Name: _____

Plants Have Roots and Stems

Plants have **roots**. Roots grow down. They go into the ground. They hold the plant so it does not fall over. Roots bring water up to the plant.

We can eat some plant roots.

Carrot

Plants have **stems**. The stem holds the plant up. It carries water to the leaves. The stem of a tree is called the **trunk**.

Giant sequoia

We can eat some plant stems.

Celery

Asparagus

1. Roots grow _____.
2. Roots go into the _____.
3. Stems carry _____ to the leaves of a plant.
4. Draw roots and a stem. ⟶

Name: _____

Plants Have Leaves

Most plants have green **leaves**. The leaves take in sunlight. The leaves take in air. Leaves make food for the plant. Leaves can be big or small. They can be different shapes.

We can eat some plant leaves.

Lettuce

Spinach

1. Leaves take in _____

   and _____.

2. Leaves make _____ for the plant.

3. Draw some leaves.

Name: _____

Plants Have Flowers

Plants have **flowers**.

Flowers have **petals**.

Flowers make **fruits** and **seeds**.

Seeds make more plants.

Sunflower and seeds

We can eat some flowers.

Broccoli

Cauliflower

1. Flowers have colorful _____.
2. What color is your favorite flower? _____
3. Flowers make _____ to make more plants.
4. Draw a flower.

Name: _____

Plants Have Fruits and Seeds

Some plants have **fruits**. Fruits come from flowers. Fruits have **seeds** inside. New plants grow from seeds.

Apple blossoms

Apples

Apple seeds

We can eat many fruits.

Watermelons

Peaches

We can eat some seeds.

