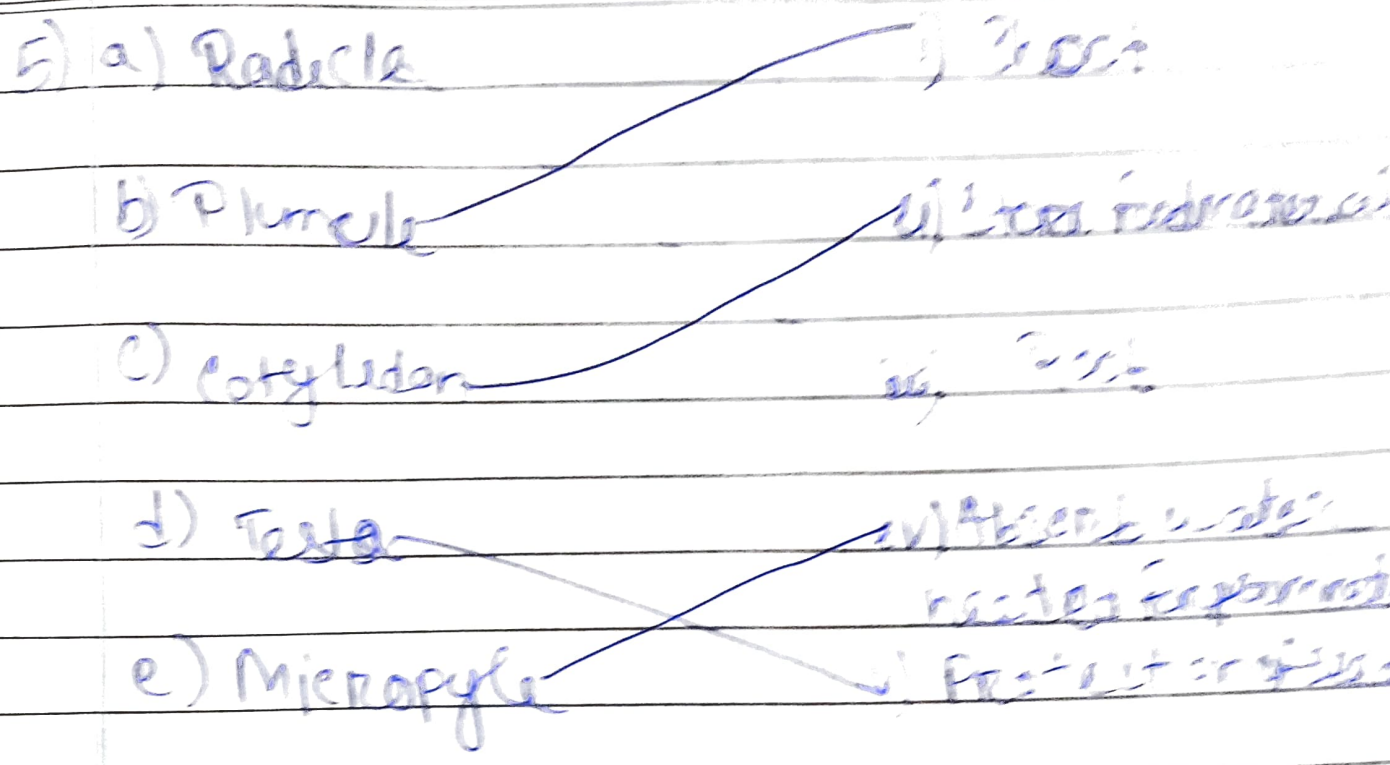
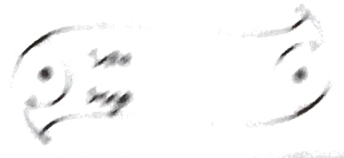
d) A seed which shows epigeal germination.
ans) A bean seed

e) a) Radicle and plumule.
ans) Radicle - Develops into a root.
Plumule - Develops into a shoot.

b) Hilum and micropyle
Hilum - marks the place where the seed was attached to the fruit wall.
Micropyle - Absorbs and allows the entry of a much water as is required for germination.

c) Testa and tegmen + tegmen.
Testa - The outer exposed part of a seed coat is called testa.
Tegmen - The inner part of a seed coat is called tegmen.

4) Two functions of a fruit are:
1) It protects seeds and
2) fruits store food inside them



6) As the radicle emerges out of the seed earlier and divides into a root it helps in providing water and mineral for further growth of the plumule.

- 7) (a) Some seeds have two cotyledons (F)
- (b) Warmth is necessary for the germination of seeds.
- (c) All seeds have two cotyledons (F)
- (d) Oxygen is necessary for the germination of seeds.

8. a) Radicle: It develops into a root.

b) Cotyledons: It stores the food material which is used by the seedling for growth.

c) Endosperm: The upper larger part of the maize grain is called the endosperm. It stores food in the form of starch.

d) Microphyle: It absorbs and allows the entry of as much as water as is required for germination.

9) The three conditions necessary for germination of seeds are:

ans → a) Oxygen, suitable temperature and water.

10) a) Roots: Radicles

b) Leaves: Plumule

—X—

10)

