



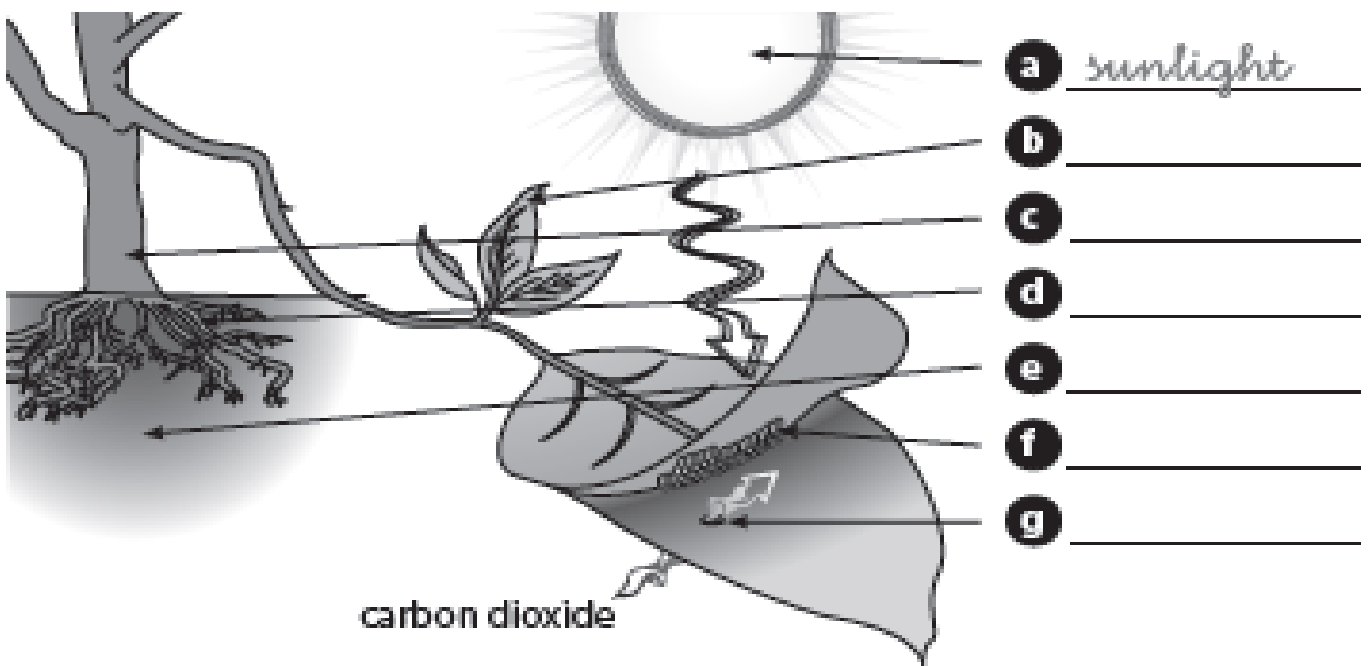
1 Identify the two types of flowering plants.

(a) These plants have strong roots, a stem and long, thin leaves. _____

(b) These plants have strong roots, leaves, a stem and flowers. _____

Label the diagram.

sunlight leaves roots stem soil chloroplasts stomata



Complete the text using words from Activity 1.

The (a) roots absorb water and minerals from the (b) _____
 Xylem cells carry these nutrients through the (c) _____ to the
 (d) _____. The leaves absorb carbon dioxide from the air through tiny
 pores called (e) _____. The leaves also contain chlorophyll which is
 in the (f) _____ of the plant cells. The chlorophyll traps energy from
 (g) _____ to make glucose by combining water, minerals and carbon
 dioxide. It also produces oxygen in this way.

Complete the sentences about the final stage of the process of photosynthesis.

- a Plant cells, called phloem cells, carry _____.
- b Any oxygen that the plant doesn't need _____.