Corn kernels

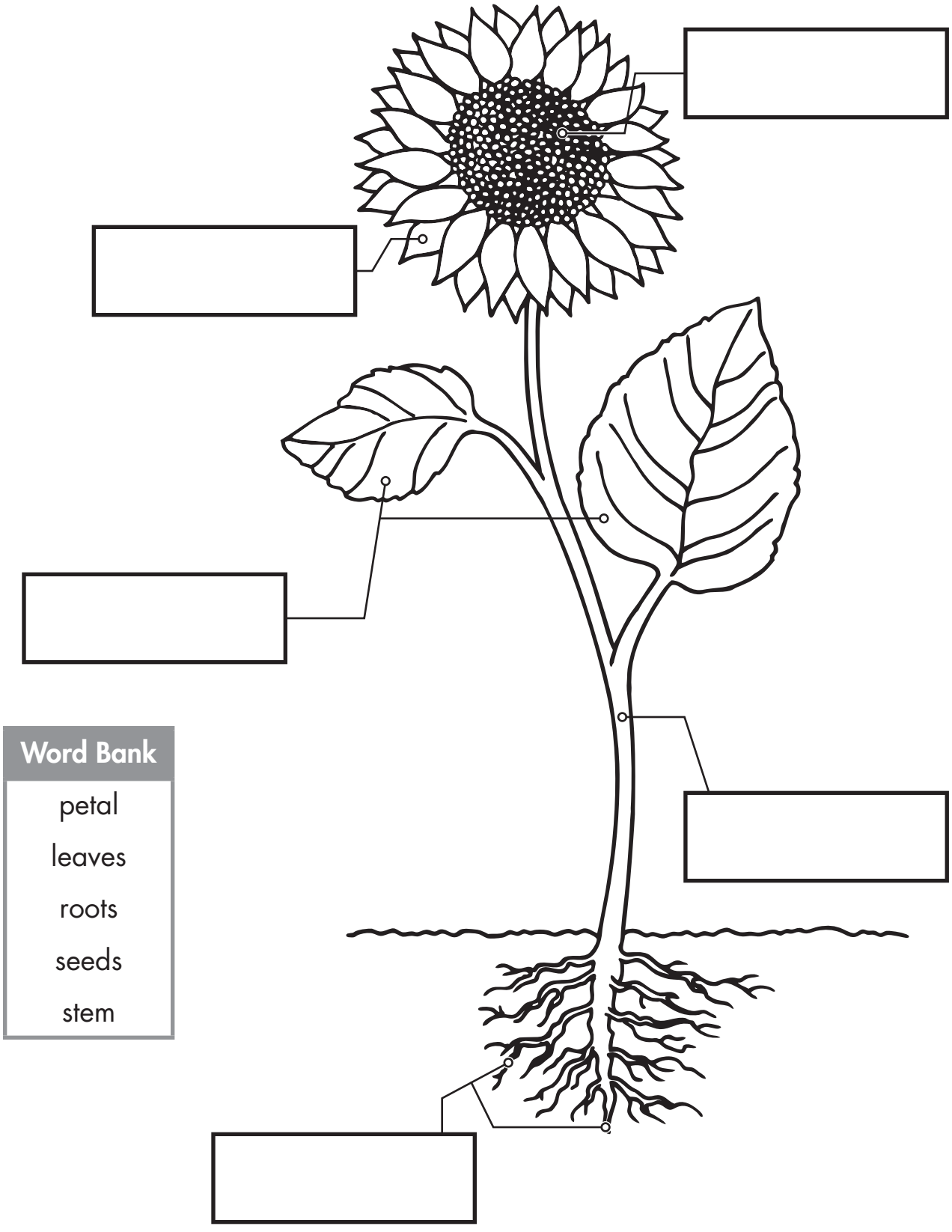
Sunflower seeds

1. Fruits come from _____.
2. Fruits have _____ inside.
3. Seeds make new _____.
4. Draw your favorite fruit. ⟶

Name: _____

Parts of a Plant

Directions: Label the parts of a plant.



Word Bank
petal
leaves
roots
seeds
stem

Answer Key

Unit 1—What Scientists Do

What Do Scientists Do? (page 6)

1. c
2. b
3. Check for appropriate answers.

Observe with Tools (page 7)

1. a
2. b
3. Circled: telescope, hand lens, and microscope
4. Check for appropriate answers.

Measuring Tools (page 8)

1. 4
2. 5
3. frog
4. 5
5. Check that container is colored to 3 liters.

Scientists Compare Things (page 9)

1. bigger
2. faster
3. Check drawings and labels for appropriate answers.

Cause and Effect (page 10)

1–3. Check for appropriate answers.

Unit 2—Living and Nonliving

What Are Living Things? (page 11)

1. Circled: kangaroo, flower, and child
2. Crossed out: spoon, glass of water, chair, and backpack

What Living Things Do (page 12)

1. grow
2. reproduce
3. learn, change

Living or Nonliving? (page 13)

1. no
2. no
3. no
4. no
5. yes
6. yes
7. yes
8. yes
9. earthworm
10. gummy worm

Living and Nonliving Things Are Different (page 14)

Check for appropriate drawings.

Living and Nonliving Parts of a Habitat (page 15)

The different shading indicates possible answers.

Living things:

trees and plants, animals, and boy

Nonliving things:

clothes, ball, house rocks, and water

Unit 3—Animals and Plants

What Living Things Need (page 16)

	Air	Food	Sunlight	Water
Plants	✓		✓	✓
Animals	✓	✓		✓

Plants make the food they need from sunlight. *Animals* benefit from sunlight, the source of all energy. Some animals need sunlight to warm their bodies. All animals need food and sunlight helps plants grow.

Plant Needs (page 17)

1.

Plants	
Need	**Do Not Need**
air **Sun** **water**	**nest** **rock**

2. Plants make their own food. They need sunlight, air, and water to make food.

Animal Needs (page 18)

Check for appropriate drawings.

Compare a Plant and an Animal (page 19)

Animal: food, shelter
Both: air, water
Plant: Sun

What Am I? (page 20)

1. both
2. animal
3. animal
4. plant
5. both

Unit 4—Parts of Plants

Plants Have Roots and Stems (page 21)

1. down
2. ground
3. water
4. Check for appropriate drawings.

Plants Have Leaves (page 22)

1. sunlight, air
2. food
3. Check for appropriate drawings.

