

# Science

## Topic 14: Plants

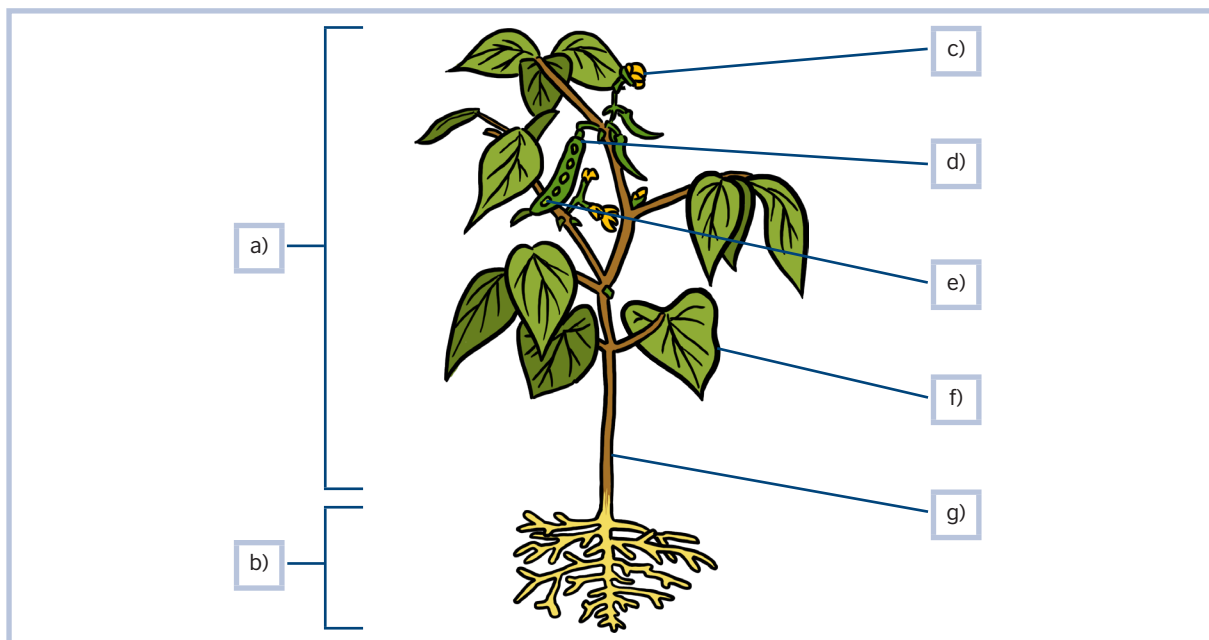
## Topic 14: Plants

1. Underline the correct word to make sentences about the **jobs of different plant parts**.

The stem holds up the <sup>a)</sup> **leaves** / **laxative**, flowers, and fruits. It carries water and minerals from the <sup>b)</sup> **roots** / **reeds** to the leaves. It carries food around the <sup>c)</sup> **parachute** / **plant**. Some <sup>d)</sup> **starches** / **stems**, roots, and leaves store food. Leaves make food from sunlight, air, and water. <sup>e)</sup> **Seeds** / **Roots** hold the plants firmly in the soil. They take in water and minerals from the soil. Some plants have <sup>f)</sup> **flowers** / **flours** that help them reproduce. <sup>g)</sup> **Pollen** / **Pine** from the male part of the flower fertilises the female part of the flower. Fruits grow from flowers after fertilisation. The fruit contains the plant's <sup>h)</sup> **seeds** / **specimens**.

