

ONLINE STUDY MATERIAL

SUBJECT-E.V.S

SESSION-2020-21

CLASS-III

CHAPTER - 6 **TOPIC: LEAVES**

DAY-1

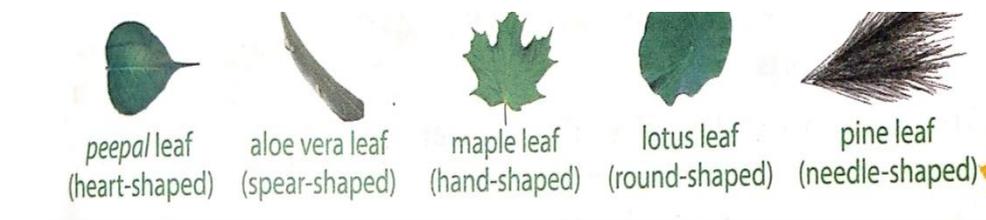
LEAF DIVERSITY:-

We see leaves all around us. They are of different sizes, shapes and colour.

SIZE



SHAPE



TEXTURE



EDGE



COLOUR



AROMA



WEBLINK:-

<https://youtu.be/nrqBW1NILuA>

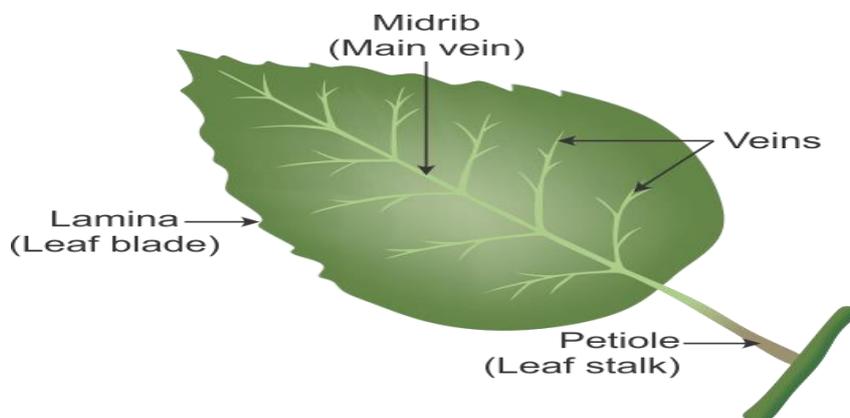
ACTIVITIES:-

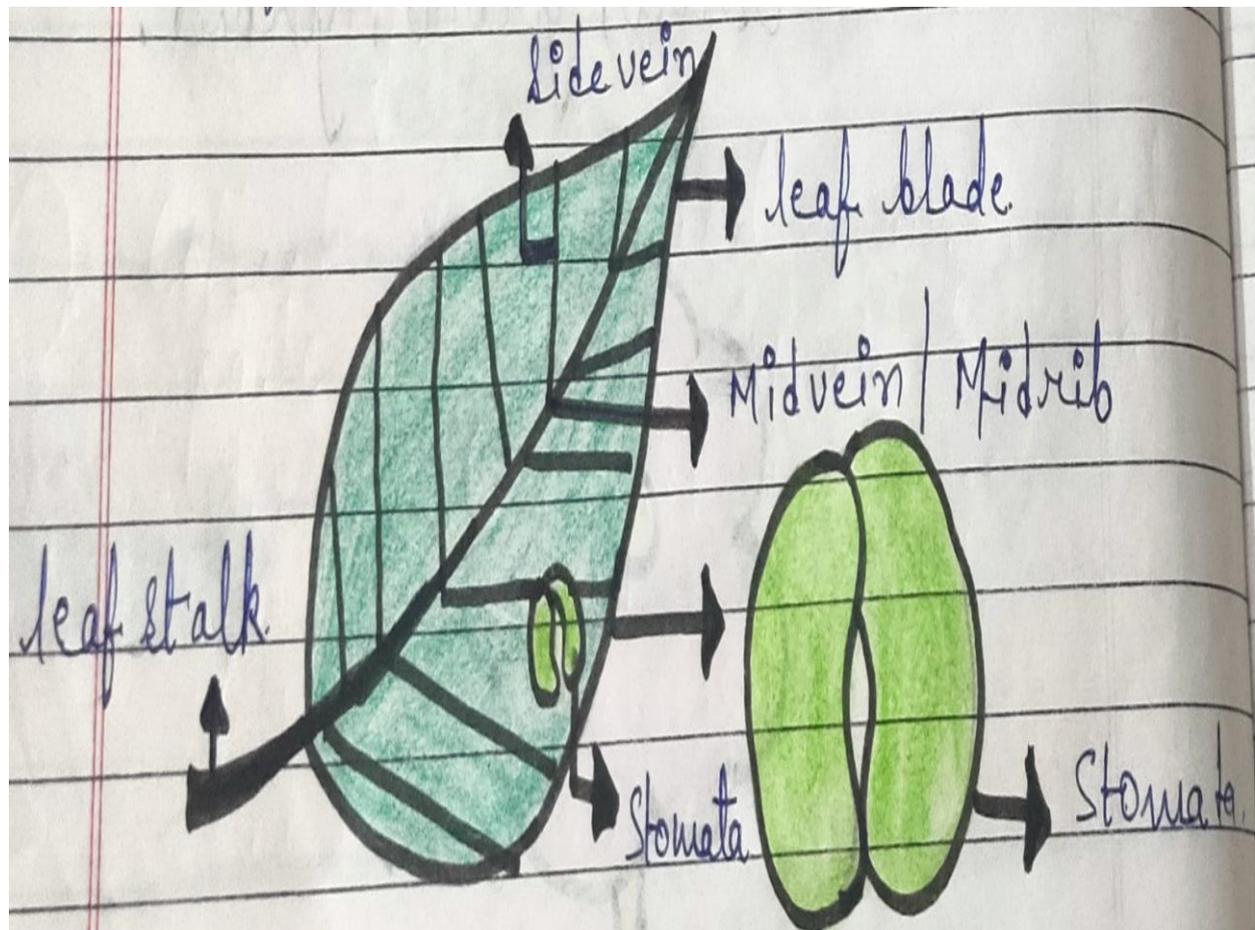
Draw different types of leaves according to shape and size in your evs copy.
Collect dried leaves, and paste them in A4 sheet to show different shapes and sizes.

