

SCIENCE

PLANTS

Look out your window. You probably see some kind of plants growing. Plants grow in many places. Plants grow on the bottoms of deep oceans and on the tops of high mountains. Plants grow in dry places. Almost all places on the earth have plants. Plants have many different shapes, sizes, and colors. Plants can have beautiful flowers, or plants can have no flowers at all.

You will learn about some of the parts of plants. You will also learn what plants need to help them grow. You will learn how some plants are like others and how some plants are different from others. Your study of this LIFE PAC will help you know how important plants are.



Read these objectives. They tell you what you will be able to do when you have finished this LIFE PAC.

1. You will be able to name the three main parts of a green plant,
2. You will be able to tell what job each main part of a green plant has,
3. You will be able to tell what green plants need to grow,

4. You will be able to tell why green plants are important,
5. You will be able to name some parts of plants that change to make new plants, and
6. You will be able to measure changes in plants.



acorn (a corn). The seed of an oak tree.

breathe. To force air in and out of the lungs.

bulb. An underground part of the plant that grows into a new plant.

cabbage. (cab bage). A vegetable to eat which has a round head and a short stem.

carbon dioxide (car bon di ox ide). A gas in the air which is needed by plants.

celery (cel er y). A green plant to eat which has long stems with leaves at the top.

chlorophyll (chlo ro phyll). Green coloring material in plants.

coleus (co le us). A plant with leaves of many colors.

degree (de gree). A measure of temperature.

freeze. To become very cold.

label (la bel) To put a name on something.

lettuce (let tuce). A plant to eat which has large green leaves.

lima bean (li ma bean). A vegetable to eat which has beans in a pod.

magnify (mag ni fy). To cause a thing to look larger than the real size.

material (ma ter i al). What something is made from.

microscope (mi cro scope). A tool made up of mirrors and a glass that makes things look larger.

mineral (min er al). Material that is not plant or animal.

observe (ob serve). To see and note; notice.

onion (on ion). The bulb of a plant to eat.

oxygen (ox y gen). A gas in the air needed by people and animals.

peas. A vegetable to eat which has round seeds in a pod.

soil. The ground, earth, dirt.

sprout. A tiny part of a plant that starts to grow into a new plant.

stem. Part of a plant that holds up the leaves.

temperature. (tem per a ture). A degree of hot or cold.

towel (tow el). A piece of cloth or paper for wiping up water.

These words will appear in **boldface** (darker print) the first time they are used.

I. PLANT PARTS

Just as God takes care of you, God has given plants the things they need to grow. Each part of the plant is important, just as each part of your body is important. Most of the plants we see every day have roots that move and grow down. These plants also have **stems** and leaves that grow up. Look at how some of the parts of a plant help it grow.



breathe

To force air in and out of the lungs.

cabbage

(cab bage)

A vegetable to eat which has a round head and a short stem.

carbon dioxide

(car bon di ox ide)

A gas in the air which is needed by plants.

celery

(cel er y)

A green plant to eat which has long stems with leaves at the top.

label

(la bel)

To put a name on something.

lettuce

(let tuce)

A plant to eat which has large green leaves.

magnify	(mag ni fy)	To cause a thing to look larger than the real size.
microscope	(mi cro scope)	A tool made up of mirrors and a glass that makes things look larger.
mineral	(mineral)	Material that is not animal or plant.
observe	(ob serve)	To see and note; notice.
oxygen		A gas in the air needed by people and animals.
peas		A vegetable to eat which has round seeds in a pod.
soil		The ground, earth, dirt.
stem		Part of a plant that holds up the leaves.



Ask your teacher to say these words with you.
Teacher check _____

Initial

Date

ROOTS

Roots are the part of the plant that is in the ground. The roots of the plant hold the plant in the ground. On each root are tiny root hairs. These tiny root hairs grow into the **soil**. They take in water and **minerals**. The plant uses water and minerals to make food. Without water and minerals, the plant cannot grow.



Roots are important.



Look for root hairs.

You will need these things:

a small plant
magnifying glass



Follow these directions. Put a check in the box when you do each step.

1. Carefully dig up a small plant.
2. Gently wash away the dirt.
3. Look for small hairs on the roots. These are the root hairs.
4. Look at the roots through a **magnifying** glass.

