

Worksheet 15 Subject: - Science Class: - VI Teacher: - Mrs. Kuljit Kaur

Name: _____ Class & Sec: _____ Roll No. _____ Date: 18.05.2020

5. Why should we not deep fry or overboil food?
6. Why should we not deep fry or overboil food?
7. How is marasmus caused? What are its symptoms?
8. What led to the conclusion that deficiency of vitamin C causes scurvy?
9. Why are foods containing vitamins called protective foods?
10. What effect does malnutrition have on children?

Ans 6: We should not deep fry or over boil food as it destroys all the nutrients present in the food.

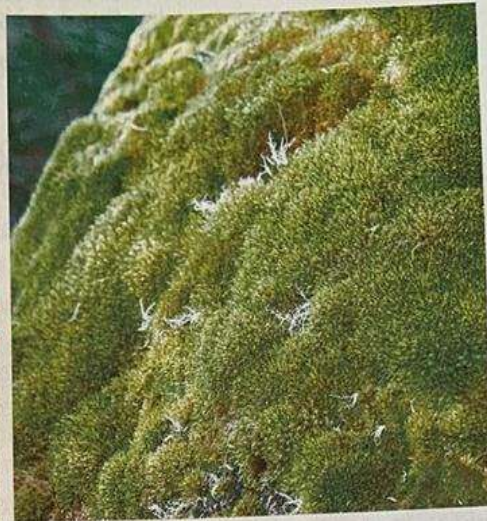
Ans 7: Marasmus is caused in children due to the deficiency of proteins, carbohydrates and fats. The child becomes so thin that loose folds of skin can be seen all over the body.

Ans 8: In 16th and 17th century the sailors on the ship were having swelling n bleeding gums and falling ill frequently. When they were given vitamin C they get cured. So it made it clear that deficiency of vitamin C leads to scurvy.

Ans 9: Foods containing vitamins are called protective food as the vitamins protect us from deficiency diseases. E.g. vitamin C protect us from scurvy, vitamin B protect us from Beri-Beri etc.

Ans 10: Malnutrition is the condition of poor health in children and adults due to the deficiency of certain nutrients in the body. Malnutrition in children leads to deficiency diseases in children like deficiency of proteins causes kwashiorkor, deficiency of iron leads to anemia etc.

8



SCAN PAGE*

Getting to Know Plants

HERBS, SHRUBS AND TREES

Plants grow all around us. They grow on land as well as in water. It has been estimated that there are about 2,50,000 types of plants. To make the study of plants easier, they have been divided into groups. The two broad groups are **flowering plants** and **non-flowering plants**. These are further divided into many subgroups.

Plants like rose, sunflower and mango are flowering plants. Plants like ferns and mosses do not bear flowers. They are non-flowering plants.

Another way of classifying plants is according to their size and the nature of their stem. Based on this, plants can be classified

into three categories—**herbs**, **shrubs** and **trees**. Table 8.1 gives their characteristics, and a few examples of each. Can you give more examples?

There is another type of plants that are different from

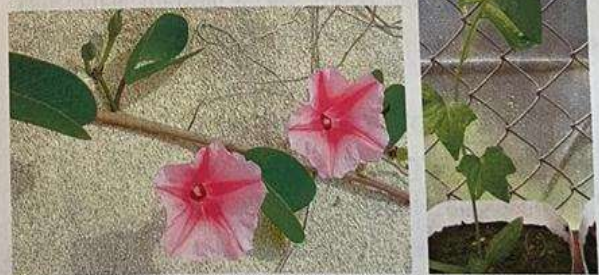


FIG. 8.1 A creeper and a climber

IN THIS CHAPTER

- HERBS, SHRUBS AND TREES ♦ PLANT SYSTEMS ♦ ROOT—FUNCTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS
♦ STEM—FUNCTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS ♦ LEAF—FUNCTIONS AND MODIFICATIONS ♦ FLOWERS AND FRUITS

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*For detailed instructions, see inside front cover.

TABLE 8.1 Classification of plants on the basis of size

| PARAMETERS | HERBS | SHRUBS | TREES |
|----------------|--|--|---|
| size | very small; usually less than 1 m high | medium sized; usually 1–3 m high | tall; generally more than 3 m high |
| nature of stem | green, tender stem; few branches | hard stem but not very thick; branches arise near the base of the stem | hard, brown, thick stem; branches on the upper part of the stem |
| examples | grass, tomato, wheat, mint | China rose (<i>Hibiscus</i>), lemon, rose, pomegranate | flame tree (<i>gulmohar</i>), neem, peepal, mango |

IT'S A FACT!

A banana 'tree' has a green, soft stem. It is actually a herb—it is the biggest herb.

ACTIVITY 2 (Experimental investigation)

Gently pull out a mustard plant and a grass plant from the soil. Examine their roots. In what way are they different?

herbs, shrubs and trees. These are plants with weak stems that cannot stand upright. Some of these spread out on the ground, for example strawberry, and are called **creepers**. Others climb up with the help of a support, for example grapevine and gourd. They are called **climbers**.

PLANT SYSTEMS

Various parts of a plant perform different functions to keep it alive. Let us study the parts of a flowering plant.

ACTIVITY 1 (Experimental investigation)

Dig out a small plant, say, a mustard plant and examine it carefully. What do you observe?

- You will notice that the plant has two parts:
 - ❖ The underground part of the plant or the part that remains in the soil is called the **root system**. It consists of a main root and a number of branching roots.
 - ❖ The green part that grows above the ground is called the **shoot system**. It consists of the stem, leaves, buds, flowers and fruits (Fig. 8.2).

THE ROOT

A mustard plant will have a main root from which a number of branch roots arise. The main root is called the **tap root** (Fig. 8.3a). The branches that arise from the main root

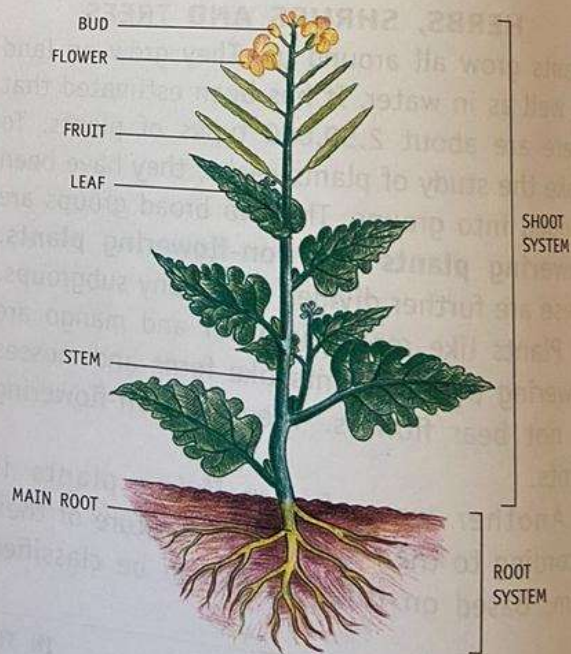


FIG. 8.2 Most flowering plants have two main systems—root system and the shoot system.