DAY-2

PARTS OF A LEAF:-

A leaf has two main parts. The broad flat green parts of a leaf is called lamina or leaf blade. Each leaf has a thin line running in the middle of the leaf is called midvein or midrib. A leaf also has many thread like structures. These are called veins. A leaf stalk joins the leaf blade to the stem of the plant. Small openings called stomata are present in the underside of the leaf.



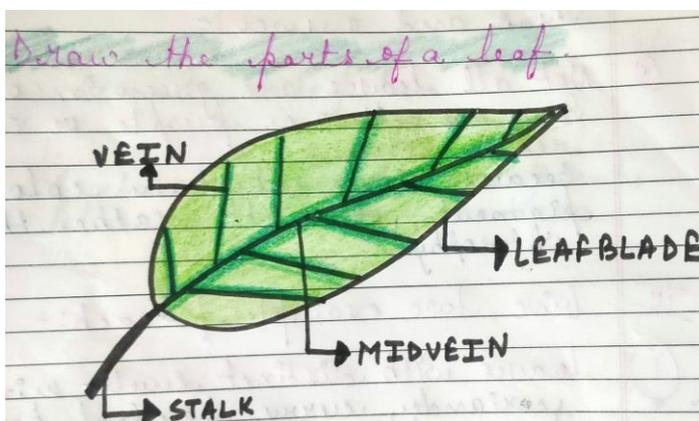


WEBLINK

<https://youtu.be/eE6TFq1oHeM>

ACTIVITY

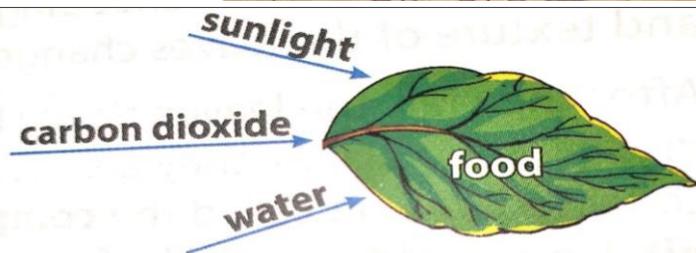
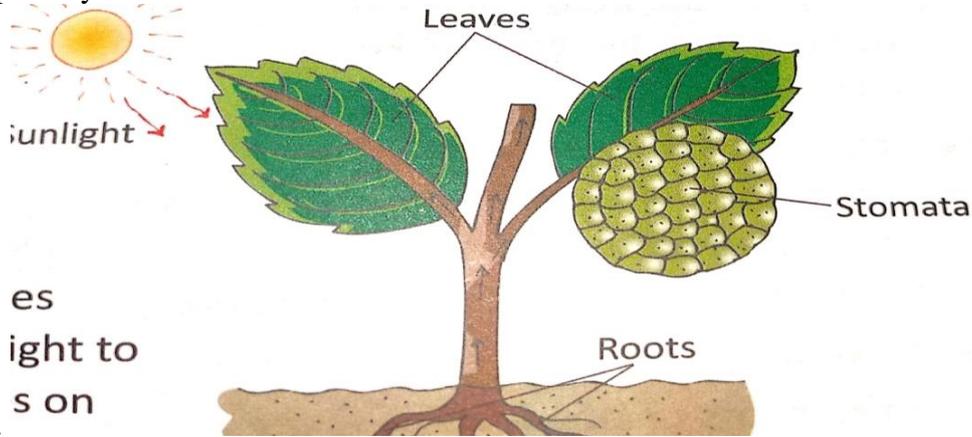
Draw the parts of leaf and label it properly in your evs copy.