2. Use the words about the **structure of a plant** to label the picture. Write your answers in the grid below.

flower	fruit	leaf	root
seed	shoot	stem	

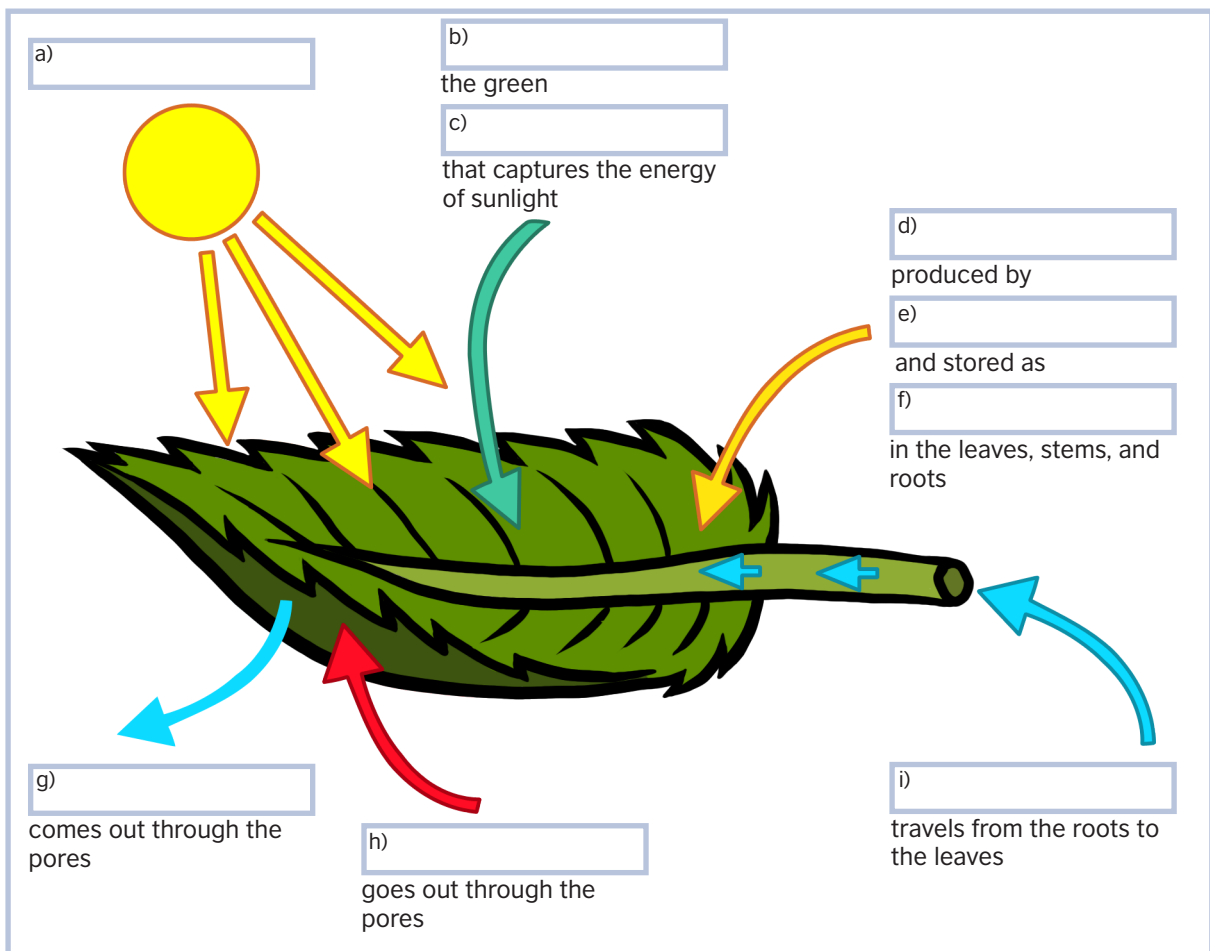


Write your answer here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)

