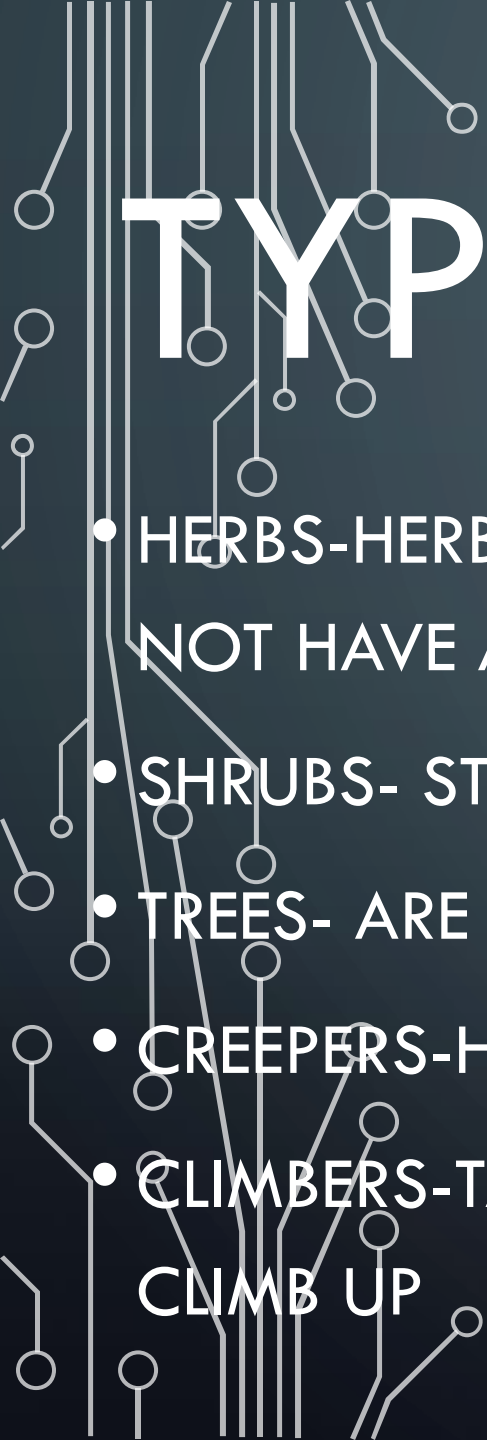


A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of white lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a stylized tree structure.

