



Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading A

pages _____

Section: What Is a Plant?

Note: Always use complete sentences (c.s.) and best

1. Why couldn't you eat much without plants?

PLANT CHARACTERISTICS

2. What is the name of the green pigment that captures energy from the sun?

- a. organelles
- b. chlorophyll
- c. carbon dioxide
- d. chloroplasts

3. Plants use energy from sunlight to make food from carbon dioxide and water in a process called

- a. chloroplasts.
- b. organelles.
- c. photosynthesis.
- d. producers.

4. What does the cuticle do?

- a. It captures energy from the sun.
- b. It creates air.
- c. It keeps plants from drying out.
- d. It grows into chloroplasts.

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

_____ 5. rigid structure that surrounds a plant cell

_____ 6. structure that contains chlorophyll

_____ 7. structure that stores water

_____ 8. a substance that forms a hard material in cell walls

_____ 9. structure that lies beneath the cell wall

10. Plants make spores in the _____ stage.

- a. vacuole
- b. cell membrane
- c. cell wall
- d. carbohydrates
- e. chloroplast

Using green book in class.

Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading A from pages _____

Section: Structures of Seed Plants

- _____ 1. Vascular-tissue that transports water and minerals through a plant is called
- a. shoots.
 - b. xylem.
 - c. phloem.
 - d. leaves.
- _____ 2. Vascular tissue that transports food molecules to all parts of a plant is called
- a. shoots.
 - b. xylem.
 - c. phloem.
 - d. leaves.

ROOTS

3. Most root systems are located _____.
4. What are the three main functions of roots? *Remember: C.S. & neat*

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- _____ 5. cells of the epidermis that extend from the root
 - _____ 6. group of cells that produces a slimy substance
 - _____ 7. root system with one main root
 - _____ 8. layer of cells that covers root surfaces
 - _____ 9. plants that usually have fibrous roots
 - _____ 10. structure protected by the root cap
 - _____ 11. what root hairs increase
 - _____ 12. root system in which roots are usually the same size
- a. fibrous root
 - b. root tip
 - c. epidermis
 - d. surface area
 - e. taproot
 - f. root hairs
 - g. monocots
 - h. root cap

Directed Reading A *continued*

STEMS

_____ 13. Which of the following is NOT true about stems?

- a. Stems are always located above the ground.
- b. Stems connect the roots to the leaves and flowers.
- c. Stems display flowers to pollinators.
- d. Stems can store water.

_____ 14. What does xylem do?

- a. It carries food to plant parts.
- b. It dissolves minerals and food.
- c. It carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves.
- d. It grows longer roots.

_____ 15. What does phloem do?

- a. It carries food to plant parts.
- b. It participates in photosynthesis.
- c. It takes water and minerals to stems.
- d. It dissolves minerals.

_____ 16. Stems that are soft, thin, and flexible are

- a. xylem.
- b. herbaceous.
- c. phloem.
- d. woody.

17. Name two examples of plants with herbaceous stems.

c.s. + neat

18. What is a growth ring?

c.s. + neat

Directed Reading A *continued*

LEAVES

- _____ 19. What is the main function of leaves?
- a. They create water for the plant.
 - b. They keep insects away from the plant.
 - c. They make food for the plant.
 - d. They absorb oxygen for the plant.

_____ 20. From top to bottom, list the four layers in a leaf.

c.s. + neat

_____ 21. Most photosynthesis takes place in the _____ in the middle of the leaf.

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

_____ 22. cells that open and close the stomata

a. stoma

_____ 23. layer of cells that contains many chloroplasts

b. guard cells

_____ 24. a single layer of cells beneath the cuticle

c. spongy layer

_____ 25. a tiny opening that allows carbon dioxide to enter the leaf

d. epidermis

e. palisade layer

f. cuticle

_____ 26. layer where carbon dioxide moves freely and xylem and phloem are found

_____ 27. structure that prevents water loss from the leaf

28. Cactus spines are _____ that protect cactuses from animals.

29. The leaves of the sundew plant catch _____, which are digested to provide nitrogen to the plant.

Directed Reading A continued

FLOWERS

c.s. + neat

30. Why do some plants have flowers?

31. In a flower, modified leaves called _____ protect the bud.

32. The broad, flat, thin leaflike parts of a flower, called

_____, attract insects and other animals.

33. The male reproductive structure of flowers is a(n) _____.

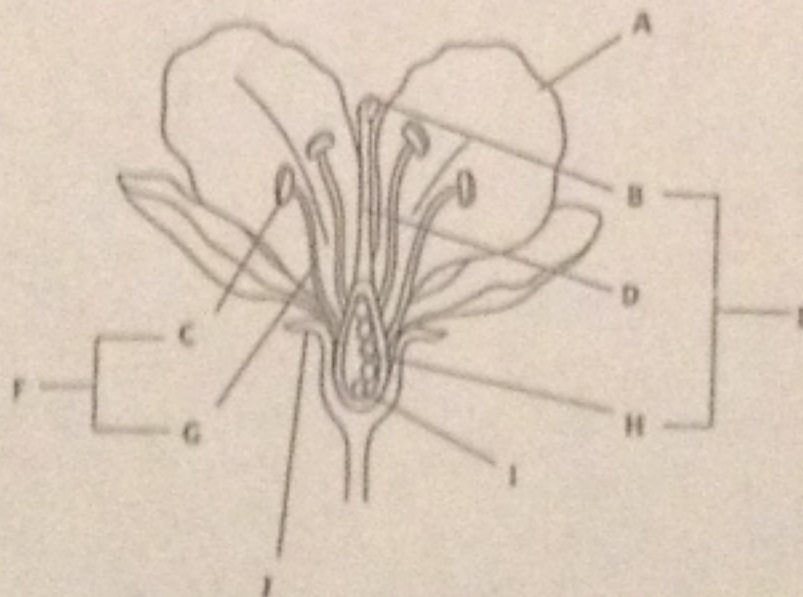
34. In flowers, a(n) _____ is the female reproductive structure.

35. If the egg is fertilized, the _____ develops into a fruit and the _____ develops into a seed.

36. List three ways that humans use flowers.

c.s. + neat

Match the labels to the illustration. Write the letters in the space provided.



- _____ 37. sepal
- _____ 38. petal
- _____ 39. ovary
- _____ 40. ovule
- _____ 41. anther
- _____ 42. pistil
- _____ 43. filament
- _____ 44. stigma
- _____ 45. style
- _____ 46. stamen