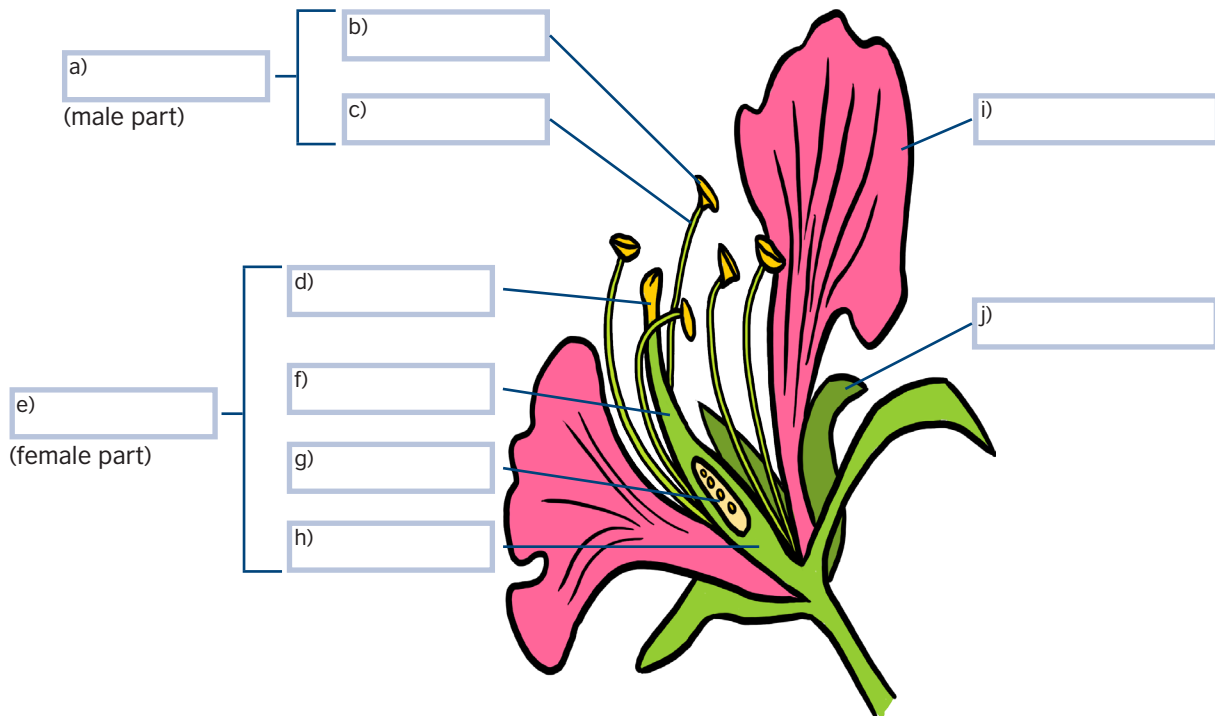
- Plants make their own food by photosynthesis. This is the characteristic that separates plants from other living things. Photosynthesis takes place in the leaves of every green plant. The plant traps the energy of sunlight to change water and a gas called carbon dioxide into sugar and oxygen gas. Carbon dioxide is present in the air and goes in through the pores in the leaves. A green chemical called chlorophyll (the green pigment in the leaves of plants) makes photosynthesis happen. Four things are needed for photosynthesis: sunlight, carbon dioxide, water, which comes from the roots to the leaves, and chlorophyll. The products of photosynthesis are sugar (which is stored) and oxygen (which comes out through the pores). The plant changes the sugar into starch to store it.

carbon dioxide	chlorophyll	oxygen
photosynthesis	pigment	starch
sugar	sunlight	water



4. Use the words about the **parts of a typical flower** to label the picture.

anther	carpel	filament	ovary
ovule	petal	sepal	stamen
stigma	style		



5. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text on **fertilisation and pollination**.

brightly coloured	carpel	feathery	floating
honey	insect-pollinated	nectar	offspring
pollination	reproduce	scent	seeds
stamens	sticks	stigma	wind-pollinated

Living things must reproduce to survive. Mature plants produce <sup>a)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (baby plants), which grow to be like their parents. Different kinds of plants <sup>b)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in different ways. Flowering plants grow flowers to make seeds. The seeds of flowering plants grow protected inside fruits. The male parts of a flower <sup>c)</sup> ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) make pollen. The pollen fertilises the female part of the flower <sup>d)</sup> ( \_\_\_\_\_ ). Fertilisation results in <sup>e)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ forming. There are two main ways <sup>f)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ takes place. <sup>g)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ flowers are usually large and <sup>h)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They may also have a <sup>i)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and make a sweet liquid called <sup>j)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. A bee

visits flowers to collect nectar to make <sup>k)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Pollen from the anthers  
<sup>l)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the bee. When the bee visits another flower, the pollen brushes onto the  
<sup>m)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of that flower. Some flowers are pollinated by small birds. The anthers of <sup>n)</sup>  
flowers hang outside the flower. They release clouds of pollen into the air. The stigma and styles  
also hang outside the flowers. They are usually <sup>o)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, so they catch as  
many <sup>p)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ pollen grains as possible. Grasses and cereals are pollinated by the  
wind.