Plants Have Flowers (page 23)

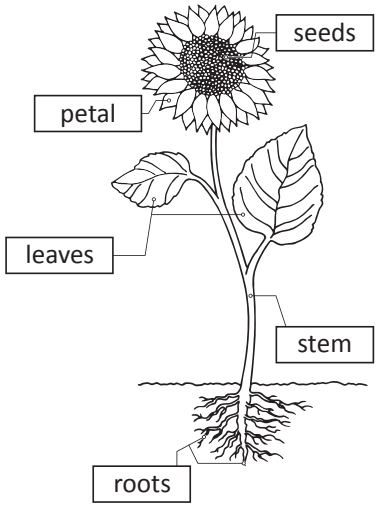
1. petals
2. Check for appropriate answers.
3. seeds
4. Check for appropriate drawings.

Plants Have Fruits and Seeds (page 24)

1. flowers
2. seeds
3. plants
4. Check for appropriate drawings.

Answer Key *(cont.)*

Parts of a Plant (page 25)
Check labels.



Unit 5—Animals and Plants Are the Same and Different

Animals and Plants Are the Same and Different (page 26)
1–2. Check for appropriate answers.

We Are the Same and Different (page 27)
1–4. Check for appropriate answers.

Animals of the Same Kind (page 28)
Possible answers:

Brown Bear: brown fur, eats meat, sleeps in winter
Giant Panda: black and white fur, eats only plants, stays awake in winter
Same: big, thick fur, round ears, short tails, big paws, long claws

Animals in the Same Family (page 29)
Possible answers:

1. The kittens have the same body shape and body parts. They are the same size. They have fur.
2. The kittens are different colors.

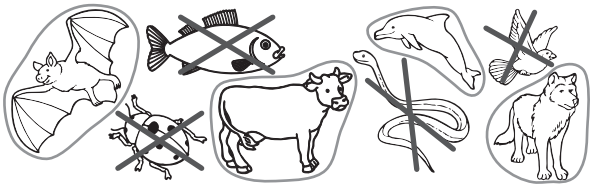
Grouping Plants (page 30)

1. cactus, rose
2. rose, strawberry (also cacti)
3. strawberry, grapes
4. lettuce, carrot

Unit 6—Animal Classes

Mammals (page 31)

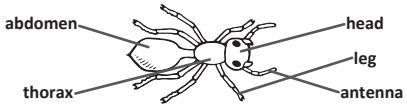
1.



2. Yes. I know because I have hair and lungs and I am warm-blooded.

Insects (page 32)

1.

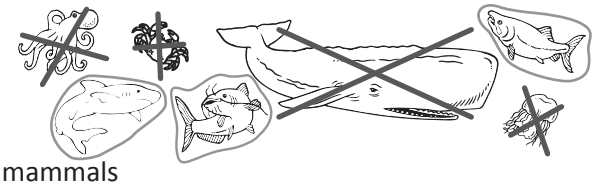


2. 6
3.

4. Students should count the legs.

Fish (page 33)

1.



2. mammals
3. They have fins, tails, and scales.

Reptiles (page 34)

1. scales
2. Sun
3. lungs
4. land, water
5. Check for appropriate answers.

Birds (page 35)

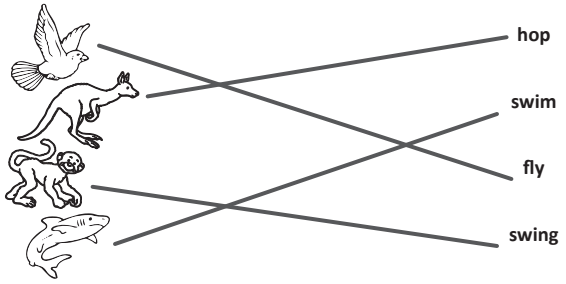
1. feathers
2. birds
3. warm
4. eggs
5. No
6. No

Unit 7—Animal Body Parts

Animal Senses (page 36)

1. sight
2. hearing
3. smell
4. taste
5. touch

Animal Movement (page 37)



Animals Eat and Drink (page 38)

1. It cracks open fruits and seeds with its beak.
2. It holds food with its claws and eats with its sharp teeth.
3. It pulls leaves off branches with its long tongue.

Animals Keep Warm or Cool (page 39)

1. feathers
2. fur
3. wool
4. sweat
5. blubber

Animals Protect Themselves (page 40)
Check for appropriate answers.