Power of Flowers

Name: _____
Date: _____

Unit Assessment

Short Answer

1. Would a scientist consider a cucumber a fruit or a vegetable? Why or why not?

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2. Bees help flowers and flowers help bees. Explain!

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3. If plants get most of their traits from their parents, then how are plant growers able to make new varieties of plants?

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4. Most clover plants have three leaves, but every once in awhile, you can find a four-leafed clover. Do you think selection could be used to create a five-leafed clover? Why or why not?

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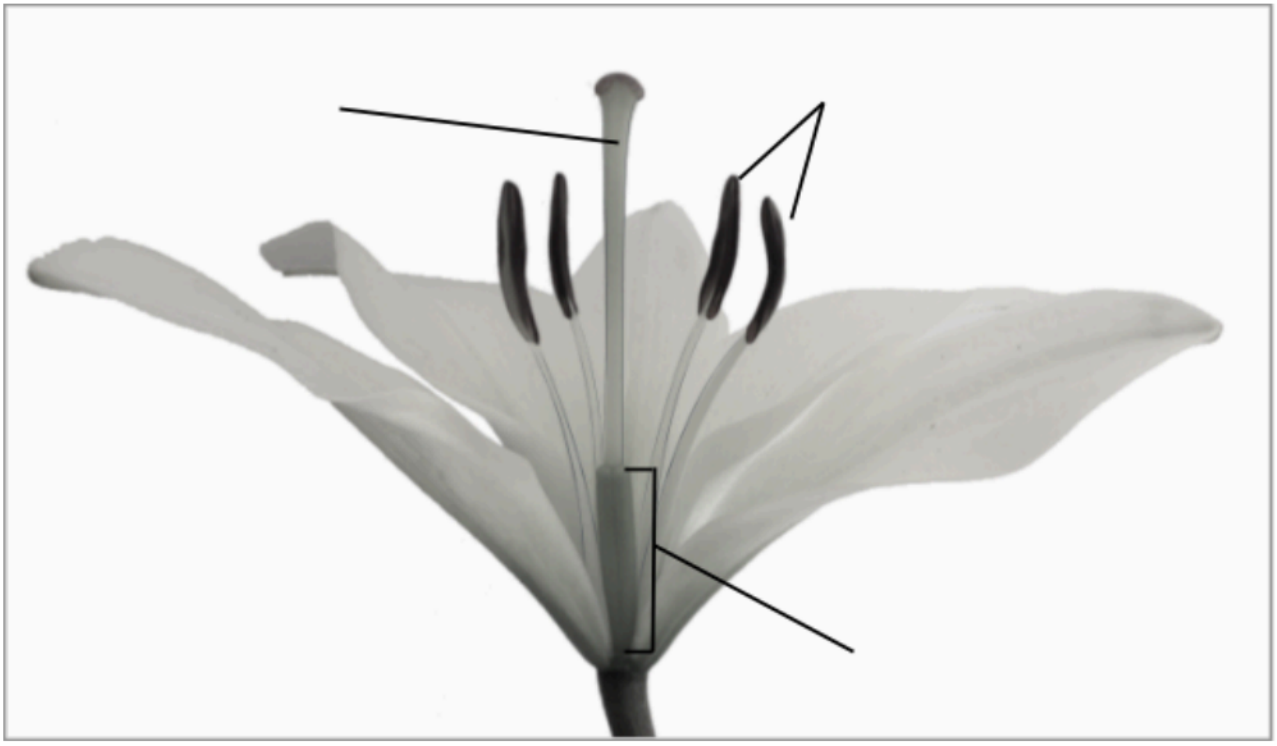
Vocabulary

Label the parts:

stigma
pollen duster
ovary (place where the seed pod will form)



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

Vocabulary List

nectar	**vegetable**	**pollen**
traits	**pollen dusters**	**inherit**
ovary	**stigma**	**fruit**
variety	**selection**	**pollinator**

1. _____ 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 _____ most of the traits of their parents.

3. The _____ 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 _____.

5. _____ is the sugary liquid that a plant makes in order to attract animals (like bees) to land on its flowers.

6. _____ 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 _____.

8. When we use selection to change a wild plant, we call the new plant a _____.

9. Color, size, shape, and taste are all examples of _____ that we can select and change in a plant.

10. When a bee crawls into a flower, it brushes against the flower's _____.

11. If a plant part we eat tastes sweet, or if it has seeds, then we call it a _____ .

12. Any animal that helps pollen get from one flower to another, we call it a _____.