## 6. Use the information in the text about **dispersal of seeds** to complete the table.

When the fruit is ripe, the seeds are ready to be scattered. Spreading the seeds is called dispersal. If the seeds just fell under the parent plant there would be no room for them to grow. They must be carried away to new ground. Seeds are dispersed in a number of ways. Seeds from the cowpea are released from the plant when they are catapulted out as the wall of the fruit splits. Dandelion and silk cotton seeds have fine hairs that enable them to float on air and the tecoma seed has wings that allow it to fly. The coconut has a hollow, air-filled centre that makes it float away when it drops into water. Some plants rely on animals eating their juicy and tasty fruit and dispersing the seeds as they eat the fruit they are found in. Other seeds such as the boehavia have sticky hairs or hooks that attach the seeds to the fur of passing animals who transport them to other places.

Seed	Adaptation	Movement
cowpea	a)	g)
silk cotton seed	b)	h)
tecaoma seed	c)	i)
coconut	d)	j)
fleshy fruits	e)	k)
boehavia	f)	l)

7. After reading the text, match the **plant parts** with their uses. Write your answers in the grid below.

Materials from plants can be used for a wide range of purposes. While there are many plant materials used in making clothing, perhaps the most famous is cotton. In fact, it is the fibre around the seeds that is used from the cotton plant in clothing production. Many fruits, such as the strawberry and the orange, are used in the process of drinks manufacturing. Again, many parts of plants are used for food. One example is the root of vegetables such as the turnip or carrot. Plenty of plants give us materials for building, like the wood from the stem or trunks of trees such as the pine tree. Other plants give us beautiful flowers for decoration like the rose, which decorates many homes. Lastly, plants and their parts are used widely in medicine such as the senna leaf used as a laxative.

a)	cotton seed fibres	1	decoration
b)	orange fruit	2	food
c)	turnip plant root	3	clothing
d)	pine tree stem wood	4	drinks
e)	rose flowers	5	construction

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)

8. Unscramble the letters to make words that fill the gaps in the text about **grasses and cereals**.

Many important <sup>a)</sup> **cspro** \_\_\_\_\_ we grow today are types of <sup>b)</sup> **gssra** \_\_\_\_\_ plant. Wild grass plants have small seeds. Over thousands of years farmers have changed grasses by selecting the best plants. They have bred cereal crops such as <sup>c)</sup> **thwea** \_\_\_\_\_, maize, and rice. These crops have much larger seeds than wild grasses. They are our most important food sources. We can use the parts of a grass plant in many different ways.

Grass leaves have parallel veins. The leaves are strong along the veins, but split easily. Some grass leaves are good for <sup>d)</sup> **gewavin** \_\_\_\_\_ mats, baskets, and other useful products. Grass leaves and stems grow from the base, not the tip. This is why grassland is good for animals that <sup>e)</sup> **ragze** \_\_\_\_\_. The animals do not kill the grass by eating the leaf tips.

Grass seeds are rich in <sup>f)</sup> **charts** \_\_\_\_\_. This is why they are such good food. The seeds can be <sup>g)</sup> **ungord** \_\_\_\_\_ to make flour, which can be used for baking bread.

Grass stems are often <sup>h)</sup> **lowhol** \_\_\_\_\_. Dried stems <sup>i)</sup> (**warts** \_\_\_\_\_) are good animal <sup>j)</sup> **didbeng** \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>k)</sup> **doferd** \_\_\_\_\_. Dried reeds are good for <sup>l)</sup> **chinhattg** \_\_\_\_\_ houses. Some large stems are very strong and make good building material, for example <sup>m)</sup> **bbooam** \_\_\_\_\_. Sugar <sup>n)</sup> **neca** \_\_\_\_\_ is full of sweet, sugary juice.