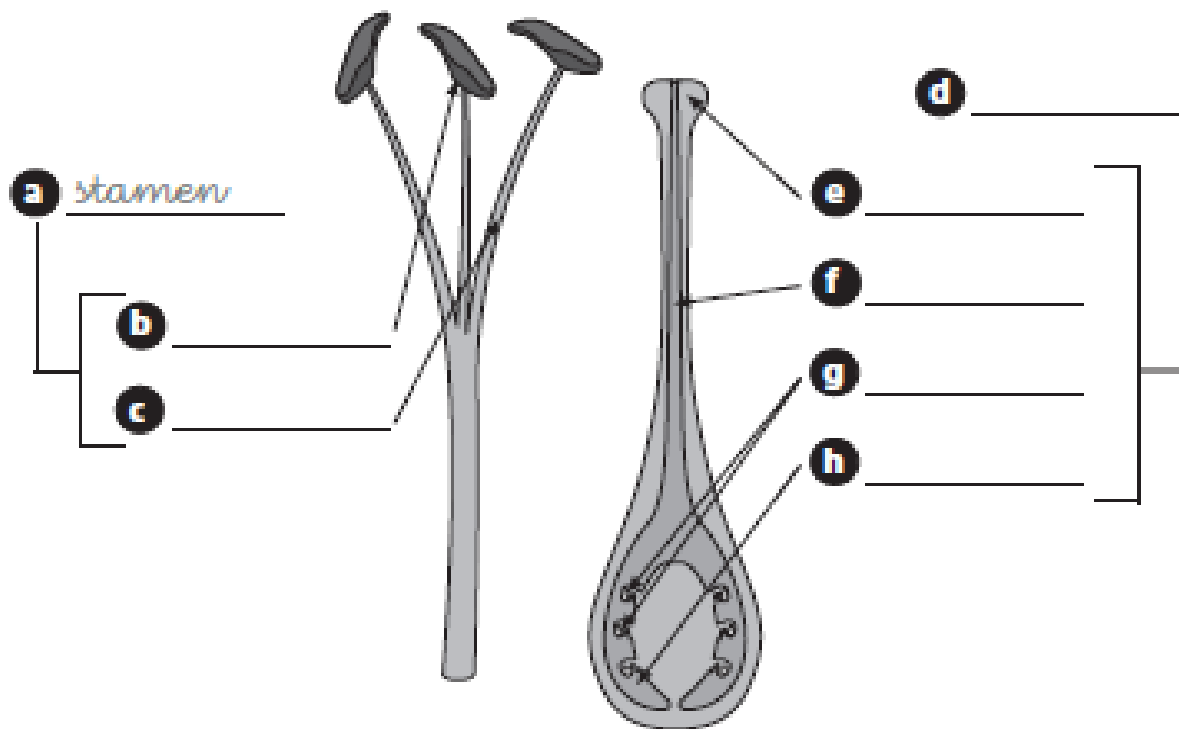
7 Order the sentences and then answer the question.

- (a) The chlorophyll in leaves traps energy from the Sun.
- 1 (b) The roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.
- (c) Phloem cells carry the glucose around the plant.
- (d) Xylem cells carry nutrients to the leaves.
- (e) The plant makes glucose and gives out oxygen.

What do we call the process described above?

Label the reproductive organs of a flower.

anther ovary ovules pistil filament style stigma stamen



Complete the text about reproduction in flowering plants.

Most (a) flowering plants use sexual reproduction to reproduce. The flowers have (b) m_____ and (c) f_____ organs. The male organs are called (d) s_____ and each one has two parts: the (e) f_____ and the (f) a_____. The female organ is called the (g) p_____. It's in the centre of the flower. The pistil has four parts: the (h) o_____, the (i) o_____, which are the female reproductive cells, the (j) s_____ which connects the ovary to the stigma and the (k) s_____, which is sticky and catches the pollen. (l) P_____ is when the pollen from the stamen of one plant travels to the stigma of another plant. The pollen then travels down the style and into the ovary. When the pollen and ovule join together, they make a (m) s_____. This process is called (n) f_____.