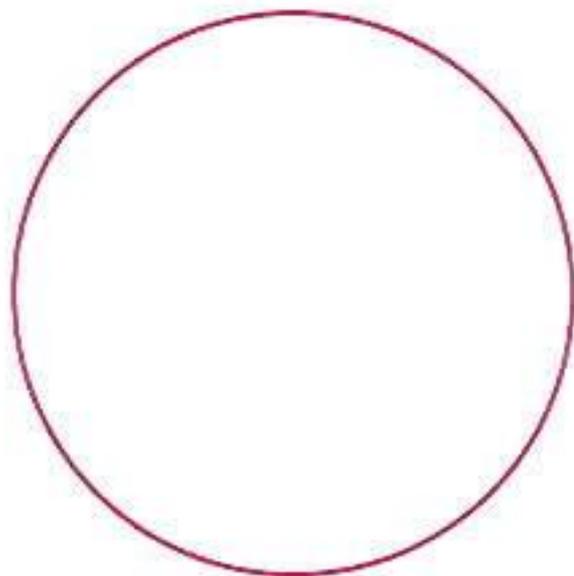


Draw and label a picture of the root hairs that you observed.

1.1

Each time you make a drawing, follow these rules:

1. Draw only what you see.
2. Draw with simple lines.
3. Draw a straight line from each part of your drawing to a clean part of your paper.
4. On the white space of your paper clearly print the **label** for each part of your drawing.



Teacher check _____

Initial

Date



Write the answers in the blanks.

1.2

Many green plants have _____ that hold the plant in the ground.

1.3

Many green plants have a. _____ and b. _____ that grow up.

1.4

Root hairs take a. _____ and b. _____ from the soil.

STEMS

Now look at a plant's stems. These stems are like tiny pipes. Water and minerals can travel through the stem. The stem takes water and minerals to the leaves, where the plant's food is made.

Stems are many different sizes. The big tree trunk is a stem. The stem of a **cabbage** plant is so short that you may not see it. Vines are a kind of stem. The tiny tubes in the stem of a **celery** plant are easy to see.



Study a stem.

You will need these things:

- a small jar with water
- food coloring
- a celery stem
- magnifying glass



Follow these directions. Put a check in the box when you do each step.

1. Cut off a piece of celery stem.
2. Look at the end of it with your magnifying glass.
The darker dots you see are the tiny tubes.
3. Put some food coloring in a small jar of water.
4. Put the celery stem in the water.

5. Let it set for a few hours.
6. Look at the celery stem again.



Write what you saw.

1.5



Write the answers in the blanks.

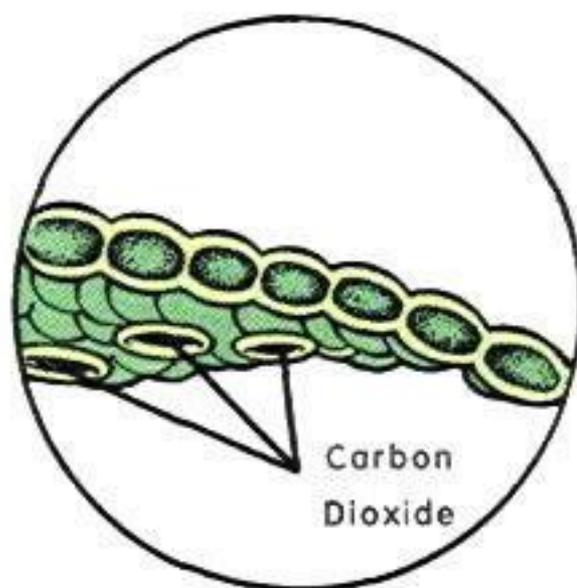
- 1.6 The tiny pipes of a plant are found in its _____.
- 1.7 The stem carries water and minerals to the _____ of the plant.
- 1.8 The plant's _____ is made in its leaves.
-

LEAVES

The leaves of green plants have tiny openings in them. To see these openings, you will need the help of a **microscope**. A microscope makes things look much bigger than they really are.

The tiny openings are important to help the plant grow. **Carbon dioxide**, a gas from the air, enters the leaf by the openings. Carbon dioxide is given off by people and animals when they **breathe**.

