

SECTIONS: 4A,B,C,D,E

DATE	HOMEWORK/CLASSWORK	PARENT SIGNATURE
Monday	→ Introduction to Distance Learning	
Tuesday	→ Finish BrainPop and Mystery Science	
Wednesday	→ External Plant Structures and Internal Plant Structures	
Thursday	→ Continue working on External and Internal Plant Structures worksheets	
Friday	→ Continue working on External and Internal Plant Structures worksheets	
Monday	→ Continue working on External and Internal Plant Structures worksheets	
Tuesday	→ Continue working on External and Internal Plant Structures worksheets	

REMINDERS

Hello Scholars and Parents

I am so excited and looking forward to this new adventure of Online Remote Learning. Over the next few days, we will be working together to understand how to attend class through Zoom, as well as understand what the classroom expectations are. If you are unable to attend class during your designated time, you will have access to the recorded session on Archie (CineMath).

Above please find your homework assignments for the week. All homework will be posted on Archie and should be submitted using the Archie Portal . Specific directions will be provided in class.

Homework/Classwork is due Wednesday, April 1st

SCIENCE VOCABULARY

- Pollination:** occurs when pollen is transferred from the stamen (male part) of a flower to the pistil (female part) of same flower or of another flower
- Stamen:** where the pollen is made
- Pollen:** fine dust like powder containing male reproductive cells
- Petals:** plant parts that help reproduce by attracting pollinators
- Fertilization:** occurs when the pollen from the same kind of flower is transferred to the ovary of the pistil and joins with the egg cell
- Seed Dispersal:** the spreading of seeds by wind, water, and animals
- Germination:** the process whereby the tiny plant inside of a seed puts out a small root

Name: _____

Date: _____



Plant Structure and Function

Content Goal: Construct an argument that plants have internal and external structures that support their survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction.

Learning Objective: Today I will construct an argument that plants have **external structures** that help its survival, reproduction, and growth.

Vocabulary:

1. **External Structures:** the outside parts of a plant
2. **Function:** the purpose of the parts of the plant (what it does)
3. **Reproduction:** the process of producing (making) new plants or animals

Structure and Function of a Plant

The main structures or 'organs' found in plants are the leaves, stems and roots. They each have structures suited to the jobs they perform. The table below summarizes the main features of these structures and their functions.

	Structure	Function
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colorful, consists of petals, pistil, and stamen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reproduction (produce more plants)
Leaves	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thin with a large surface area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The large surface area helps absorb light.• Leaves are a plant's food factory. They are the main site of photosynthesis, where sugars are made from water and carbon dioxide, using sunlight energy.
Stems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long and cylindrical (shaped like a cylinder)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the leaves, flowers, and fruit. Can bend or resist the wind.
Roots	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Branch throughout the soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help the plant stay in place.• Absorb water and nutrients.• Transport water and nutrients.

Questions:

1. List the **external structures** of a plant:
2. It is a very windy day. Even the tall palm trees are shaking, and it looks like they will topple over, but they don't. How does a plant's **roots** and **stem** help it **survive** a windy environment?
3. Explain how a plant's **leaves** help it **grow**.
4. How do you think **flowers** help a plant **reproduce**? Make an educated guess based on what you know about plants.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Internal structure of plants: Plant Reproduction

Content Goal: Construct an argument that plants have internal and external structures that support their survival, growth behavior, and reproduction.

Learning Objective: Today I will explain how different plant parts aid in its reproduction and growth.

Vocabulary:

1. Internal structures: the inside parts of plants
2. Pollination: the process of reproduction in plants
3. Reproduce: the process of making new plants or animals

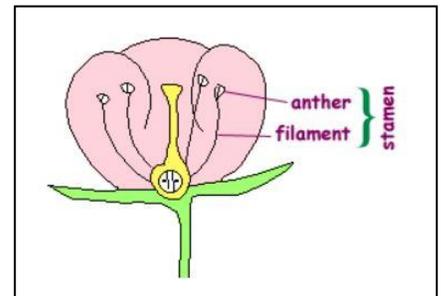
Pollination

The fruits and vegetables you eat, the grass you step on, and the trees that line our streets all come from pollination. Plants, just like animals and humans, **reproduce** to make more plants. In order to **reproduce**, it is very important that plants pollinate.

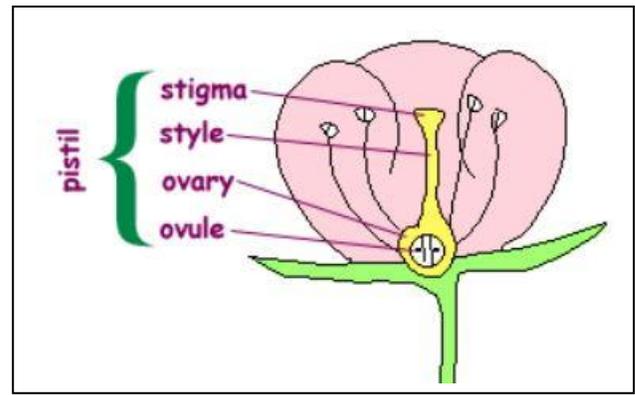
Pollination is a very important part of the life cycle of a flowering plant. It is part of the reproduction process of flowering plants, which results in seeds that will grow into new plants.

