

Name: _____ Date: _____

STUDY GUIDE Power of Flowers (Test is Tuesday, March 13, 2018)

1. Would a scientist consider a tomato a fruit or a vegetable? Why?

② Even though a tomato does not taste sweet, a scientist would call it a fruit because it has seeds.

2. How do bees and flowers help one another. Explain.

② Bees help flowers by moving pollen from one flower to the next. This helps flowers to make seeds. Flowers help bees by giving them a drink of nectar from the flower's base.

3. How are farmers able to make new varieties of plants if plants get most of their traits from their parents?

② Even though plants get most of their traits from their parents, no two baby plants are exactly alike. Farmers can select those little differences and keep making selections to make a new variety (plant).

4. Do you think selection can be used to create roses with more petals? Why or why not?

② Yes, selection can be used to create roses with more petals. I know this because a planter can select roses with more and more petals, until they have a 50-petaled rose.

5. Label the parts of the flower on the back of this page.

Anther

Filament

Style

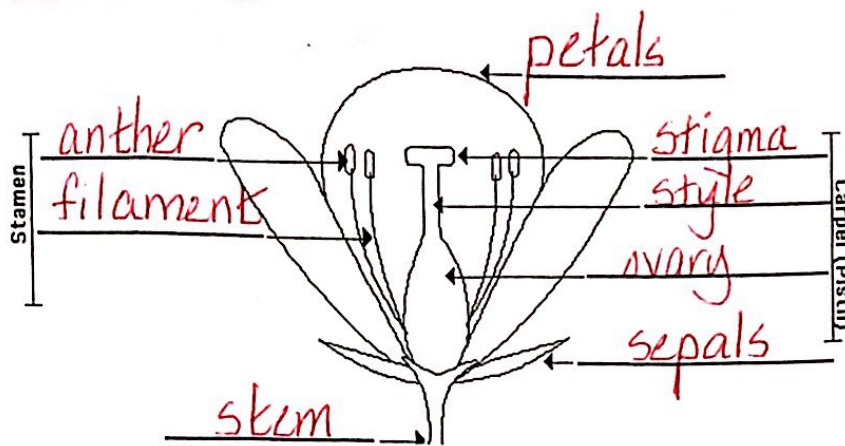
Petal

Stigma

Ovary

Sepal

Stem



Fill in each blank below by choosing the best word from the Vocabulary List:

Vocabulary List

~~nectar~~
~~traits~~
~~ovary~~
~~variety~~

~~vegetable~~
~~pollen dusters~~
~~stigma~~
~~selection~~

~~pollen~~
~~inherit~~
~~fruit~~
~~pollinator~~

1. Pollen is the powdery stuff that has to be moved from one flower to another in order for a plant's seed pods to form. It is often yellow in color.
2. Babies inherit most of the traits of their parents.
3. The stigma is the sticky, center part of a flower where pollen must land in order for a plant's seed pod to develop.
4. At the base of any flower is a little container that holds a plant's eggs. Scientists call this the ovary.
5. Nectar is the sugary liquid that a plant makes in order to attract animals (like bees) to land on its flowers.
6. Selection is the process used by plant growers to make bigger, better varieties of plants for us to enjoy.
7. Any plant part we eat which does not contain seeds or does not taste sweet, we call a vegetable.
8. When we use selection to change a wild plant, we call the new plant a variety.
9. Color, size, shape, and taste are all examples of traits that we can select and change in a plant.
10. When a bee crawls into a flower, it brushes against the flower's pollen dusters.
11. If a plant part we eat tastes sweet, or if it has seeds, then we call it a fruit.
12. Any animal that helps pollen get from one flower to another, we call it a pollinator.