

**GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE, PRAYAGRAJ**

**SESSION – 2020-21**  
**Class -6 (A, B, C, D, E, F)**  
**Subject: Biology**  
**Worksheet – 2**

**Chapter -1 The Leaf**

**TOPIC: Types of leaves and functions of leaves**

(Note: Parents are expected to ensure that the child reads the passage and the topic “Types of leaves and functions of leaves” from a book or on the internet. Reference youtube link: <https://youtu.be/jOX4LVbqTxE>, <https://youtu.be/AOxCnlkQiyQ>, [https://youtu.be/0s\\_xZqvwm\\_s](https://youtu.be/0s_xZqvwm_s))

The arrangement of veins in the leaf is called venation. Veins and veinlets together support the lamina and distribute water and minerals throughout the lamina. Venation is of two types: Reticulate venation and parallel venation. In reticulate venation, veins and veinlets are irregularly distributed in the lamina forming a network. It is found in dicot plants. In parallel venation, veins run parallel to each other. This type of venation is found in monocot plants.

Leaves are of two types: simple leaf and compound leaf. In a simple leaf, lamina is undivided. In a compound leaf, the lamina is incised up to midrib and forms various leaflets. An axillary bud is present in the axil of rachis.

The important functions of leaf are – photosynthesis, transpiration and respiration. Photosynthesis is the process by which green parts of plants make food from carbon dioxide and water with the help of chlorophyll and sunlight. Transpiration is the loss of excess water in the form of water vapour from the surface of leaves through stomata. At night, leaves breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide through stomata. Iodine solution is used to test the presence of starch in leaves. The iodine solution turns starch into blue- black colour.

**Answer the following questions**

1. Fill in the blanks:
  - a. Reticulate venation is found in \_\_\_\_\_ plants.
  - b. The branches of veins are called \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - c. An \_\_\_\_\_ bud is present in the axil of rachis.
  - d. The leaves make food in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - e. At night , there is no \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Give two functions of veins.
3. Give two examples each of dicot leaves and monocot leaves.
4. Define photosynthesis.
5. Differentiate between simple leaf and compound leaf. Also draw diagram of a simple leaf and a compound leaf.

**THE END**