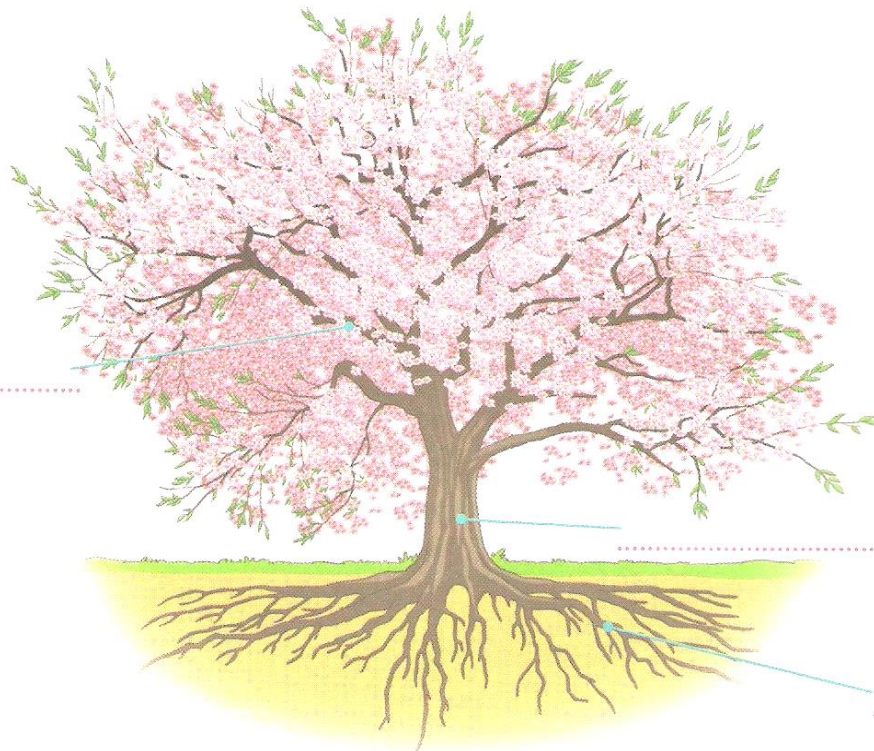
Write the characteristics of the plants

-
-
-
-

Answer these questions about plant reproduction:

1. How do flowering plants reproduce? They reproduce by
2. How do non-flowering plants reproduce?

1 Listen carefully to Rachel and her little sister Rebecca talking about the parts of a plant. Write them in the right places. Write sentences with the parts of a plant.



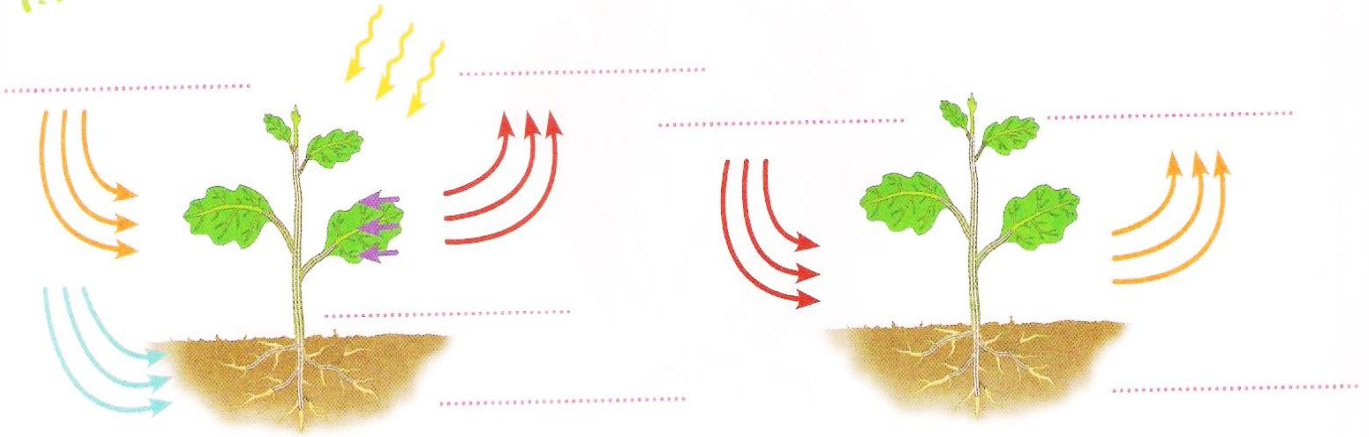
- a)
- b)
- c)

2 Match the two parts of the following sentences.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| The roots | • | • | are where nutrients are made. |
| The stem | • | • | take nutrients from the ground. |
| Non-flowering plants | • | • | reproduce from seeds. |
| Leaves | • | • | reproduce through spores. |
| Flowering plants | • | • | carries water to other parts of the plant. |

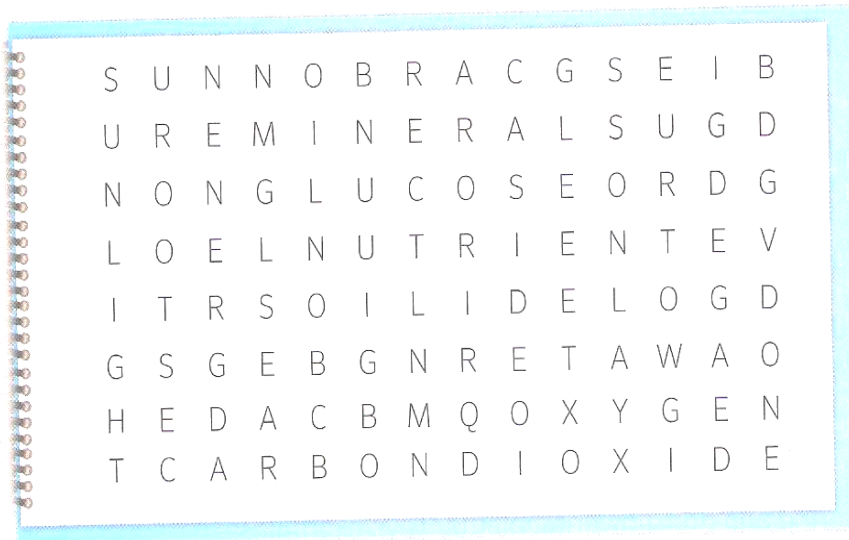
3 Listen and write the words you hear related to the following processes.