When plants use carbon dioxide, they give off a gas called **oxygen**. People and animals need oxygen to live. Some of the water in the plant is given off through the leaves. Carbon dioxide goes into the leaves of the plant through tiny openings like those in this picture.



FOOD STORAGE PARTS

You have learned that all green plants make food. You know that the plants use part of the food they make. This food is used to grow new leaves and roots.

What happens to the rest of the food? God made green plants in a special way. All the extra food is stored somewhere in the plant. Some plants such as **lettuce** store their extra food in the leaves. Many plants such as beets and carrots store food in their roots. The

celery plant stores food in its stem. Corn, beans, and **peas** store food in their seeds. Still other plants store food in their fruit. Could you say, then, that you had roots, stems, and leaves for dinner?



Draw four plant parts you have eaten this week.



Teacher check _____

Initial

Date



Write the answers in the blanks.

1.9

The tiny openings in the leaves of plants take in _____.

1.10

Plants give off a. _____ and a gas called b. _____ into the air.

1.11

All green plants were created by _____.



1.12

Complete this activity.

One important reading rule says that if two vowels are side by side the first vowel has a long sound and the second vowel is silent. The word leaf follows this rule. You hear the long /e/ sound but the letter a is silent. Mark the vowels in the following words. Put the long vowel mark (-) over the vowel you hear. Draw a line through the vowel you do not hear.

leaf	soak	bean	pea
oak	grain	hoe	read
paint	bead	float	toast
green	beet	rain	plain



1.13

Choose the main idea.

Think about the things you have read about plant parts. You have read about plant roots. The main job of the root is to take in water and minerals for the plant to use. The main idea of the job of the root is to take in water and minerals.

You also have read about a plant's stem and leaves. Write the main idea for the job of these plant parts. The first one is done for you.

The root's job is taking in water and minerals.

a. The stem's job is _____.

b. The leaf's job is _____.



Teacher check _____

Initial

Date



For this Self Test, study what you have read and done. The Self Test will check what you remember.

SELF TEST 1

Match the words with the right phrases.

1.01	roots	take in carbon dioxide
1.02	green plants	thing used to make things
1.03	mineral	look larger
1.04	stem	take in water and minerals
1.05	microscope	ground; earth; dirt
1.06	leaves	gas needed by animals and
1.07	carbon dioxide	people to breathe
1.08	oxygen	make and store food
1.09	magnify	to cause to look larger
1.010	soil	plant's tiny pipes
		material that is not plant or
		animal
		gas taken from the air by
		plants

Write the answers in the blanks. Use the words from the list.

air	magnifying glass	root hairs
beets	microscope	roots
carbon dioxide	minerals	stems
carrots	oxygen	water
leaves		

- 1.011 Name three parts of a plant. a. _____
b. _____ c. _____
- 1.012 List three things a plant needs to grow. a. _____
_____ b. _____
c. _____
- 1.013 Name two things used to make small things look larger.
a. _____ b. _____
- 1.014 Carbon dioxide is a gas plants take from the
_____.
- 1.015 Name two plants that store food in their roots.
a. _____ b. _____
- 1.016 Plants give off _____ in the air.
- 1.017 On the roots of plants grow _____.

Answer these questions.

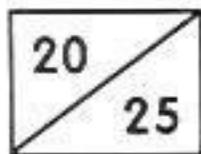
- 1.018 Who made all green plants? _____
- 1.019 How are green plants important to you? _____



Teacher check _____

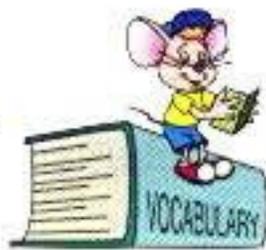
Initial

Date



II. PLANT GROWTH

You have learned that roots, stems, and leaves are parts of green plants. What do these plant parts need to help them grow? In this section you will find out.



chlorophyll	(chlo ro phyll)	Green coloring material in plants.
degree	(de gree)	A measure of temperature.
freeze		To become very cold.
material	(ma ter i al)	What something is made from.
temperature	(tem per a ture)	A degree of hot or cold.



Ask your teacher to say these words with you.
Teacher check _____

Initial

Date

WATER AND MINERALS

The plant's roots take in water and minerals. The roots find water and minerals in the soil. Without water and minerals, the plant cannot make food and grow.

