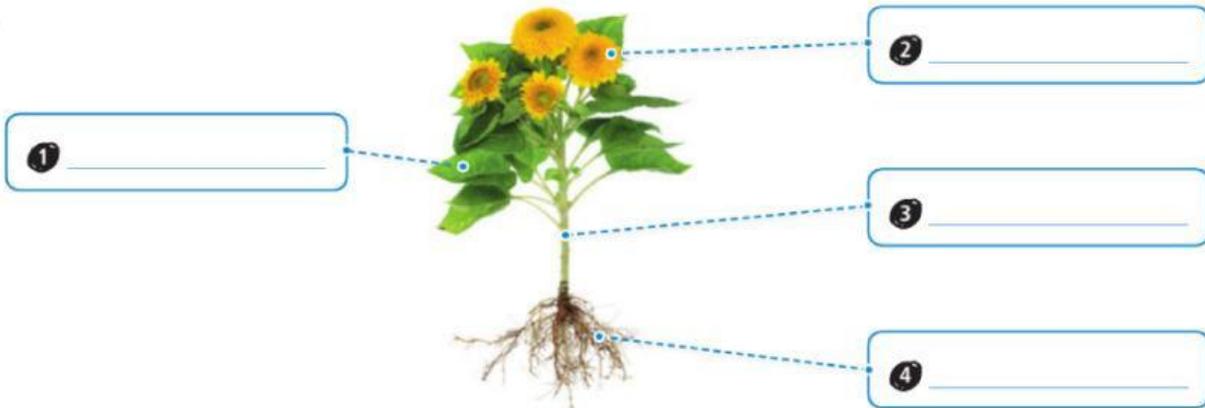


UNIT 4. PLANTS

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Label the parts of the plant.



2. Write: grass, bush or tree.

They often have many **hard stems** _____

They have only one hard stem called **trunk** _____

They have **thin, soft and flexible stems** _____



3. How do seed plants reproduce? Circle the correct word.

- a. The stamen is the **male / female** reproductive organ, and produces pollen.
- b. The sticky **stigma / stamen** collects pollen from insects or other pollinators.
- c. The **male / female** reproductive organ contains the stigma and the ovary.
- d. The ovary contains **eggs / ovules** which grow into seeds.
- e. The sepals are small **red / green** leaves which protect the young flower.
- f. The brightly coloured **petals / sepals** of the flower attract pollinators to the stigma.
- g. Sometimes the pollen is transported by the **rain / wind**.

UNIT 4. PLANTS

3. Complete the sentences with the words.

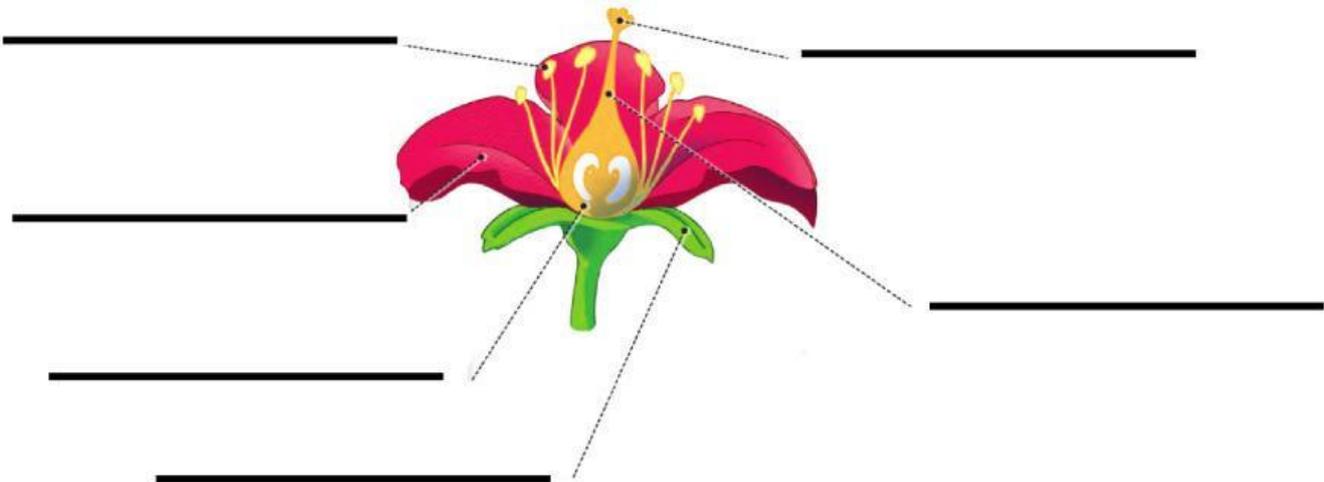
Three - roots - trees - seeds - spores - angiosperms- gymnosperms - moss- deciduous

1. Most plants have.....parts:....., stems and leaves.
2. can be.....(they lose their leaves in winter) or evergreen (they keep their leaves in winter).
3. We can classify plants by how they reproduce. Plants can reproduce with or
4. Plants with flowers are called and those with no flowers are called
5. Two examples of non-seed plants are and fern.

4. Label the flower parts.

Stigma - Stamen - Ovary - Sepal - Carpel - Petals

Parts of a flower



5. Answer the questions

- a. **What** do plants **make** during the process of **photosynthesis**?.....
- b. What **gas** is **released** during this process?.....
- c. What **two things** do plants **take up** through their **roots**?.....
- d. **Why** does **photosynthesis** only take place **during the day**? Because.....
- e. **What** do plants do **during the night**?.....