

## **NCERT SOLUTIONS- GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS**

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 7 Getting To Know Plants is the essential study material needed to perfect Getting To Know Plants topics. The NCERT Class 6 Science solutions provided here correctly answer NCERT textbook questions. Solutions curated in a comprehensive manner will help students understand the subtopics in this chapter in a better way.

## **IMPORTANT SUB-TOPICS MENTIONED IN THE NCERT CLASS 6 SCIENCE CHAPTER 7 GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS:**

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 7 Getting To Know Plants has the following sub-topics as given below:

<b>Sr. no</b>	<b>Topics</b>
1.	Herbs, Shrubs and Trees
2.	Stem
3.	Leaf
4.	Root
5.	Flower

## **NCERT SOLUTIONS CLASS 6 SCIENCE CHAPTER 7 GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS:**

- 1. Correct the following statements and rewrite them in your notebook.**
  - (a) Stem absorbs water and minerals from the soil.**
  - (b) Leaves hold the plant upright.**
  - (c) Roots conduct water to the leaves.**
  - (d) The number of sepals and petals in a flower is always equal.**
  - (e) If the sepals of a flower are joined together, its petals are also joined together,**
  - (f) If the petals of a flower are joined together, then the pistil is joined to the petal.**

ANS-

- Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.
  - Stem holds the plant upright.
  - Stems conduct water to the leaves.
  - The number of petals and stamens in a flower may not always be equal.
  - If the sepals of a flower are joined together, its petals are separate.
  - If the petals of a flower are joined together, then the pistil may or may not be joined to the petal.
- 2. Draw (a) a leaf, (b) a tap root and (c) a flower, you have studied for Table 7.3 of the textbook.**

ANS-

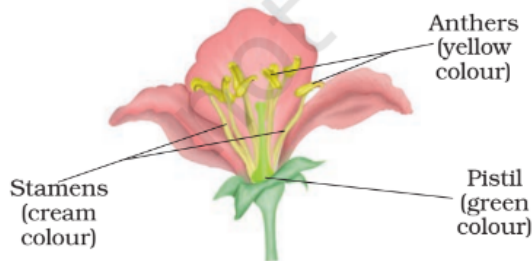


**Fig. 7.8** A leaf

a.



b.



**Fig. 7.22** Parts of a flower

c.

**3. Can you find a plant in your house or in your neighbourhood which has a long but weak stem? Write its name. In which category would you classify it?**

ANS- Yes, bottle gourd (lauki) has a long but weak stem. It is a climber.

**4. What is the function of a stem in a plant?**

ANS- Functions of the stem in a plant:

1. Stems bear leaves, branches, buds, flowers and fruits.
2. Stem helps in the transport of water and food to different plant parts.

**5. Which of the following leaves have reticulate venation?**

**Wheat, tulsi, maize, grass, coriander (dhania), china rose.**

ANS- Tulsi, China Rose and Coriander.

**6. If a plant has fibrous roots, what type of venation are its leaves likely to have?**

ANS- If a plant has fibrous roots, its leaves have parallel venation.

**7. If a plant has leaves with reticulate venation, what kind of roots will it have?**

ANS- If a plant has reticulate venation, its roots are tap roots.

**8. Is it possible for you to find out whether a plant has taproot or fibrous roots by looking at the impression of its leaf on a sheet of paper?**

ANS- Yes, it is possible to find out whether a plant has tap roots or fibrous roots by looking at the impression of its leaf on a sheet of paper.

**9. What are the parts of a flower?**

ANS- The following are the parts of a flower:

1. Sepals
2. Petals
3. Stamens
4. Pistil

**10. Which of the following plants have you seen? Of those that you have seen, which one have flowers?**

**Grass, maize, wheat, chilli, tomato, tulsi, pipal, shisham, banyan, mango, jamun, guava, pomegranate, papaya, banana, lemon, sugarcane, potato, groundnut**

ANS- The plants which have flowers are grass, maize, wheat, chilli, tomato, tulsi, peepal, shisham, banyan (flowers lie inside its fruits), mango, jamun, guava, Pomegranate, papaya, banana, lemon, sugarcane, potato, groundnut.

**11. . Name the part of the plant which produces its food. Name this process.**

ANS- Leaves produce food for the plant through photosynthesis.

**12. In which part of a flower you are likely to find the ovary?**

ANS- Ovary is present in the lowermost portion of the pistil.

**13. Name two plants in which one has joined sepals and the other has separate sepals.**

ANS- Plants with joined sepals – Cotton and Hibiscus

Plants with separate sepals – Rose and Lotus