9. Find the useful words about **foods and crops** in the word search.

<div style="text-align: center;"> P G L D T S S Q E U J A H V A G  O Z A N B S A N F N F F W B R E  T N E G Z N S P I N A C H E G T  A O I T E E S O F V C E L E R Y  T N O O O S T R A W E U G T E D  O O O Z N M T S N Y B C Q E A W  B A R L E Y S A V O C A D O F I  A R K L A A P P L E S L N C J T  C T O D C T C H B E O Y R A N F  C N F F E A S R I F T P N R N A  O E X F S E B O T B T T M D I A  I V E T E N C B R N I U U R D U  L W A A S P A R A G U S A C E B  O O G M H D A N S G H T C N E T  I I I I E L F T P H E A P U A N  R C M Y G D P N H S E P M A S D </div>	<div style="text-align: center;"> apples  asparagus  avocado  banana  barley  beet  cabbage  cassava  celery  eucalyptus  hibiscus  lettuce  nut  oats  onion  potato  setaria  sorgham  spinach  straw  tobacco </div>
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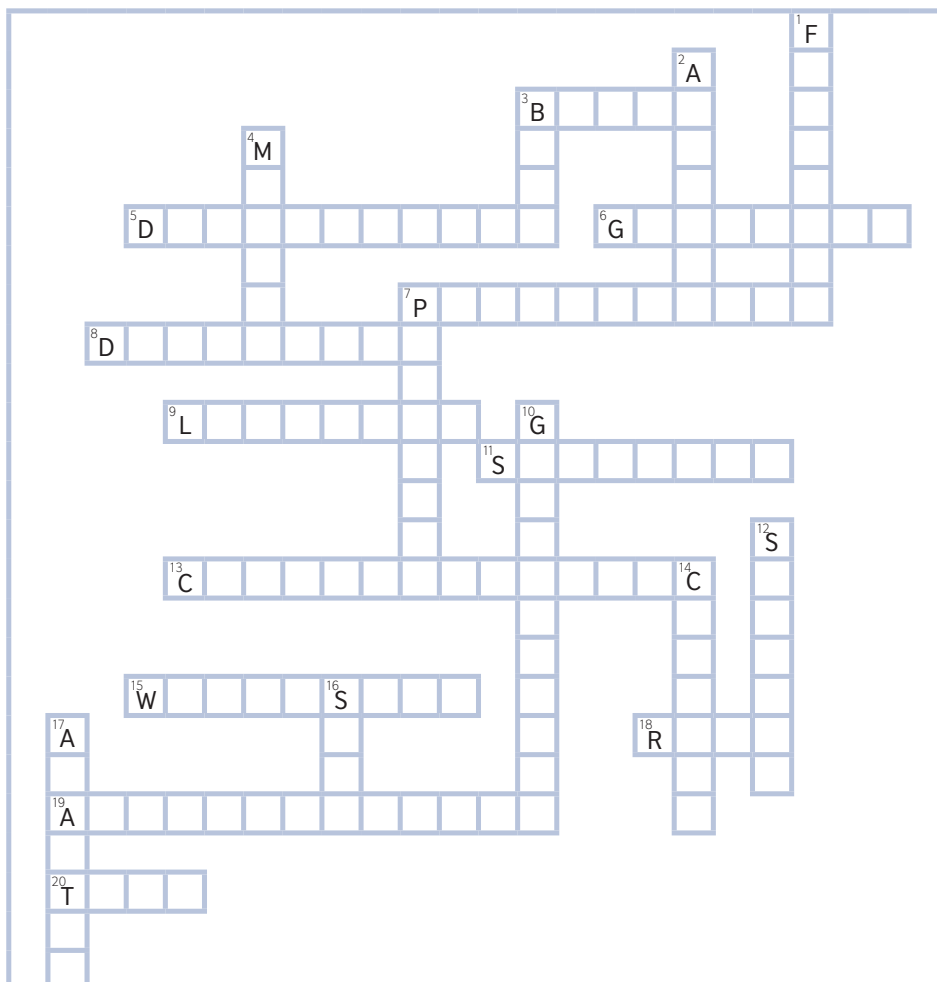
10. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about plants.