CARBON DIOXIDE

The plant's leaves take carbon dioxide from the air. A plant needs carbon dioxide in order to make food. Carbon dioxide is a gas people and animals breathe out.

SUNLIGHT

Many plants have a special **material** in them. This material makes plants green. It is called **chlorophyll**. Without chlorophyll and sunlight a plant cannot make food and grow.



Grow some plants.

You will need these things:

- two small potted plants or bean seedlings
- a box
- a sunny window



Follow these directions. Put a check in the box when you do each step.

1. Place the two small growing plants in a sunny window.
2. Cover one of the plants with a box.
3. Leave one of the plants without a cover.
4. Take the box off the plant after five days.



Write the answers in good sentences.

- 2.1 Which plant looks better? _____

- 2.2 Why does one plant look so bad? _____

- 2.3 How do you think the plant under the box would look in ten days? _____
-

TEMPERATURE

Plants need water, minerals from the soil, sunlight, and carbon dioxide from the air. They also need the right **temperature** in order to grow. Plants cannot grow if the temperature is too cold. They will **freeze** and die. Neither can plants grow if the temperature is too hot. Most plants grow best when the temperature is between 60 **degrees** and 80 degrees Fahrenheit (16 and 27 degrees Celsius).



Write the answers in the blanks.

- 2.4 Name two things plants get from the soil.
a. _____ b. _____
- 2.5 What does the plant get from the air? _____

2.6 What will happen if the plant gets too cold? _____



2.7 **Choose the main idea.**
A plant is a living thing. Living things grow. Plants must have certain things or they cannot grow. This thought is the main idea of this section. God has given green plants the five important things they need to grow. List these five things on the following lines.

In order to grow, a plant must have a. _____
_____ b. _____
c. _____ d. _____
e. _____



2.8 **Complete this reading activity.**
Sometimes oo in a word has the long sound as in **root**. Sometimes the oo has a short sound as in **look**. Follow these directions, or steps, to study the /ōō/ and /oo/ sounds. Put a check in the box when you do each step.

Use these words:

cook	tooth	foot
hook	wood	room
soon	good	tool
school	boot	stood

1. Put each word in the box in the right list.

2. Put the long vowel mark (-) over the vowels in each word that have the long sound.
3. Put the short vowel mark () over the vowels in each word that have the short sound.

a. rōōt

b. look

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



Teacher check _____

Initial

Date



Study what you have read and done for this Self Test. This Self Test will check what you remember of this part and other parts you have read.

SELF TEST 2

Match the word with the right phrase.

- | | | |
|------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 2.01 | chlorophyll | thing by which temperature is |
| 2.02 | minerals | measured |
| 2.03 | degree | gas in the air needed by |
| 2.04 | oxygen | people |
| 2.05 | roots, stems | green coloring in plants |
| | | plant parts |
| | | material in the soil needed by |
| | | plants |

Circle the right answer.

- 2.06 Plants take _____ from the air.
a. oxygen b. carbon dioxide
- 2.07 A plant finds water and minerals in the _____.
a. soil b. air
- 2.08 If it gets too cold, plants will _____.
a. freeze b. grow faster
- 2.09 A plant that stores food in its roots is _____.
a. the beet b. the grass c. the lettuce
- 2.010 Stems grow up. Roots grow _____.
a. done b. down c. dune

List five things a plant needs to grow.

- 2.011 _____
- 2.012 _____
- 2.013 _____
- 2.014 _____
- 2.015 _____

List five places plants store food.

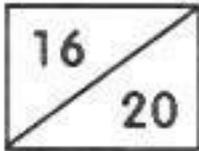
- 2.016 _____
- 2.017 _____
- 2.018 _____
- 2.019 _____
- 2.020 _____



