



# LITTERA PUBLIC SCHOOL

## CLASS 6                      CHAPTER 7                      SCIENCE GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS

**Plants can be classified into three categories ;**

Herbs , shrubs , tree.

a) **Herbs** :

Plants with green and tender stem are called herbs . They are usually short and may not have many branches .

Example : mint , coriander etc.

b) **Shrubs** :

Some plants have the stem branching out near the base . The stem is hard but not very thick . Such plants are called shrubs .

Example : Tulsi , rose etc.

c) **Tree** :

Some plants are very tall and have hard and very thick brown stem . The stem have branches in the upper part much above the ground . Such plants are called tree.

Example : Mango tree , Neem tree , banyan tree. Etc.

d) **Creepers** :

Plants with weak stem that can not stand up right and spread on the ground are called creepers .

Example : pumpkin , watermelon etc.

e) **Climbers** :

Those plant take support on neighbouring structure and climb up are called climbers .

Example: grapevine , pea , money plants etc.

**Parts of plants :**



## Stem :

- Stem usually above the ground . It bears leaves , branches , buds , flowers, fruits etc.
- The water and minerals go to the leaves and other parts that are attached to the stem . Through the narrow tube inside the stem.

## Leaves :

- Usually above the ground and help in photosynthesis .
- Leaves have a variety of shapes, sizes and other structures.
- **Venation:** The pattern of veins and veinlets on the leaves is called venation.

Types of venation: Two types of venation are found:

- **Reticulate:** If the venation is in net like appearance on both sides of midrib, it is called reticulate. For example, peepal.
- **Parallel:** In the leaves of grasses, the veins and veinlets are parallel to one another. Such a venation is called parallel.



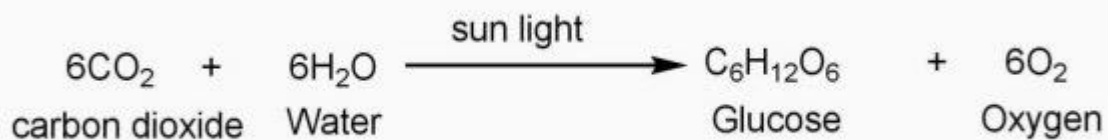
- **Veins:** Thread like structures in the leaves forming a network.
- **Midrib:** It is the thick vein in the middle of the leaf.

## **Transpiration :**

Water come out from the plants leaves in the form of water vapour in known as transpiration.

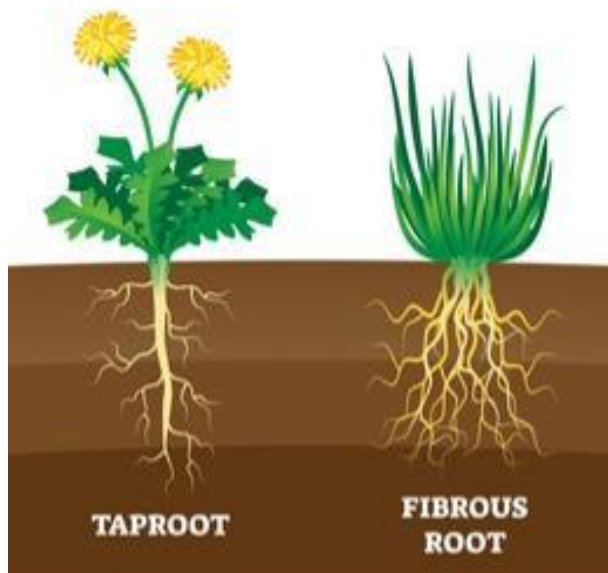
## **Photosynthesis :**

- Photosynthesis is a process by which leaves prepared their food in the presence of sunlight .
- Convert water, carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight to food in the form of glucose and oxygen is released.



## **Root :**

Root absorbed water and minerals from the soil and stem conduct these to leaves and other parts of the plants . Root are following type.



- **Tap root :**

Main root of plants that grows directly downward .

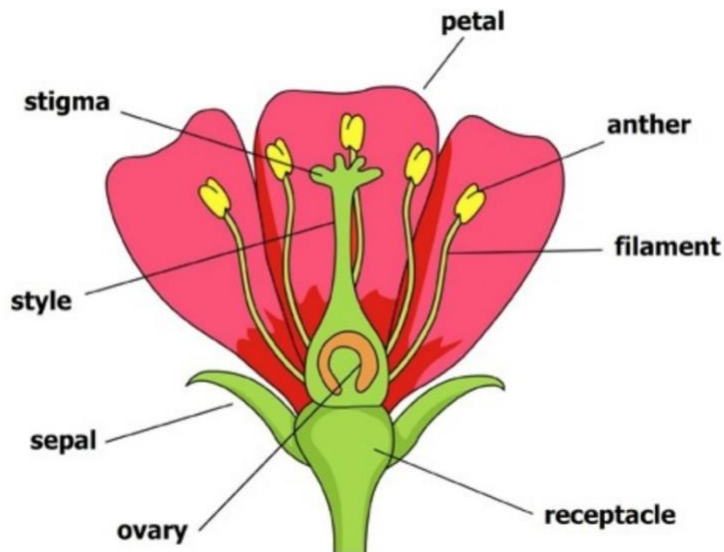
Example : carrot , beetroot etc .

- **Fibrous root:**

Plants with root as shown do not have main root .all root seen similarly and these root are called fibrous root.

Example : grasses , wheat , rice etc.

## Parts of Flower :



### **Petals :**

The prominent part of the open flower, these are petals. Different flowers have different colours petals.

### **Sepal:**

Small leaf like structure are called sepals.

### **Pistil :**

- The inner most parts of the flowers is called pistil .
- Parts of pistil include style , stigma and ovary .
- Parts of stamen include anther and filament .

### **Stamen:**

- These are 4-6 in number and are male reproductive part of a flower. Each stamen is made up of two parts—filament and anther. Anther contains pollen grains.

**Ovary :**

The lowermost and swollen part of the pistil are called ovary .

**Ovules :**

The small beads like structure inside the ovary called ovules.