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STUDY MATERIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-VI

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▶ Plants :

Conduct: The water and minerals are transported to leaves and other parts of plant attached to the stem.

Petiole: The part of a leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called petiole. **Lamina:** The broad green part of leaf is called lamina.

Ovules: The small bead like structures inside the ovary are called ovules (see Fig.).

Climbers: Some plants with weak stem need support to go upright. These are called climbers.

Conduct: To carry a substance from one place to other is called to conduct. **Creepers:** Some plants with weak stem lie on the ground. These are called creepers. **Fibrous roots:** Roots in which many branches come out from the base of the stem are called fibrous roots.

Herbs: Plants with green and tender stem are called herbs.

Lamina: The broad green part of the leaf is called lamina.

Lateral roots: Smaller roots which arise from main root in the taproot systems are called lateral roots.

Midrib: The thick vein in the middle of the leaf is called the midrib.

Ovule: Small bead like structures attached in the inner wall of the ovary are called ovules.

Parallel venation: In the leaves of grass, veins are parallel to one another. This is called parallel venation.

Petal: This is the prominent part of the open flower. Different flowers have petals of different colours and of different forms.

Petiole: The part of the leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called petiole.

Photosynthesis: A process by which green plants make their food from sunlight, carbon dioxide and water is called photosynthesis.

Pistil: Innermost part of a flower is called pistil. It is female reproductive part of the flower.

Reticulate venation: When veins and veinlets form a net like design in both sides of midrib, the venation is called reticulate venation.

Sepal: Sepal protects the inner parts of flower when it is a bud.

Shrubs: Some plants have branches arising from the base of the stem to make bushy appearance. The stem is hard but not very thick. They are called shrubs.

Stamen: Stamens are the male reproductive parts of the flower.

Taproot: The root system in which a single root arises from the base of the stem, with secondary and tertiary branches is called a taproot system.

Transpiration: The loss of water in the form of vapours from the stomata on leaves is called transpiration.

Trees: Tall plants with hard, thick and woody stem are called trees.

Veins: Thread like structures in leaf are called veins.

Root Systems :

There are two main types of root systems: tap root and fibrous root system.