DAY-3

LEAVES- THE FOOD FACTORIES

Leaves of a plant make food for the plant. So they are called food factory. Most of the leaves are green. The green - coloured pigment is called chlorophyll. Leaves use chlorophyll, air, water and sunlight to make food. They have tiny holes on their surface called stomata. Air enters the leaves through stomata. Sunlight from the sun, water is drawn from the soil through roots. This process of making food by leaves is called photosynthesis.



the process of photosynthesis

WEBLINK

<https://youtu.be/sHffEzWsKZU>

ACTIVITY

Explain the process of photosynthesis by drawing it in your evs copy.

DAY-4

USES OF LEAVES AND SHEDDING OF LEAVES

Leaves of plants are useful to us in many ways:-

- We eat leaves of many plants like spinach, mint, coriander and mint.
- Leaves of some plants are used in medicines like basil(Tulsi), neem,, etc.
- A paste of mehendi(henna) leaves is used to make design on hands.
- Leaves of sal trees are used to make bowls and plates.

- Dried leaves of palm trees are used to make roofs of houses.

SHEDDING OF LEAVES

Some trees shed their leaves in certain seasons. They are called deciduous trees full stop some trees do not shed their leaves. They are called evergreen trees. We should not throw the fallen leaves. We can use them to make compost full stop to make compost, we dig a hole (pit). We put the fallen leaves, vegetables and fruit peels into the pit. They rot in the soil after sometime and form compost. Compost makes the soil fertile. Plants that grow in soil mixed with compost are healthy.



compost pit

Weblink:-

<https://youtu.be/VrCkIC7rYyw>

<https://youtu.be/8PElbErayZg>

ACTIVITY

Draw the picture of compost pit in your evs copy.

DAY-5

1. Short notes:-

1. **Leaf blade** - The flat surface of the leaf is called leaf blade.
2. **Veins** - The lines running across the leaf are called the veins.
3. **Stomata** - The small openings that are present on the surface of a leaf is called stomata.
4. **Stalk** - The part joining the leaf to the stem is called the stalk.
5. **Chlorophyll** - The green coloured pigment present in all green leaves is called chlorophyll.

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

1. What is a leaf ?

Ans:- A leaf is a flat structure growing from the stem or branch of a plant. It's main function is to make food for the plants.

2. When do trees shed their leaves ?

Ans:- Many trees shed their leaves once in a year during autumn and some shed their leaves throughout the year.

3. What is compost? Why is it good for plants ?

Ans:- Compost is a mixture of rotten plants, fallen leaves and fruits and vegetable peels. It is collected in a pit so that it can change into manure. It is good for plants because it makes the soil fertile and rich in nutrients.

4. List any three uses of leaves.

Ans:- The three uses of leaves are-

- Leaves of neem and Tulsi are used for medicines.
- leaves of palm, coconut, and date palm are used for making roof.
- leaves of coriander and mint are used for flavour and fragrance.

III. Give two examples for each:-

1. Leaves with distinct smell - Mint, Bay leaf
2. Leaves which are used to make medicines - Tulsi, Neem
3. Leaves which are used to make dye - Indigo, Henna
4. Leaves which are used to decorate houses on special days - Mango, Ashoka
5. Leaves that are colourful - Croton, Purple passion plant

IV. Think and answer.

1. Not all leaves are green in colour. Some are yellow or purple or even red in colour.

Ans:- Not all leaves are green in colour because they contain colourful pigment rather than chlorophyll.