

# Flowering Plant



Namaskar students,

I hope you all are doing well and are taking the necessary precautions to ensure that you and your family are safe from this pandemic, Covid-19, that is affecting us all.

In addition, I hope you are managing your time well and ensuring that all work given are in close completion.

The last activity sheet sent to you via school's website, was based on the topic "Flowering Plants - The Fruits". In that worksheet, you were asked to:

- ✓ Define the word 'Fruit'
- ✓ Colour and name examples of fruits
- ✓ Draw and label parts of a fruit
- ✓ Draw and name one example of a drupe, a hesperidium, a berry and a false fruit.

This worksheet will continue to look at flowering plants but on the sub-topic "Seeds".

Please complete this worksheet and submit on the first day of the new school term.

## Activity 1: What is a seed?

A seed is a fully developed \_\_\_\_\_.

The part of the flower that grows into the seeds is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

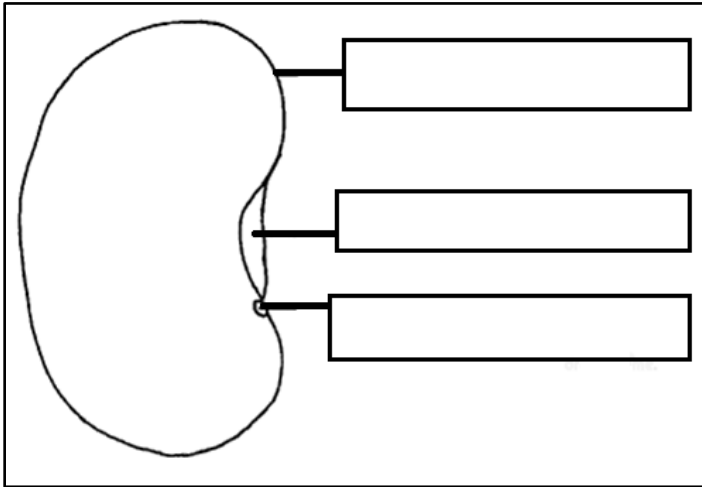
## Types of Seeds

The two main types of seeds are:

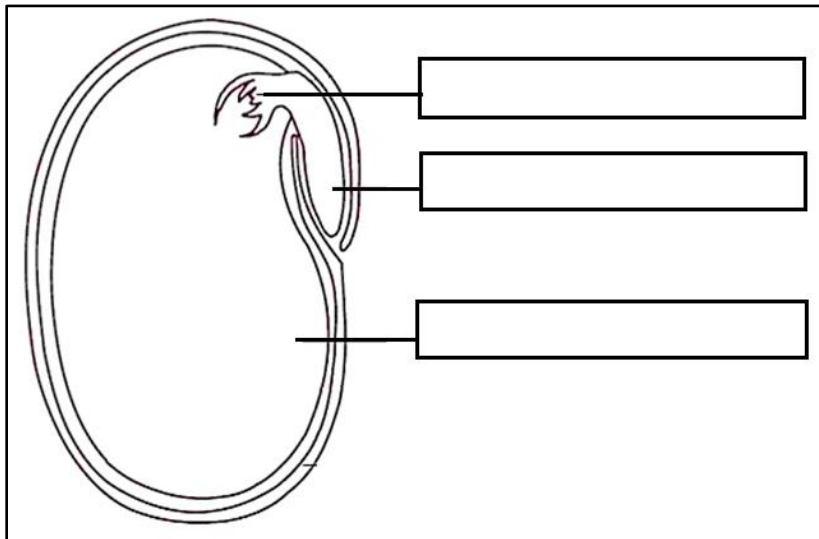
- i. Monocotyledonous seed
- ii. Dicotyledonous seed

**Activity 2:** In pencil, label the external and internal parts of both a dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous seed.