Teacher check _____

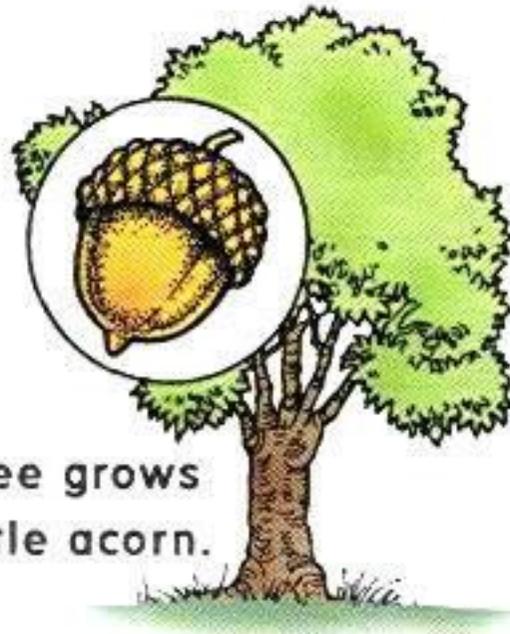
Initial _____

Date _____



III. PLANT CHANGES

Look at an **acorn**. It certainly does not look like an oak tree, does it? But you know that from the little acorn, a big tree will grow. The acorn is a seed. Inside the acorn is a tiny plant and food for the tiny plant.



An oak tree grows from a little acorn.



acorn

(a corn)

The seed of an oak tree.

bulb

An underground part of the plant that grows into a new plant.

coleus	(co le us)	A plant with leaves of many colors.
lima bean	(li ma bean)	A vegetable to eat which has beans in a pod.
onion	(on ion)	The bulb of a plant to eat.
sprout		A tiny part of a plant that starts to grow into a new plant.
towel	(tow el)	A piece of cloth or paper for wiping up water.



Ask your teacher to say these words with you.
Teacher check _____

Initial

Date

SEEDS

You know that **lima beans** are good food for you. Lima beans are seeds. Each bean is also good food for the tiny plant inside the seed. Part of the seed gives the new plant enough food until it can begin to make its own food.



Watch the bean seeds grow!

You will need these things:

a jar with water	five paper cups
about fifteen (15) lima beans	potting soil
wet paper towel	



Follow these directions. Put a check in the box when you do each step.

1. Put the beans in the jar of water.
2. Keep them in the water until the next day.
3. Take one of your bean seeds from the jar.
4. Crack it open.



3.1

Draw a picture of the opened bean.

Show the tiny plant growing out of the bean. (This growth is called the **sprout**.) Make your drawing in the following box marked "First Day."

5. Wrap the remaining beans in the wet paper towel.
6. Wait two days.
7. Take another bean seed from the towel.
8. Crack it open.
9. Observe the sprout inside it.

First Day



3.2

Draw a picture of the opened bean and the tiny sprout.

Make your drawing in the box marked "Third Day."

10. Wait three more days.
11. Take out another bean.
12. Crack it open.
13. Look at the sprout inside this bean seed.

Third Day

3.3



Draw a picture of this opened bean.

Make your drawing in the box marked "One week." Look back over your drawings. Notice the changes which have taken place.

14. Fill each cup a little more than half full of potting soil.
15. Take five (5) beans from the paper towel.
16. Plant one in each of the cups.
17. Set the cups near a window where it is warm and light.
18. Check on your cups every two or three days. Water if needed.
19. Have your teacher check your drawings.

One Week

One Week



Teacher check _____

Initial

Date



Take your plants home.

Ask your parents to help you find a nice place to plant them. Plant them outside if the weather is warm. Plant them inside in a large pot or box if it is too cold. You and your parents can watch your plants grow. They will become lima bean plants and make new lima bean seeds!



Teacher check _____

Initial

Date



Write the answers to the questions.

