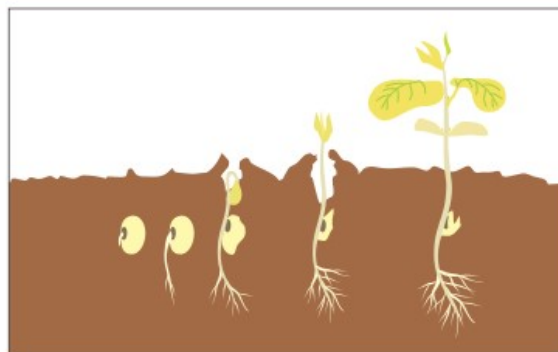


LC4520

Germination and Structure of Seed

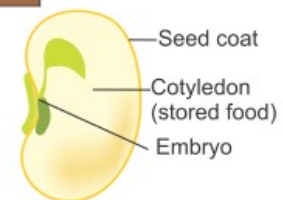
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The process by which seed grows into a seedling is called Germination. The seed requires oxygen, water and optimum temperature for germination.



Parts of a seed

- seed is surrounded by outer covering called **coat**
- seed contains baby plant called an **embryo**
- seed stores the reserve food in fleshy **cotyledons**



Q.1 What is seed germination?

Q.2 What does a seed require to grow?

Q.3 What is inside the seed?

Q.4 What is the baby plant of a seed called?

Q.5 Where do the seeds store the reserve food?

Q.6 Name some seeds that are used as spices in your home.

Activity:

Do This and Find Out

- Take some *chana* and three bowls.
- Put five *chana* in the first bowl and fill it up with water.
- Put a damp piece of cloth or some cotton wool in the second bowl. Now keep the same number of *chanas* in it. Make sure that the cotton wool or cloth remains wet.
- Put the same number of *chanas* in the third bowl. Do not put anything else in it. Cover all the three bowls. Observe after two days and note the changes in the bowls.

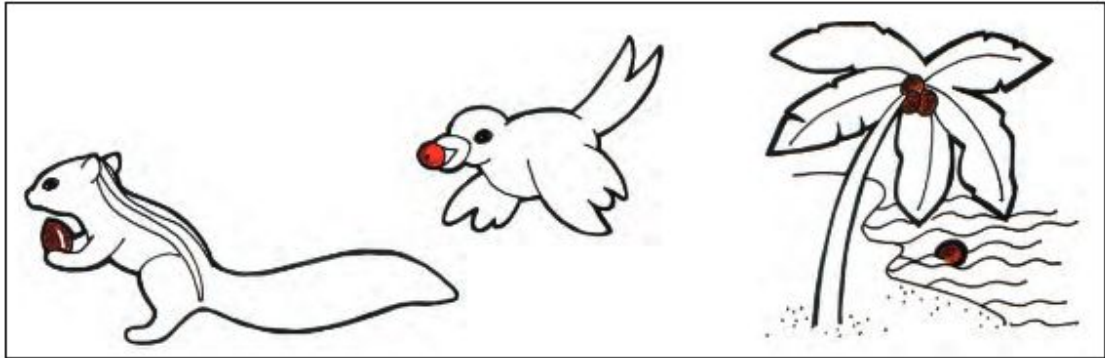
	Bowl 1	Bowl 2	Bowl 3
Are the seeds getting air?	No	Yes	Yes
Are the seeds getting water?			
What changes did you see?			
Have the seeds sprouted?			

Q.7 In which bowl did the seeds sprout? What difference did you see between this bowl and the other bowls?

Q.8 What things are soaked before cooking in your house?

Q.9 What things do you eat after sprouting? How are they sprouted? How much time does it take?

Q.10 Look at the picture and read the passage and guess how the seeds travel and reach different places?



“The process in which seeds of a plant are transported and spread away from the parent plant is called seed dispersal. The dispersal can take place through a number of agents, such as wind, water, animals, insects, etc. If there is no seed dispersal, the seeds will be deposited very close to the parent plant and will therefore compete with the parent plant for resources such as nutrients, water, and sunlight, among others. In this way, seed dispersal is important both for the new plants as well as the parent plant.”

- (i) What is seed dispersal?
- (ii) What would happen, if seeds did not spread and remained at one place only?
- (iii) Make a list of the different ways by which seeds are spread.