

STEPPING STONE  
SCHOOL (HIGH)

**WORKSHEET-1**

**DATE--- 27/04/2020**

**SUBJECT – BIOLOGY**

**CLASS-- VI**

**TOPIC—PLANT LIFE----THE LEAF**

**TIME LIMIT---30 MINUTES**

**Introduction:** - Leaves are the most important part of a plant containing the green pigment chlorophyll that helps the plant to prepare food using sunlight, carbon dioxide and water. A leaf consists of the following parts:-

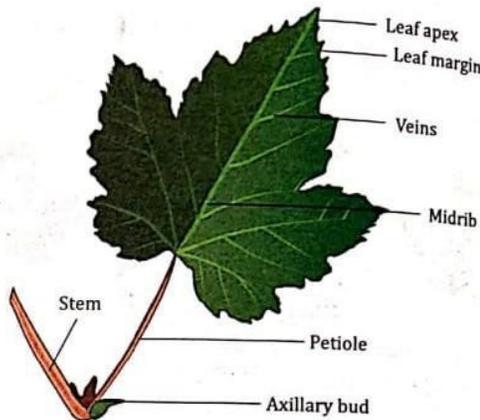
1. **The petiole** is the stalk which connects the leaf base with the leaf blade. Leaves which have petioles are called **petiolate** leaves and the leaves in which the petioles are absent are called **Sessile** leaves.
2. **The lamina:**-It is the flat , expanded and thin part of the leaf. It is mostly green in colour .It's tip is called **leaf apex**.
3. **Axillary bud:**-It is a type of bud that develops at the axil of a leaf. It is capable of developing into a branch of the shoot or a cluster of flowers
4. **Leaf margin:**-The edge of the leaf blade is called leaf margin. Different leaves have different margins.
5. **Midrib:**-It is the main vein that extends from the petiole up to the leaf apex and runs along the centre of the leaf blade.
6. **Veins:**- These are fine lateral branches that arise from the midrib. They further branch out to form veinlets. The veins provide rigidity to the leaf blade and help in the transport of mineral nutrients.
7. **Leaf base:**-It is the part joining the leaf to the stem at the end of the petiole. It is a slightly swollen part by which a leaf is attached to the stem.
8. **Internode:**- The space between two nodes

[COPY THE QUESTIONS AND SOLVE THEM ON A SHEET OF PAPER DATEWISE.  
KEEP THEM READY IN A FILE TO BE SUBMITTED ON THE OPENING DAY.]

**Q1) Answer in one word:--**

- 1) The point of attachment of leaf to the stem----
- 2) A bud present on the axil of the leaf
- 3) A space between two nodes. -----
- 4) A leaf in which the petiole is absent-----
- 5) The wide, thin flat part of a leaf-----

**Q2) Define the parts of the leaf as shown in the diagram:-**



**Fig. 1.4** Leaf and its different parts