3.4 What two important things are inside a seed?

a. _____

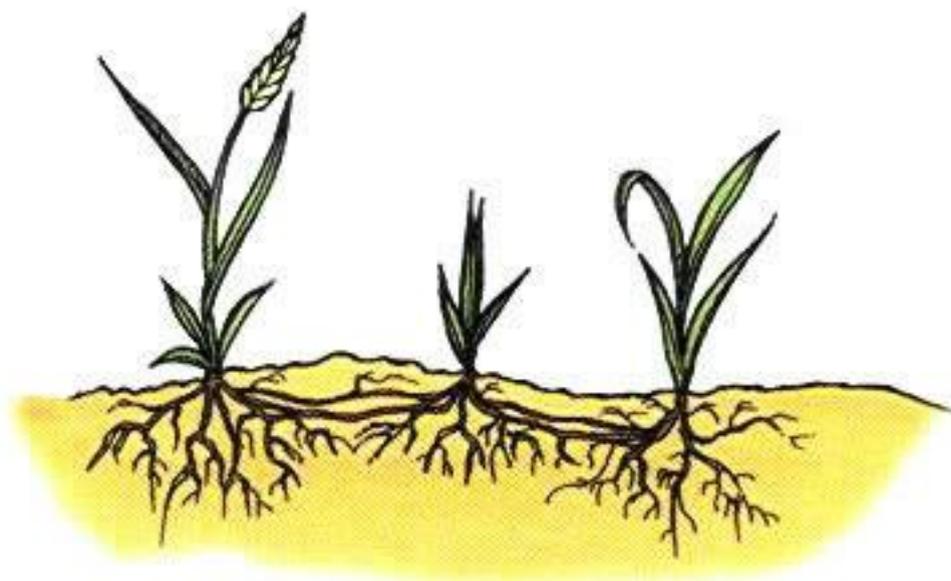
b. _____

3.5 Your beans had to be warm to sprout. What else did they need to sprout? _____

3.6 Did the seeds need soil to sprout? _____

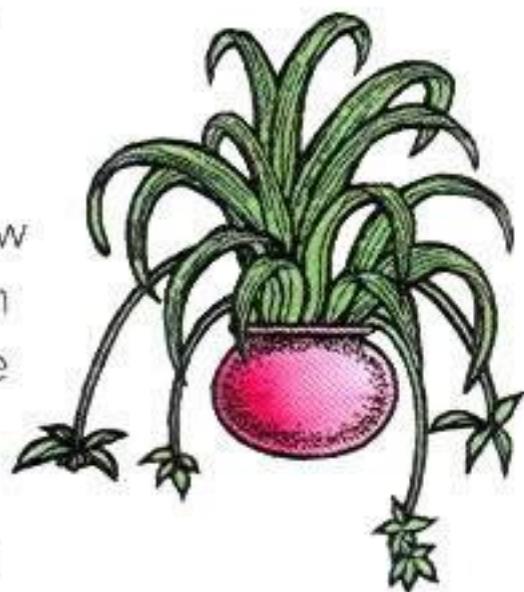
ROOTS

Not all new plants grow from seeds. Some plants send out special, long roots. These roots grow into new plants. This is the way grass grows. Look at the picture. Can you see how grass can quickly grow new plants? This is how your grass at home becomes thick.

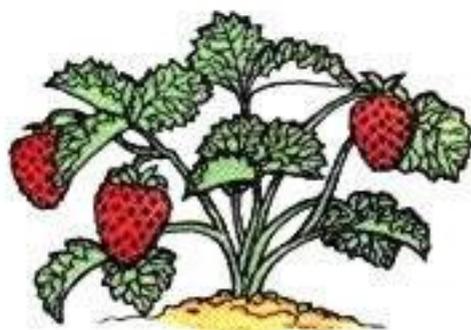


STEMS

Some plants have special stems that grow out from the plant. These stems start a new plant where they touch the ground. The strawberry plant makes new plants in this way. Maybe you have seen an "airplane plant" hanging in a pot. The plant sends stems over the side of the pot. At the end of each stem is a new little "airplane plant." This new plant can be put into another pot. It will grow its own little plants.



An Airplane Plant



A Strawberry Plant

Some plants have stems that are under the ground. The stems are like seeds in one way. They store food for a new plant. Look at the picture of the cattails. They grow new plants from their underground stems.

A white potato is really an underground stem. It is easy to grow a new potato.



Cattails



Plant a piece of potato.

You will need these things:

- a white potato (one with "eyes" on it)
- a pot of soil
- a knife
- some water



Follow these directions. Put a check in the box when you do each step.

1. Cut your potato into three pieces. Be sure that the piece you are going to use has an "eye." It should also have some of the potato left for food for the new plant.
2. Plant the piece you have chosen in the pot.
3. Keep the pot a little wet.
4. Place the pot near a window.
5. Check your plant each day.

You should soon see the little leaves of a new potato plant springing up from the soil.



Teacher check _____

Initial

Date

Another way stems grow into new plants is from a "cutting." To make a cutting, cut off a piece of the stem of the plant. Then put it in

a jar of water. The stem will soon put out roots. Then it will be ready to put into the soil. Try this at home with a **coleus** plant.



Write the answers in the blanks.