2



8.

4 Find ten words related to photosynthesis and respiration.



5 Circle the odd one out. Write a title for each box.

..... carbon dioxide oxygen sunlight roots

..... roots leaves water stems

6 When do these processes take place? Explain why this happens.

Photosynthesis ▶

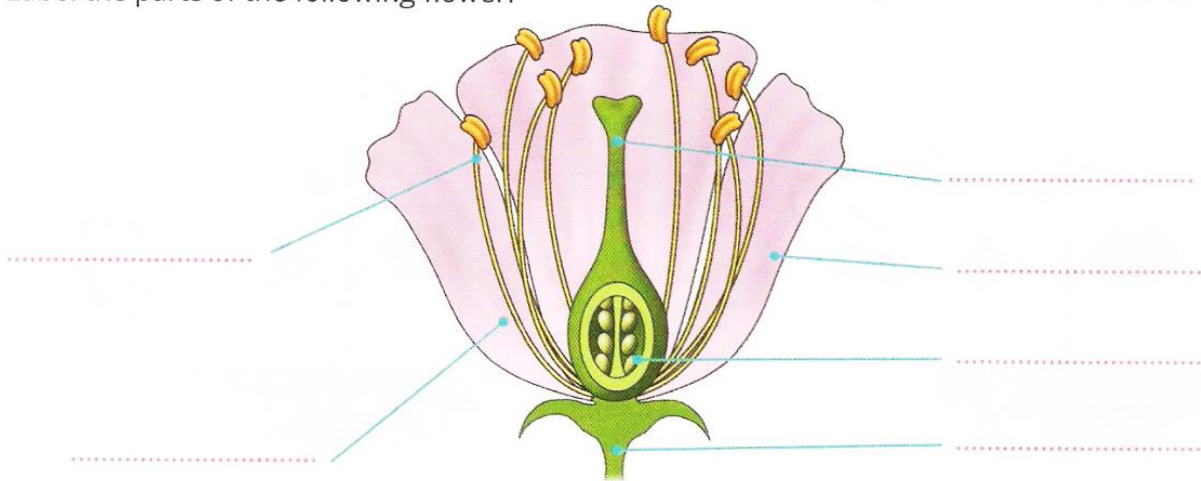
Respiration ▶

9.

Classify the words on exercise 6 if they are male reproductive organs or female reproductive organs.

Male reproductive organs	Female reproductive organs

7 Label the parts of the following flower:



4 Match and write the sentences.

- a Most flowering plants
- b The male reproductive cells
- c The female reproductive cells
- d The male organs
- e The female organ

- B are called pollen.
- E is called a pistil.
- D are called stamens.
- A use sexual reproduction.
- C are called ovules.

3 Match and write the sentences.

- a The plant uses sunlight
- b The plant absorbs water
- c The chlorophyll is found
- d Xylem sap
- e The phloem sap
- f The plant expels

