

UNIT 1 - LIFE CYCLE OF A FLOWERING PLANT

WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT?



Name: _____

Year 5: _____

Q1. Read the descriptions of the conditions in the habitats. Match each description with the name of the habitat and the plant that might live there:






Habitats




tropical rainforest
mountain
city
coral reef
desert

Plants

cactus
seagrass
orchid
dandelion
pine tree

Conditions	Habitat	Plant
Little or no rainfall		
Poor soil, polluted air		
Warm, shallow sea water		
High winds, low temperature		
High rainfall, high temperature		

Q2 - Write the name of each plant part:

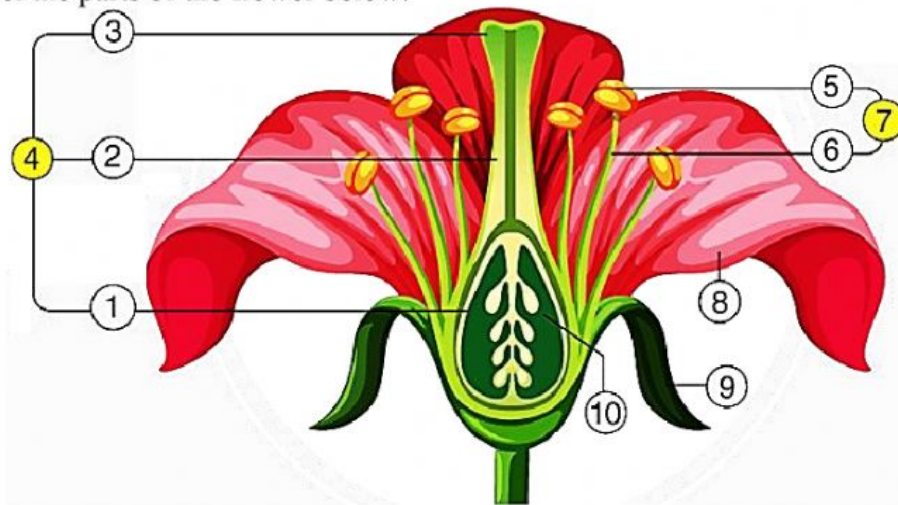


- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____

Q3 - Describe the functions of each part of the plant given below:

- a. Roots: _____
- b. Leaves: _____
- c. Flower: _____
- d. Stem: _____

Q4 – Label the parts of the flower below:



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

Q5. Look at the flowers below and write down wind for wind pollinated flowers and insect next to the insect pollinated ones:













Q6 – Give one word:

- a. Part of the flower that receives pollen: _____
- b. Stalk part that holds up the anther: _____
- c. Part that contains ovules: _____
- d. Part that joins the stigma to the ovary: _____
- e. The whole female part of the flower: _____
- f. The whole male part of the flower: _____
- g. Part that becomes seeds: _____
- h. Part that makes and stores pollen: _____
- i. Powder that spreads from flower to flower: _____

Q7. Match each flower part to the right information:

Flower Part

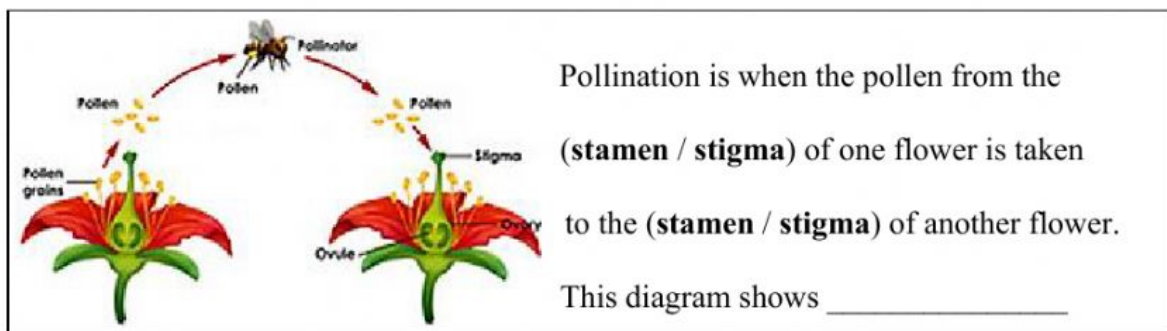
Information

- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| Sepals |  |  May be large, brightly coloured, with a pleasant smell |
| Petals |  |  The male part of the flower |
| Stamen |  |  The female part of the flower |
| Pollen |  |  Parts on the outside of the flower |
| Carpel |  |  A powder produced by the male part of the flower |