- 3.7 What are the names of three plants that grow from stems? a. _____ b. _____
_____ c. _____
- 3.8 The potato is a kind of underground _____.
- 3.9 A piece of stem cut from a plant to start a new plant is called a _____.

BULBS

Look closely at an **onion**. It is not a seed. It is a **bulb**. But it is like a seed because down inside the bulb is a tiny onion plant. If you set the onion in water, roots will soon start to grow. Leaves will start to grow. Another plant that grows from a bulb is the tulip.



Tulips grow from bulbs.



Go to the library.

Look for these three books in your library. If you do not have these books, you may skip this activity.

A Tree Is a Plant by Clyde Robert Bulla

The True Book of Plant Experiments by Illa Podendorf

The First Book of Plants by Alice Dickenson

You will find the pictures in The First Book of Plants very helpful in your understanding of this LIFEPAK. Read the parts called "Seeds Are Important" and "Other Ways that New Plants Grow." In the following space write the title and author of the book. Tell something you learned from the book.

Title: _____

Author: _____

Something I learned: _____



Teacher check _____

Initial

Date

PLANT MEASUREMENT

You have learned that all plants grow and change. Perhaps you have helped to plant a bush in your yard. You could see the stems get longer. You could see the leaves get bigger, but what about the roots? Were they growing as long

as the stems? Was every part of the stem growing evenly? Do all parts of the plant grow evenly? Do some parts grow more than others?



Watch for the bean plant to grow.

You will need these things:

A glass jar	three (3) lima beans
wet paper towel	a centimeter ruler
felt marker	



Follow these directions. Put a check in the box when you do each step. This experiment will take many days.

1. Place the wet paper towel along the inside of the glass jar.
2. Place three (3) lima beans between the wet towel and the glass.
3. Write the date you began this experiment on line A in the Data chart on page 32.
4. When you see the roots beginning to grow down and the stem beginning to grow up, check this box and write the date here.

5. When the stem has two or three leaves, carefully remove the wet towel.
6. Take the plants from the jar.
7. Lay each plant on a paper beside your centimeter ruler.
8. Measure the length of the longest roots and record the date and your measurements on line B of the Data chart.
9. Measure the longest stem of one of your plants and record the date and your measurements on line C of the Data chart.
10. Place a dot at every centimeter on the plant's stem. Use a felt marker. Your teacher may help you find the centimeter marks on your ruler.
11. Place the plant carefully back in the jar.
12. Keep the towel wet.
13. Look at the spaces between the dots each day. Do the spaces stay the same distance apart?
Check one: Yes.
 No.

On the line, write which part of the plant has grown the most. _____

14. About a week after you placed the plant back in the jar, take it out and measure it again.
15. Record the date and your findings on lines D and E of the Data chart.

DATA CHART

Date	What I Did	What I Discovered
A. _____	_____	_____
B. _____	_____	_____
C. _____	_____	_____
D. _____	_____	_____
E. _____	_____	_____



Teacher check _____

Initial

Date



Write the answers to the questions on the lines.

3.10

From your experiment, what did you learn about how fast different parts of the plant grow? _____

3.11

Which part of your plant grew most? _____

When God created Adam and Eve, he gave them a beautiful home. Their home was the garden of Eden. This beautiful garden was filled with all kinds of green plants. God meant for Adam and Eve to use the plants in the garden for food. In Genesis 1:29 through 30 you read:

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is

upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat: and it was so.

God planned for you to eat the plants and the fruits of plants. He planned for animals and birds to eat plants, too. God made plants to feed all other living things that He created.



Study what you have read and done for this last Self Test. This Self Test will check what you remember in your studies of all parts in this LIFE PAC. The last Self Test will tell you what parts of the LIFE PAC you need to study again.

SELF TEST 3

Match the word to the right phrase.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3.01 sprout | a seed we eat |
| 3.02 airplane plant | a thing used to make small |
| 3.03 onion | things look larger |
| 3.04 lima bean | tiny part of a plant that is just |
| 3.05 magnifying glass | beginning to grow |
| | plant that sends out stems to |
| | make new plants |
| | a bulb we eat |

Write the answers in the blanks. Choose words from the list.

roots	grass	freeze	white potato
oxygen	stem	bulb	chlorophyll
seed	green plants		

- 3.06 A _____ has a tiny plant and food inside it.
- 3.07 A plant's _____ take in water and minerals.
- 3.08 The end of a plant's _____ grows fastest.
- 3.09 Grass sends out special long roots to make a new _____.
- 3.010 A gas plants breathe out is called _____.
- 3.011 The green coloring in plants is _____.
- 3.012 An underground stem we eat is a _____.
- 3.013 A tulip grows from a _____.
- 3.014 If it gets too cold plants may _____.
- 3.015 God gave people and animals _____ for food.