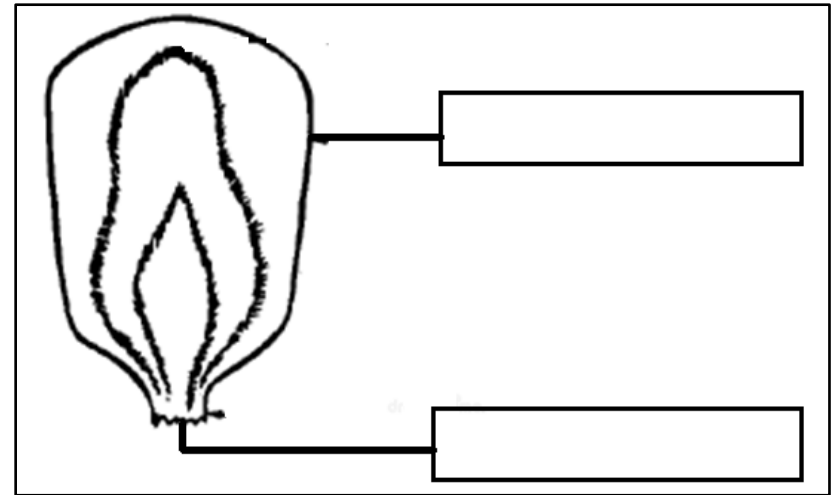
**External (outside) Parts of a Dicotyledonous seed (e.g. Blackeye)**



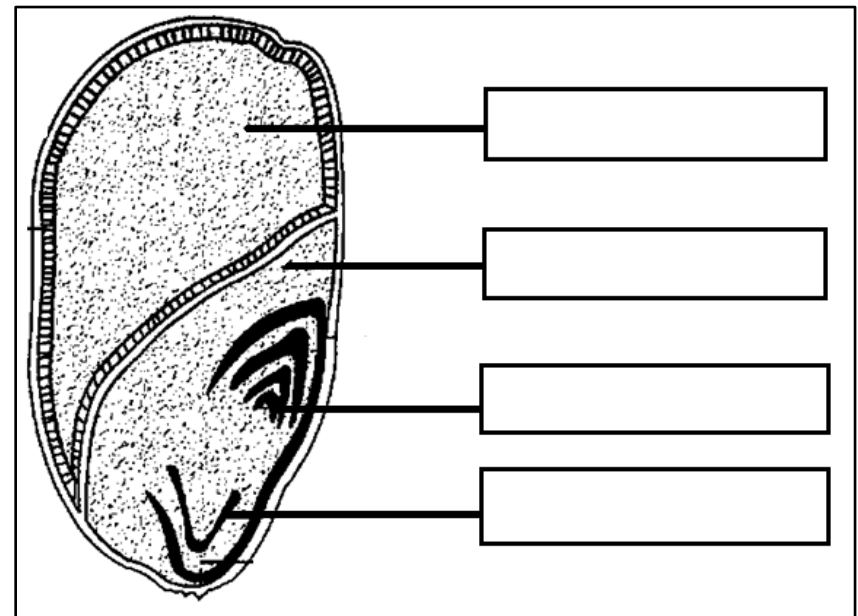
**Internal (inside) Parts of a Dicotyledonous seed (e.g. Blackeye)**



**External (outside) Parts of a Monocotyledonous seed (e.g. Corn)**



**Internal (inside) Parts of a Monocotyledonous seed (e.g. Corn)**



**Function of each part of a seed**

**Activity 3:** In pen, write the letter of the correct answer in the answer column.

Answer Column	Parts of a Seed	Functions
	Testa	(A) takes in water and air
	Fused Pericarp and Testa	(B) attaches the monocotyledonous seed to the fruit
	Micropyle	(C) grows into the shoot system
	Hilum	(D) grows into the root system
	Cotyledon	(E) protects the seed
	Endosperm	(F) stores food in a seed
	Radicle	(G) protects a monocotyledonous seed
	Plumule	(H) attaches a seed to its pod (fruit)
	Point of attachment to cob	(I) stores extra food in a monocotyledonous seed

**Difference between a Monocotyledonous and a Dicotyledonous Seed**

One major difference between a monocotyledonous and a dicotyledonous seed is that in a dicotyledonous seed, water and air enter the seeds through its micropyle, whereas, in a monocotyledonous seed, there is no micropyle.

Water and air are two major requirements needed by seeds for germination to take place.

**Activity 4:** In one sentence, explain how monocotyledonous seeds take in water and air.

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**Students!**

Please be reminded that upon returning to school, all outstanding work are to be submitted on the first day of school directly to the subject teacher.

Your outstanding work are:

- i. Your assignment 2 (Herbarium)
- ii. Pollination and Fertilization Workbook
- iii. Worksheet 1: The Fruits
- iv. Worksheet 2: The Seeds