PRACTICE WORKSHEET 3: SEEDS AND SEEDS | CLASS 5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following conditions helps seeds sprout?
   a. Dry and cold
   b. Warmth and moisture
   c. Only sunlight
   d. Dry and windy

2. What is the main role of a seed coat?
   a. To help the seed fly
   b. To protect the seed
   c. To give the seed water
   d. To attract animals

3. What do plants need to grow from seeds?
   a. Air, water, and sunlight
   b. Only soil
   c. Just water
   d. Salt and sugar

4. Which part of the world is the pitcher plant commonly found in?
   a. Europe and Asia
   b. Australia and Meghalaya in India
   c. South America
   d. Africa

5. What do soybeans do to spread their seeds?
   a. They float in water
   b. Their pods burst open
   c. They stick to animal fur
   d. They fly in the wind

Fill in the Blanks

1. Seeds need _____ and _____ to sprout.
2. A _____ plant attracts insects to trap and eat them.
3. Gopal's mother used a _____ cloth to sprout the soaked chana.
4. Seeds like dandelions can _____ in the air to travel long distances.
5. The idea of _____ was inspired by seeds sticking to clothes and animal fur.

PRACTICE WORKSHEET 3: SEEDS AND SEEDS | CLASS 5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

True or False

1. All seeds require soil to grow. (True/False)
2. Seeds that stick to animal fur can travel to far-off places. (True/False)
3. Sprouting makes seeds less nutritious. (True/False)
4. Some plants can spread seeds by bursting their pods. (True/False)
5. A seed coat protects the seed and keeps it safe. (True/False)

Short Questions

1. What do seeds need to sprout?
2. How does a pitcher plant trap insects?
3. Why are seeds like dandelions able to fly?
4. What is the importance of seeds sticking to animal fur?
5. How do plants benefit from seed dispersal?

Long Questions

1. Explain the process of sprouting seeds at home, including the materials needed and the steps involved.
2. Discuss the different ways seeds travel and how each method helps plants grow in new areas.
3. What would happen if seeds were not dispersed and remained in one place? How would this affect plants?

Answer Key

Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Warmth and moisture
2. b. To protect the seed
3. a. Air, water, and sunlight
4. b. Australia and Meghalaya in India
5. b. Their pods burst open

Fill in the Blanks

1. Warmth, water
2. Pitcher
3. Damp
4. Fly
5. Velcro

True or False

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True

Short Questions

1. Seeds need air, water, and warmth to sprout. These conditions activate enzymes and allow the seed to grow.
2. The pitcher plant attracts insects with its smell. When insects land on it, they get trapped inside the pitcher-like structure.
3. Dandelions have light, fluffy structures that allow them to be carried by the wind to distant places.
4. Seeds that stick to animal fur can travel far, helping plants grow in new areas. This reduces competition and increases plant survival.
5. Seed dispersal helps plants spread out, find new areas to grow, and avoid overcrowding near the parent plant.

Long Questions

1. **Sprouting seeds at home**:
    - Materials needed: Seeds (like chana), water, a damp cloth, and a bowl.
    - Steps: Soak seeds in water overnight. The next day, drain the water and wrap the seeds in a damp cloth. Keep them in a warm place. Check daily for sprouts, which appear within 2-3 days.
2. **Seed dispersal**:
    - Seeds travel through wind, water, animals, and bursting pods. Wind carries light seeds like dandelions. Water spreads floating seeds like coconuts. Animals transport seeds by eating fruits or when seeds stick to fur. Bursting pods scatter seeds far away.
3. **Effects of no dispersal**:
    - If seeds are not dispersed, they remain crowded around the parent plant, leading to competition for sunlight, nutrients, and water. This results in fewer healthy plants and poor growth.