Circle the right answers. More than one answer may be right.

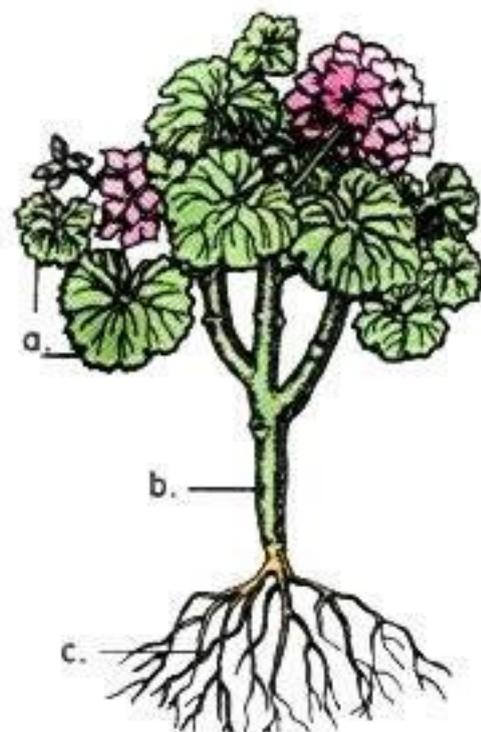
- 3.016 What do seeds need to sprout?
oxygen water warmth chlorophyll
- 3.017 Which plant parts make new plants?
roots stems seeds

Write the parts of the plant on the lines.

3.018 a. _____

3.019 b. _____

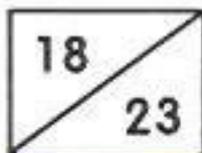
3.020 c. _____



Teacher check _____

Initial

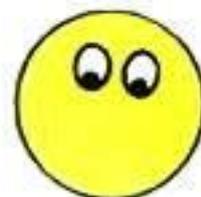
Date



Before taking the LIFEPAC Test, you should do these self checks.

1. Did you do good work on your last Self Test?
2. Did you study again those parts of the LIFEPAC you didn't remember?

Check one: Yes (good)
 No (ask your teacher)



3. Do you know all the new words in "Vocabulary"?

Check one: Yes (good)
 No (ask your teacher)

SCIENCE 302: LIFE PAC TEST

Match the word with the right phrase.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. temperature | a tiny plant with its food |
| 2. chlorophyll | a plant just beginning to grow |
| 3. label | how hot or cold it is |
| 4. sprout | green material in plants |
| 5. seed | to put a name on something |

Write the answers in the blanks. Choose words from the list.

stores

oxygen

degrees

soil

God

stem

magnifying glass

- Green plants were made by _____ for us to use as food.
- A plant _____ the extra food it makes.
- A gas given off by plants is _____.
- A white potato is an underground _____.
- A _____ makes things look larger.
- Temperature is measured by _____.
- Plants get water and minerals from the _____.

Circle five words in the puzzle that tell where plants store food, then write the words on the lines.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------------|
| 13. | _____ | L F R U I T |
| 14. | _____ | S E E D H R |
| 15. | _____ | R E A L A O |
| 16. | _____ | T H A V E O |
| 17. | _____ | T A R L E T |
| | | S T E M S S |

Draw a line from the plant part to its job.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 18. | roots | give off oxygen and water; make food |
| 19. | stems | take in water and minerals |
| 20. | leaves | take water and minerals to the leaves |

Write five things a plant needs to grow.

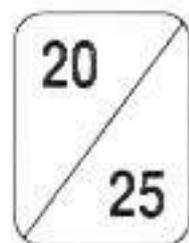
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____

NOTES

SCIENCE

3 0 2

LIFEPAC TEST



Name _____

Date _____

Score _____

SCIENCE 302
PLANTS
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