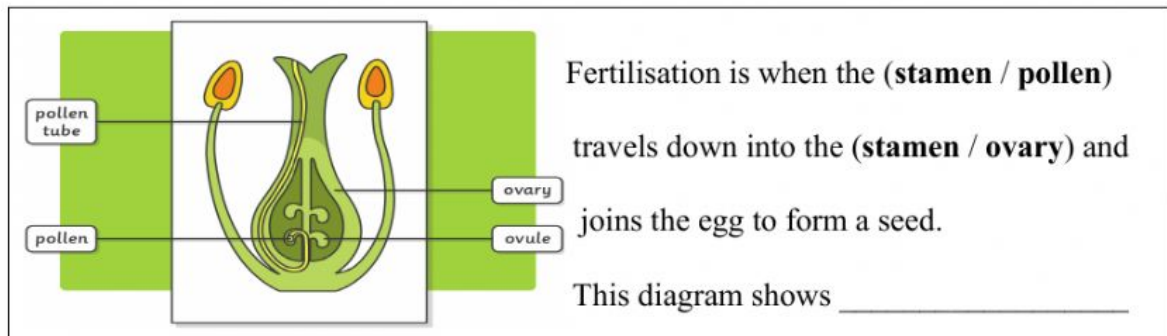
Q8 - Circle the correct answers:

Insect-pollinated flowers have large bright (**petals** / **stamen**) to attract insects. The stamen of wind-pollinated flowers hang (**inside** / **outside**) the flower to release pollen on the slightest breeze. The stigma is sticky in insect-pollinated flowers to collect the (**pollen** / **style**) from the bees.

Q9 - Label the diagram below and for each of the pair of words in brackets, circle the one that makes the sentence right:

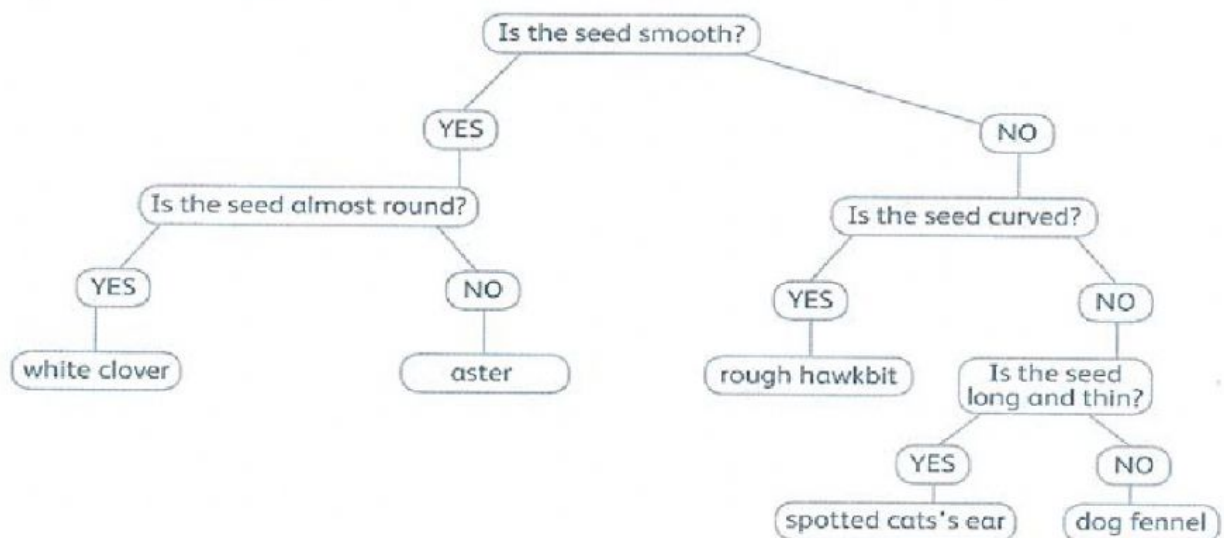


Q10 - Label the diagram below and for each of the pair of words in brackets, circle the one that makes the sentence right:

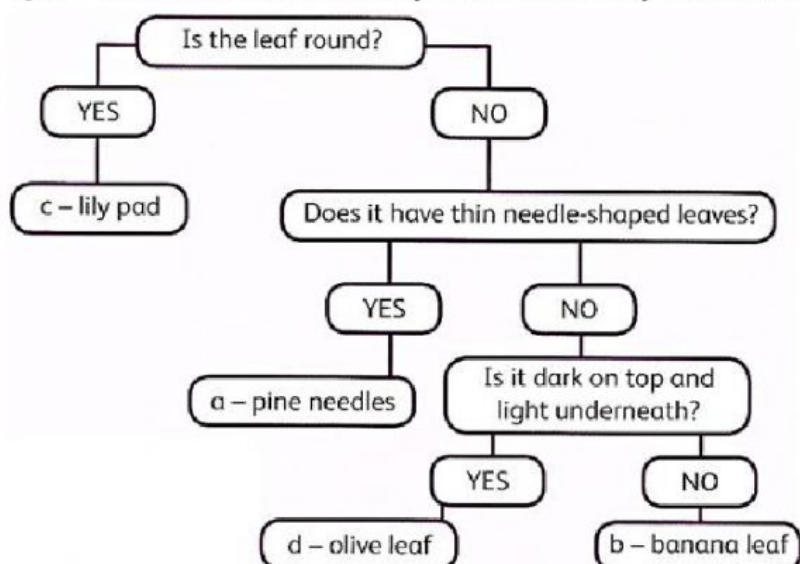


Q11– Use the identification key below to identify these seeds:

Use the identification key below to identify these seeds.
Write the name of each seed on the line next to its letter.



Q12 – Use the identification key below to identify these leaves:

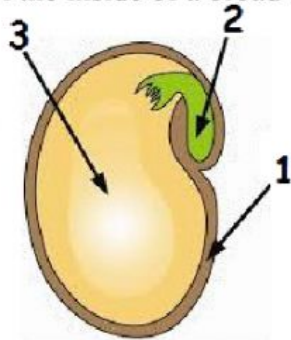








Q13 - Label the inside of a broad bean seed.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Q14 – Match the seeds below to their features:

Type of fruit

Features

Glider



Openings at the top

Parachute



Stiff wings

Shaker



Light, fluffy parts



Q15 – Write the names of the fruits that uses each of the method of seed dispersal:



