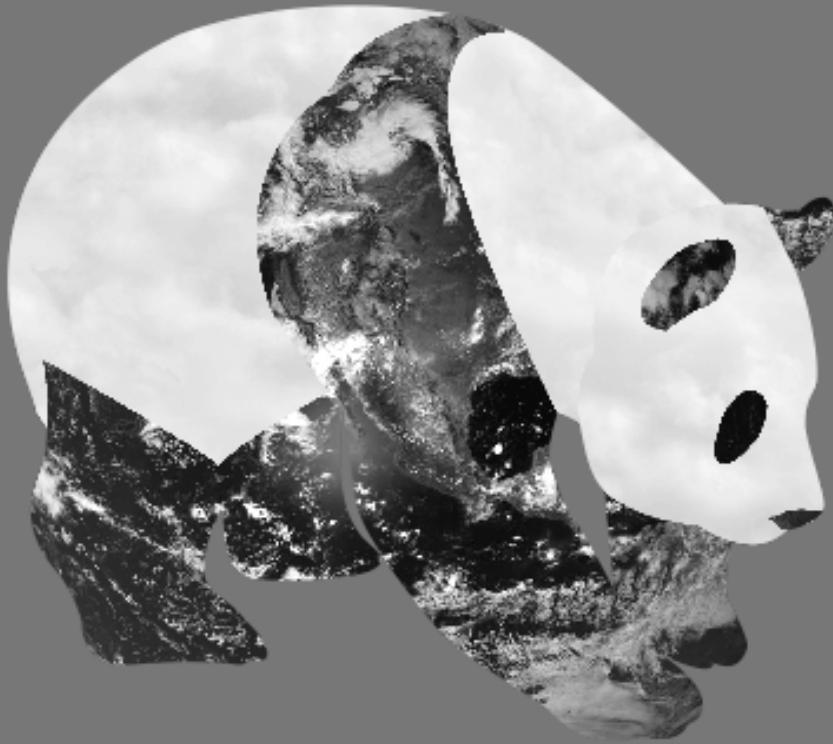


SCIENCE

3rd Grade

Test Bank



Unit 3: Investigating Plants

Matching

Match each description with the correct term.

- _____ 1. Plants need sunlight and this gas to make their own food.
- _____ 2. If this part of the plant is damaged, a plant might not get enough water.
- _____ 3. This part of the plant makes food.
- _____ 4. This protects the seeds.
- _____ 5. Some plants don't grow from a seed. They grow from one of these.
- _____ 6. This joins with the egg to make a seed.
- _____ 7. A seed will do this when it starts to grow and develop.
- _____ 8. When a plant makes food, it gives off this gas.
- _____ 9. A plant gets this from the soil. It dissolves in water and comes into the plant with the water.

Answer Box

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Pollen
- C. Spore
- D. Mineral
- E. Oxygen
- F. Fruit
- G. Leaf
- H. Root
- I. Germinate

Short Answers

- 1. Draw a flowering plant. Label the four main parts of the plant, and explain what they are for.

2. Do you think that a plant can germinate without sunlight? Why or why not?

3. How can seeds be scattered?

4. Why do different plants grow in different biomes?

5. Explain the life cycle of a flowering plant.

6. How do the leaves of tropical trees, deciduous trees, and conifers help these trees live?

7. How do plant fossils teach us more about God's creation?

8. What are the three main groups of plants? Give an example of each.

Essay

How does God use plants to care for other parts of his creation?

Unit 3: Investigating Plants

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Short Answers

1. Draw a flowering plant. Label the four main parts of the plant, and explain what they are for.

Drawings should include roots, which anchor the plant and draw up water; a stem, which supports the plant; leaves, which make food for the plant and release excess water; and the flower, which makes seeds for the plant.

2. Do you think that a plant can germinate without sunlight? Why or why not?

Yes. Seeds usually germinate underground where there isn't light.

3. How can seeds be scattered?

Answers may include by the wind, by water, and by animals.

4. Why do different plants grow in different biomes?

Different biomes provide different temperatures and different amounts of water, sunshine, and minerals in the soil. Different plants need different amounts of these things.

5. Explain the life cycle of a flowering plant.

It starts with the germination of a seed. It grows into a young plant and then a fully grown plant. When a plant is fully grown, it can make its own seeds when an egg is fertilized by pollen. These seeds can go on to form new plants. Eventually the parent plant dies.

6. How do the leaves of tropical trees, deciduous trees, and conifers help these trees live?

Tropical tree leaves are large for collecting a lot of sunlight in crowded conditions. Deciduous tree leaves are also broad for capturing sunlight, but they fall off in the autumn to conserve water. Conifer leaves are small and covered with a waxy coat to protect against cold and excess water loss.

7. How do plant fossils teach us more about God's creation?

They teach us what plants were like long ago before people started recording their observations about them. Some of these plants are no longer alive, so without fossils we wouldn't know anything about them.

8. What are the three main groups of plants? Give an example of each.

The three main groups are plants with tubes and seeds: for example, an apple tree; plants with tubes and spores: for example, a fern; and plants without tubes and spores: for example, moss.

Essay

How does God use plants to care for other parts of his creation?

Answers will vary but may include that they give off the oxygen that we and animals need. They provide food for us and for animals. They add to the water cycle. They provide homes for animals. They provide us with resources such as lumber and medicine ingredients.