

Seeds, Plants, and Flower Study Guide

Seeds



100: These seeds (Burdock) travel by _____.

200: A seed that sticks most likely travels _____.

300: _____ is a type of seed that flies

400: When a seed is not germinating and its life is briefly suspended this is called _____.

500: Name 5 ways seeds can travel and an example of each:

Plant Parts

100: The roots take in water, nutrients and also _____.

200: This part of the plant brings nutrients to the leaves _____.

300: A benefit to having a seed in a fruit is _____.

400: This is where a plant makes its food (photosynthesis occurs) _____.

500: Draw a plant and label the six (6) parts:

Flower Parts

100: The _____ produces pollen.

200: The pistil is the _____ reproductive part of a flower.

300: The seed of a flower is formed in the _____.

400: _____ is the male reproductive part of a flower.

500: Draw and label a flower using these terms: stamen, stigma, anther, petal, sepal, pistil

True or False: (If false, correct the statement to make it true)

100: Hydrotropism is when a root grows towards the sun.

200: In seed plants pollination must occur before fertilization.

300: A dandelion seed is a type of seed that gets carried by wind currents.

400: Geotropism is when leaves turn toward the water.

500: Fertilization is when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma of the flower.

Miscellaneous

100: A coconut seed would travel by _____.

200: The sepals of a flower protect _____.

300: When a plant stops growing because the conditions aren't right for germination is _____.

400: A mango seed would travel by _____.

500: Explain and draw a picture of each type of tropism: photo-, geo-, hydro-