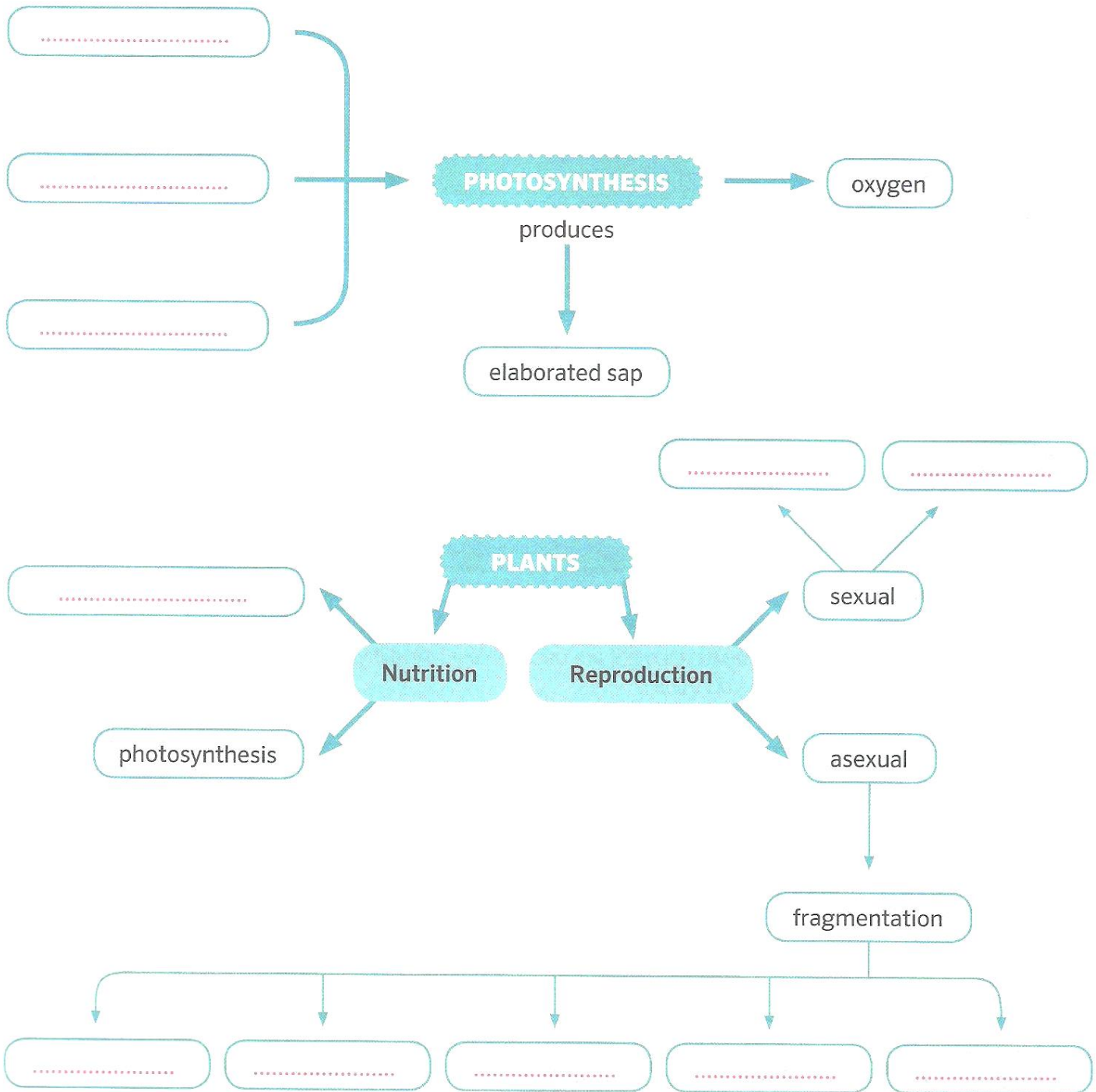
- in the chloroplasts in the plant cells.
- carries nutrients to the leaves.
- carries glucose to the rest of the plant cells.
- for photosynthesis.
- oxygen through the stomata.
- through the roots.

10. Classify what plants take in and give out during photosynthesis in the chart below:

Plants take in	Plants give out

3 Complete and copy the equation for photosynthesis using words.

water +  + carbon dioxide + sunlight +  = glucose and 



11.

15 If John takes a cutting from a red geranium plant, what colour flowers will the cutting produce? Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

1

All plants, except, have roots, a stem and leaves.

..... reproduce using seeds. They are divided into and reproduce using spores. They are divided into and mosses.

gymnosperms
angiosperms
flowering plants
non-flowering plants
mosses
ferns

2

Plants get the to grow and live through

..... This process releases

Plants get through This process releases

respiration
photosynthesis
oxygen
energy
carbon dioxide
nutrients

3

In most flowers, reproduction happens in the

....., transferring into the

..... and reproduce through

mosses
flower
sexual
pollen
pistil
ferns
spores

4

Asexual reproduction produces which are to the parent plant.

There are different types of fragments in asexual reproduction:

.....,,,
..... or

plants
bulbs
stolons
identical
tubers
rhizomes
cuttings

5

..... react to,,
.....,, the number of hours of light,
and temperature.

gravity
plants
moisture
light
contact



algae

These contain chlorophyll and help with photosynthesis.

nucleus

These plant cells carry glucose to the rest of the plant.

chloroplasts

A strawberry plant uses these to reproduce.

xylem cells

These plant cells carry nutrients through the stem to the leaves.

chlorophyll

This is the part of a plant cell that controls its functions.

phloem cells

Plant parts are green because they contain this special substance.

filament

Ferns and mosses use these to reproduce.

pistil

This is a simple plant which doesn't have true roots.

spores

This is a part of the stamen.

stolons

This is the female part of the flower.