## **Power of Flowers**

| Name: |  |  |  |
|-------|--|--|--|
| Date: |  |  |  |

## **Unit Assessment**

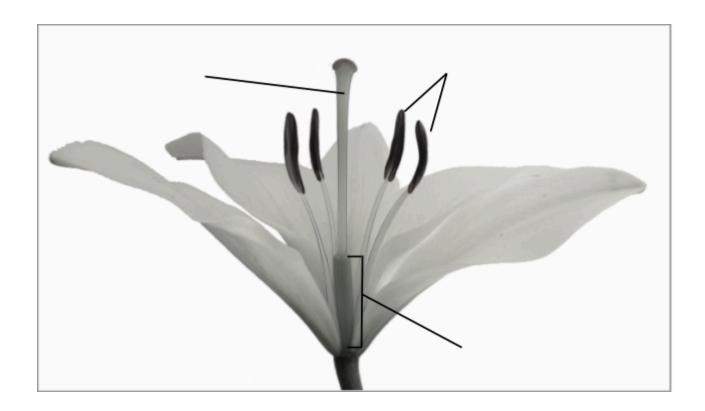
| <u>Short Answer</u>   |
|---|
| . Would a scientist consider a cucumber a fruit or a vegetable? Why or why not?   |
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| 2. Bees help flowers and flowers help bees. Explain!  |
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| 3. If plants get most of their traits from their parents, then how are plant growers able to makenew varieties of plants? |
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| 4. M | ost clover plants have three leaves, but every once in awhile, you can find a four-leafed |
|------|---|
| clov | er. Do you think selection could be used to create a five-leafed clover? Why or why not   |
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| -    |   |
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## <u>Vocabulary</u>

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

| necta<br>traits<br>ovary<br>variet | pollen dusters inherit stigma fruit   |
|------------------------------------|---|
|                                    | 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.                               |
|                                    | 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   |