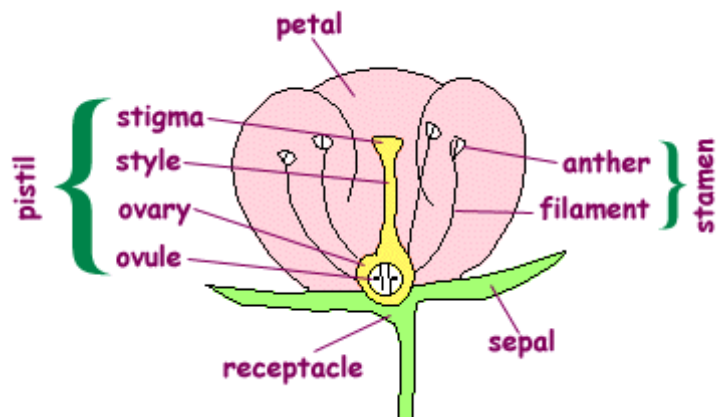


Plant and Animal Life Cycle Study Guide

Plants are living organisms that go through a life cycle. Most plants begin as a tiny _____, which can grow into a new plant. There are two main kinds of plants: _____ plants and _____ plants.

Every plant has important parts that help it survive and grow. The _____ grow underground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil. The _____ holds the plant upright and carries water and food to all parts of the plant. _____ make food for the plant using sunlight, air, and water through a process called _____. Some plants have _____, which help the plant reproduce by making seeds.

Flowers are the reproductive part of flowering plants. They have different parts that work together to create new seeds. The colorful _____ help attract _____ like bees and butterflies. Inside the flower, the male part is called the _____. It makes pollen and includes a part called the _____. The female part is called the _____, and it has three parts: the _____, _____, and _____. The stigma is sticky and catches pollen. The style is a tube that leads down to the ovary, where ovules (egg cells) are stored.



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_____ happens when a pollinator carries pollen from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another. When pollen reaches the ovule inside the ovary, _____ occurs, forming a seed. If the seed lands in the right place with enough water, sunlight, and soil, it begins to grow. This process is called _____.

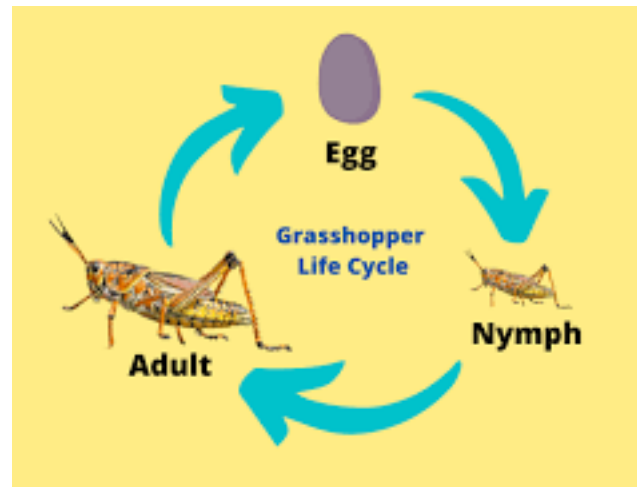
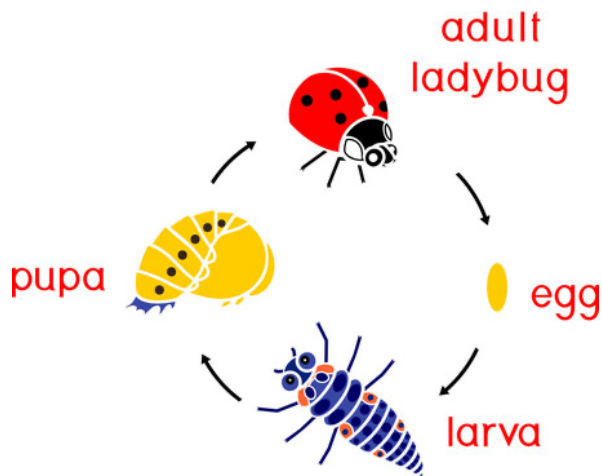
While flowering plants reproduce with seeds, _____ plants like ferns and mosses reproduce using tiny cells called _____. These spores are usually found on the underside of the leaves. Other non-flowering plants, such as pine trees, use _____ instead of flowers. The seeds of these plants grow inside the cones.

The life cycle of a _____ plant includes several stages: seed, germination, growth, flowering, pollination, fertilization, and seed production. The life cycle of a _____ plant also includes growth and reproduction, but instead of flowers and seeds, they use spores or cones.

Animals and insects also go through life cycles. Most animals begin their lives as babies and grow into adults. Insects have two types of life cycles: _____ metamorphosis and _____ metamorphosis. In complete metamorphosis, the insect changes completely through four stages: _____, _____, _____, and _____. The young insect does not look like the adult. Butterflies and beetles go through this type of change.

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In incomplete metamorphosis, the insect hatches from an egg into a _____, which looks like a small adult. The nymph grows by shedding its skin, or _____, several times before becoming an adult. Grasshoppers and dragonflies go through incomplete metamorphosis.



Both plants and animals have life cycles, and both can _____, _____, and _____. However, plants often use seeds or spores, while animals typically give birth to live young or hatch from eggs. Insects have special life cycles with unique changes between baby and adult stages. In complete metamorphosis, the young look very _____ from the adult, while in incomplete metamorphosis, the young look _____ to the adult.

Plant and Animal Life Cycle Study Guide

Plants are very important to our environment. They provide _____ for us to breathe, _____ for humans and animals, and help keep the air clean. Understanding how plants and animals grow and reproduce helps us take better care of the world around us.