CH-7

GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS



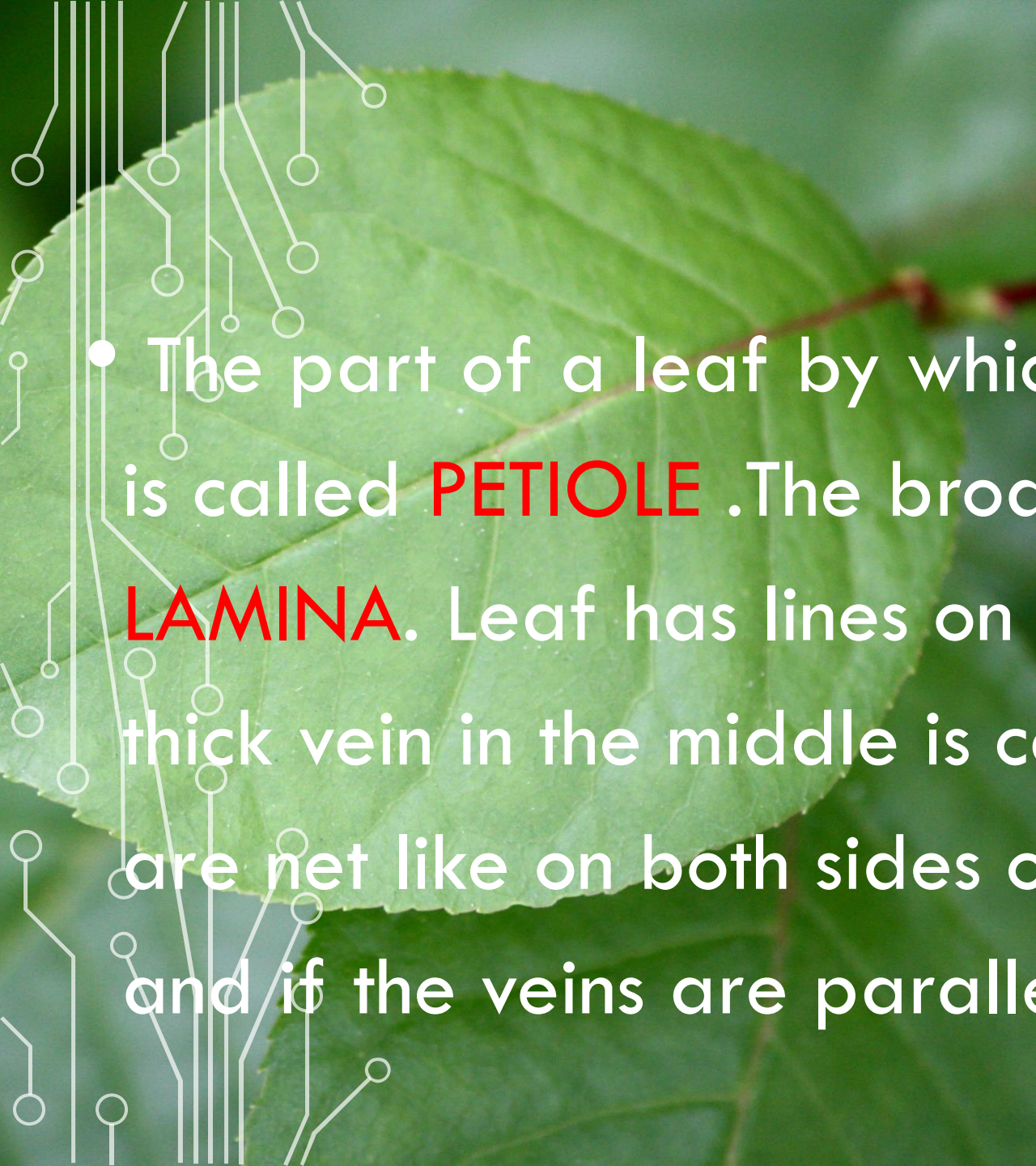
TYPES OF PLANTS

- HERBS-HERBS HAVE GREEN AND TENDER STEMS, SHORT AND MAY NOT HAVE ANY BRANCHES
- SHRUBS- STEM IS HARD BUT NOT VERY THICK, HAVE MANY BRANCHES
- TREES- ARE VERY TALL AND HAVE HARD AND THICK BROWN STEM
- CREEPERS-HAVE WEAK STEMS AND SPREAD ON THE GROUND
- CLIMBERS-TAKE SUPPORT ON NEIGHBOURING STRUCTURES AND CLIMB UP

STEM

- Stem helps the plant to stand erect.
- The stem transfers the water and minerals to the plant



A close-up photograph of a green leaf with prominent veins. On the left side of the image, there is a white graphic overlay consisting of vertical lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a stylized leaf structure. The right side of the image has a dark grey background where the text is located.

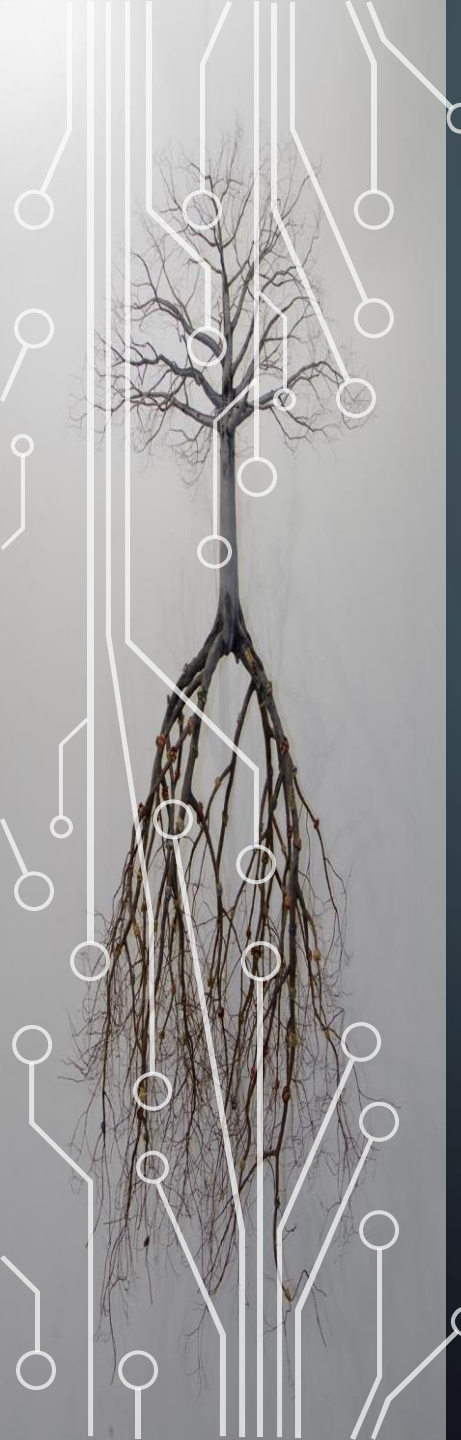
LEAF

- The part of a leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called **PETIOLE**. The broad, flat part is called **LAMINA**. Leaf has lines on its front known as veins. The thick vein in the middle is called **MID-RIB**. If the veins are net like on both sides of midrib then it is **reticulate** and if the veins are parallel, it is **parallel** venation.

FUNCTION OF LEAVES

Photosynthesis—Preparation of food in the presence of sunlight, water, carbon-dioxide

Transpiration—Evaporation of water through leaves



ROOTS

The roots helps in holding the plant firmly

Absorbs water and minerals

Types of roots

Tap root-tap root has one main root and small lateral roots connected

Fibrous roots- has lots on lateral roots attached to it.it does not have a main root

FLOWER

- **PARTS**—PETALS, SEPALS, STAMENS, PISTIL
- **PARTS OF PISTIL**
- STIGMA, STYLE, OVARY(has ovules inside it)