

Plants Groups



conifer

moss

seedling

angiosperm

fern

gymnosperm

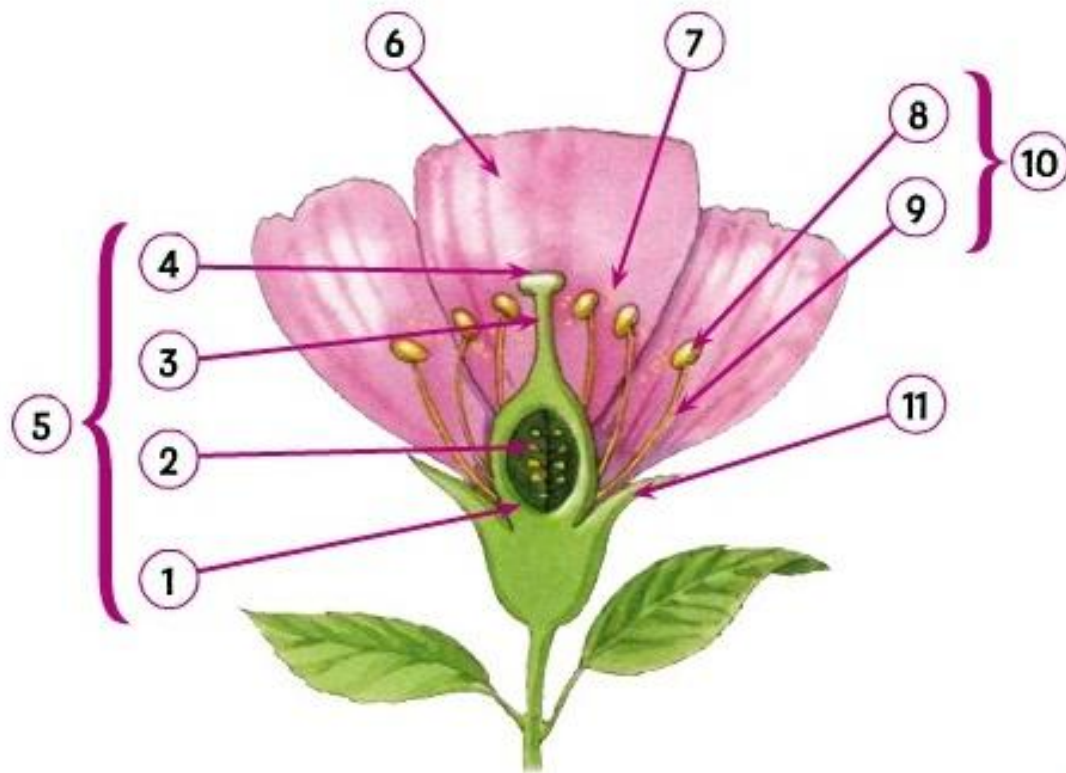
spore

cone

Main Characteristics:

Plants / Plants Groups	Description	Where they live	How they reproduce	Any Fruit
Non Flowering or Non Seed Plant				
Mosses				
Ferns				
Non Flowering or Non Seed Plant				
Gymnosperms				
Angiosperms				

3.3 The parts of a flower. Label the picture.



- ☐ ovary
- ☐ ovule
- ☐ style
- ☐ stigma
- ☐ pistil
- ☐ petal
- ☐ pollen
- ☐ anther
- ☐ filament
- ☐ stamen
- ☐ sepal

Set in order writing:

Firstly – Secondly and Thirdly

_____, the fertilised ovule becomes a **seed**. A seed contains an embryo and a food supply.

_____, pollen is carried by insects from the anther to the stigma of the same or another flower. This is called **pollination**

_____, pollen goes from the stigma down the style to the ovary where it **fertilises** the ovules.

Sexual Reproduction

ANTHER/FILAMENT/OVARY/OVULE/PISTIL/STAMENS/STIGMA/STYLE

Female Reproductive Organs	Male Reproductive Organs

Pollination

INSECT POLLINATION/POLLEN/POLLINATION/WIND POLLINATION

	Grains are tiny and usually yellow. They form on the tips of the stamens.
	Is the movement of pollen from the stamens to the ovary. This movement usually takes place in the same plant.
	Insects transport pollen between plants. Insects are attracted by large, aromatic flowers with nectar.
	The wind blows pollen from small, less attractive flowers.

Photosynthesis

Set these bubbles in order writing Firstly – Secondly – Thirdly – Fourthly

_____, The leaves have small holes called **stomata**. Carbon dioxide from the air enters the cells through the stomata. **Chlorophyll** absorbs energy from the Sun and uses it to transform carbon dioxide, minerals and water into food, called **glucose** and **oxygen**.

_____, The **roots** of a plant absorb water and minerals from soil.

_____, The glucose is distributed to all the parts of the plant through **phloem cells**. Oxygen escapes from the leaves through the **stomata**.

_____, The mixture of water and minerals is called **raw sap**. The raw sap is transported from the roots to the leaves through tubes called **xylem cells**.

Respiration

Plants need 1_____ to produce nutrients. Plants also need 2_____. The process of exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide is called 3_____. Respiration takes place 4_____. During the day, plants take 5_____ from 6_____ and produce 7_____ in the process of photosynthesis. During 8_____, plants take 9_____ from the air and release 10_____. The exchange of gases in plants occurs through stomata.

- 1.- What do plants need to produce nutrients?
- 2.- What do plants also need?
- 3.- What's the name of the process of exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide?
- 4.- Where or When takes respiration place?
- 5.- What do plants take during the day?
- 6.- Where do they take it from?
- 7.- What do they produce?
- 8.- First, it's during the day, and later it's during the...?
- 9.- What do plants take from the air?
- 10.- What do they release?

Transpiration

Plants absorb a lot of water through their roots. Plants use water to make the nutrients they need. Water that the plant doesn't need is carried to the leaves and released into the air through stomata. This water is released as water vapour. This process of water evaporation is called transpiration. In a wet environment, the stomata open to let more water vapour out. In a dry environment, the stomata close, so they don't lose so much water.

Respiration

Plants need carbon dioxide to produce nutrients. Plants also need oxygen. The process of exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide is called respiration. Respiration takes place day and night. During the day, plants take carbon dioxide from the air and produce oxygen in the process of photosynthesis. During the night, plants take oxygen from the air and release carbon dioxide. The exchange of gases in plants occurs through stomata.

Transpiration

Plants absorb a lot of 1_____ through their 2_____. Plants use water to make the 3_____ they need. Water that the plant doesn't need is carried to 4_____ and released into 5_____ through stomata. This water is released as 6_____. This process of water evaporation is called 7_____. In a wet environment, the 8_____ open to let more water vapour out. In a 9_____ environment, the stomata close, so they don't lose so much 10_____.

- 1.- What do a plant absorb?
- 2.- How does a plant absorb it?
- 3.- Why do plants use water?
- 4.- Where is the water carried if the plant doesn't need it?
- 5.- Where is it released into?
- 6.- How is this water released?
- 7.- What's the name of this process of water evaporation?
- 8.- Who or what opens to let more water vapour out?
- 9.- When do the Stomata close?
- 10.- What substance do not they lose?