Flowers are the structures of plants that contain special parts needed for reproduction. Plants can have all male parts or all female parts or both of them together. **Pollination** is the process that brings these male and female parts together.

The male parts are called the **stamen**. The stamen consists of the **anther** and the **filament**. The anthers carry **pollen**. **Pollen** needs to get from the **anther** to the **ovules** in order for the plant to reproduce. **Anthers** are held up by the **filament**.



Female parts are called the **pistil**. The pistil has three parts: stigma, style, and ovary. The **stigma** is the sticky surface at the top of the pistil; it traps and holds the pollen. The **style** is the tube-like structure that holds up the stigma. The style leads down to the **ovary** that contains the **ovules**.



Pollen can't get from the **anthers** to the **ovules** on its own, so pollination relies on other things to move the pollen. The wind or animals, especially insects and birds, pick up pollen from the male anthers and carry it to the female stigma. Flowers have different shapes, colors and smells, and often sugary nectar and nutritious pollen, to encourage animals to visit and pollinate them. Did you ever wonder why flowers were so bright and colorful? It is to attract bees, birds, and other animals to help pollinate!

Part 1: Structure and Function (10 points)

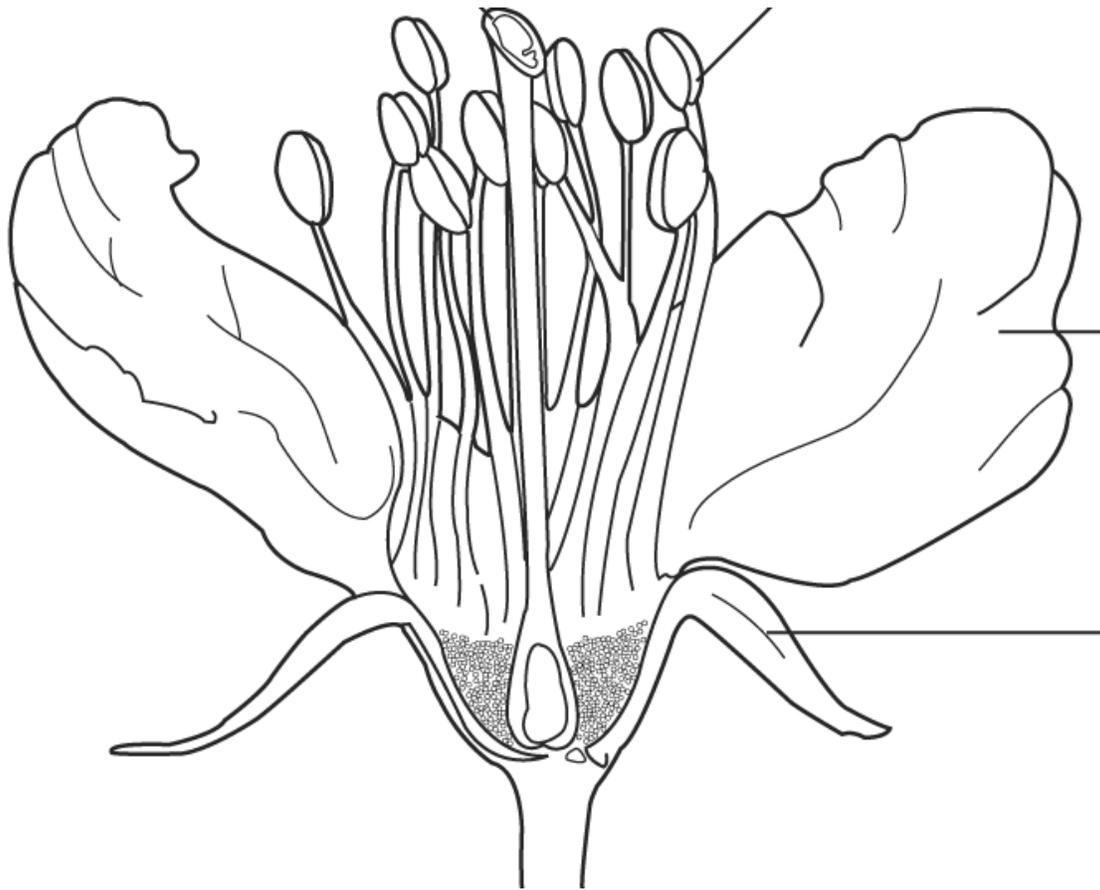
Directions: Fill in the chart with the internal structure and function of the plant.

Structure	Function
Anther	
Filament	
Stigma	
Style	
Ovary	

Part 2: Diagram (8 points)

Directions: Label the structure and function of the flowers. Use the chart from Part 1 to help you.

Pistil	Stigma, style, ovary, ovules
Stamen	Anther, stigma



Part 3: Pollination (5 points)

Directions: Explain how pollination works in your own words.
