

Plants

Plants with seeds and without seeds

A seed is a part of the plant from which a new plant can grow. A plant that can form new plants from seeds is called a **seed plant**.

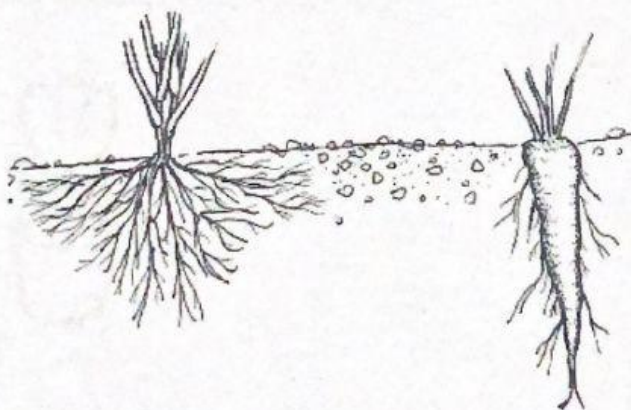
Example: hibiscus, dandelion, pine tree.

A plant without seeds is called a **non-seed plant**. Some non-seed plants reproduce by spores instead of seeds. The spores are specially made to survive drought and harsh conditions. The main groups of non-seed plants are algae/seaweed, mosses and liverworts and ferns.

Plants are divided into two groups, monocot and the dicot. The root of a monocot is called a **fibrous root**, and the root of a dicot is a **taproot**.

Plants with flowers and plants with cones

When a tiny plant grows out of the seed, this is called **germination**. Two groups of plants form seeds. One group is the plants that have **flowers**. Flowers grow on bushes, trees or on small plants. The other group of seed-forming plants are plants that have **cones**. Cones grow on some evergreen trees such as pine trees, spruce trees, hemlock, cedar, etc.



fibrous root system

tap root system

dandelion



hibiscus



1. Where do most new plants come from? [1] _____

2. What are plants called that form new seed? [1] _____

3. Give TWO examples of plants that form new seed. [2]

4. What are plants called that that does not come from seed? [1]

5. These plants are reproduced by [1] _____

6. Name TWO plants that do not come from seed. [2]

7. A tiny plant that grows out of seed is called [1] _____

8. Name TWO plants that flowers grow on. [1]

9. Name TWO types of trees in which cones are found. [2]

10. Explain what germination is. [1]

11. Decide if the diagrams below are flowering or non-flowering plants. Write your answers on the lines. [2]