maple



grapefruit



cleaver



kei apple



strawberry



water lily



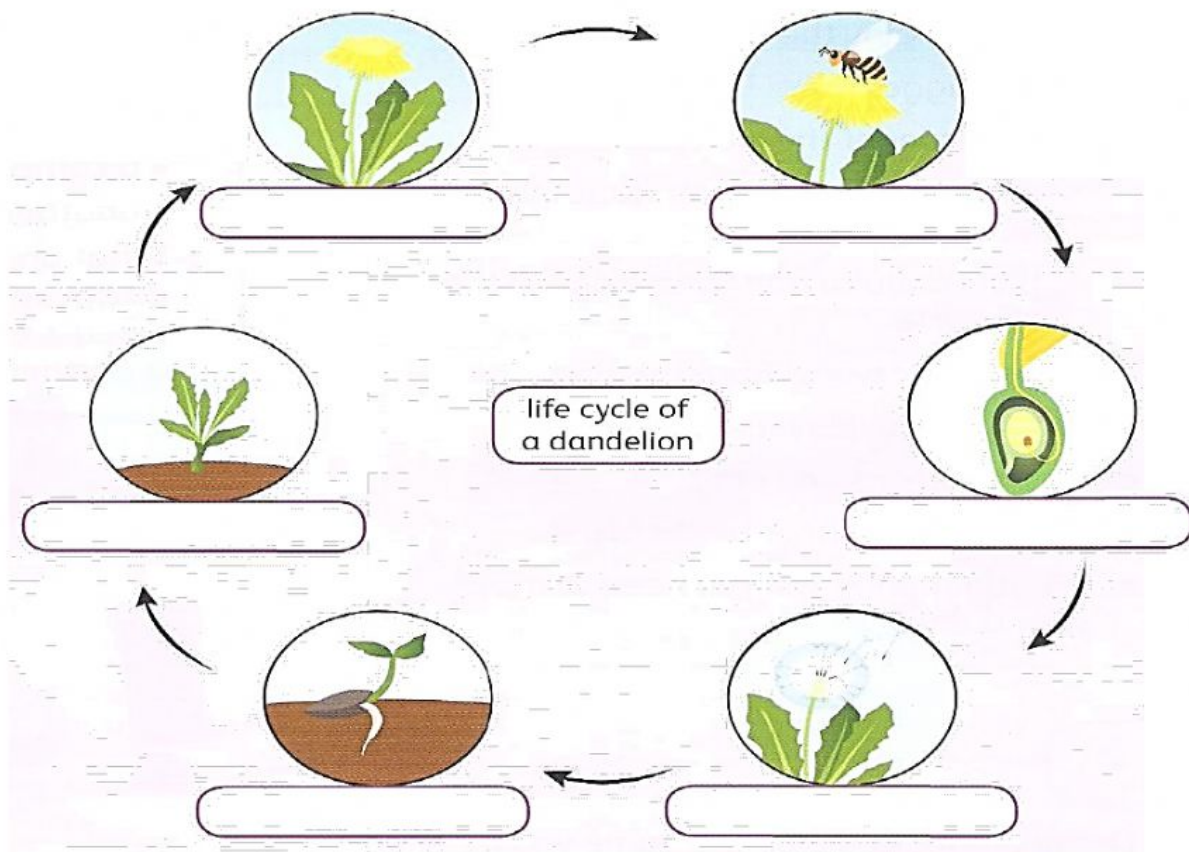
dandelion



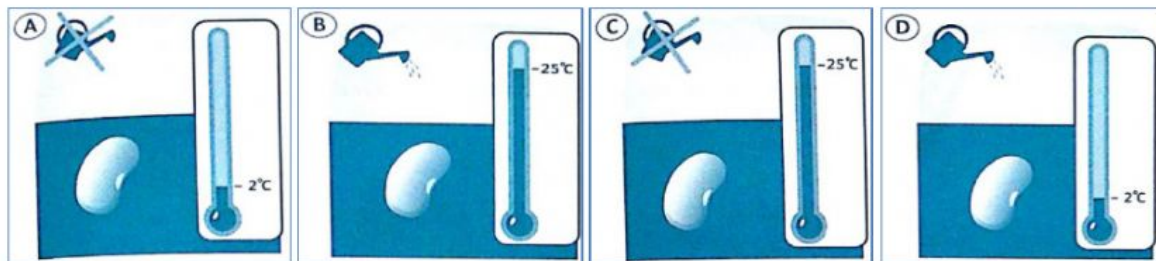
geranium

<i>Method of seed dispersal</i>	<i>Fruit</i>
Wind	
Animals: eaten	
Animals: fur	
Explosion	
Drop and roll	
Water	

Q16 - Label each of the stages in the life cycle of a dandelion plant:



Q17 – Look the pictures below:



a. Which seed is more likely to germinate? _____

b. What conditions do seeds need to germinate?

🌸 🙌 😊 *Good Luck* 😊 🙌 🌸