**Across**

3. To break suddenly because there is too much pressure inside or against.
5. To recognize the differences between things.
6. The process of taking a piece of a plant and attaching it to another to improve plant growth.
7. The process of placing pollen from one flower on another flower in order to help it to produce seed.
8. The process of spreading things, such as seeds, in different directions over a wide area.
9. To arrange things horizontally, one on top of another.
11. A young plant that has grown from a seed.
13. A particular quality or feature that is typical of something.
15. An area that is next to a river, lake or the sea.
18. Fruit or crops that are ready to eat or use.
19. The process of planting many trees on an area of land.
20. A very tall plant that has deep roots, a thick stem made of wood, and many branches.

**Down**

1. Someone's or something's job, purpose or particular responsibility.
2. To make something interested in or drawn to something else (such as a bee to a flower).
3. A plant that is smaller than a tree and has a lot of thin branches growing close together.
4. A plant that has grown to its full size or is bearing fruit.
7. A little plant (for example, on the aerial stems of a spider plant).
10. The development from a seed and beginning of growth into a plant.
14. A piece cut from a plant and used for growing into a new plant.
12. To throw or drop things so that they spread over an area.
16. Easy to press or shape, not hard or firm.
17. Something that has changed or been changed to be especially suitable for a specific thing or place.





## Glossary

adapted	/ə'dæptɪd/ adj especially suitable for something or a place.
afforestation	/ə'fɒrɪ'steɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the process of planting many trees on an area of land.
agents of pollination	/ˈeɪdʒ(ə)nts ɒv ˌpɒləˈneɪʃ(ə)n/ a instrument, insect, or other substance that helps the process of placing pollen from one flower on another flower in order to help it to produce seed.
anther	/ˈænθə(r)/ noun [U] the top part of a stamen of a flower that contains pollen (=a powder that is carried away by insects or the wind).
apple	/ˈæp(ə)l/ noun [C] a hard round fruit that is white inside and has a smooth green, yellow, or red skin, which is called peel when it has been removed.
asexual reproduction	/eɪ'sekʃʊəl ˌrɪːprə'dʌkʃ(ə)n/ reproduction in which there is no joining of male and female cells.
asparagus	/ə'spærəɡəs/ noun [U] a long thin green vegetable whose stems and tips (=pointed ends) are eaten.
attract	/ə'trækt/ verb [T] make someone interested in something so that they do it or come to see or hear it.
avocado	/ˌævə'kɑːdəʊ/ noun [C/U] a fruit with green or black skin, a very large seed in the middle, and pale green flesh that does not taste sweet. It is usually eaten raw in salads.
bamboo	/ˌbæm'buː/ noun [C/U] a tall tropical plant with thick light-brown stems that are used for making things such as furniture and fences.
banana	/bə'nɑːnə/ noun [C/U] a long curved fruit with a yellow skin.
barley	/ˈbɑː(r)li/ noun [U] a plant that produces grain used for making food, beer, and whisky.
baskets	/ˈbɑːskɪts/ noun [C] a container for carrying or keeping things in, made from thin pieces of plastic, wire, or wood woven together, and sometimes with a handle.
beans	/ˈbiːnz/ noun plural seeds of various plants that is cooked and eaten. There are many different types of beans, for example kidney beans, soya beans, and green beans.
bedding	/ˈbedɪŋ/ noun [U] things that an animal uses to make its bed, for example grass and leaves.
bee	/biː/ noun [C] a flying insect that makes honey, has black and yellow bands and can sting you.
brightly coloured	/braɪtli ˈkɒlə(r)d/ shiningly, lively in colours, such as red, yellow, orange, instead of black or white.
burst	/bɜː(r)st/ verb [I/T] break suddenly because there is too much pressure inside or against.
bush	/bʊʃ/ noun [C] a plant that is smaller than a tree and has a lot of thin branches growing close together.
cabbage	/ˈkæbɪdʒ/ noun [C/U] a hard round vegetable with green or purple leaves that can be eaten raw in salads or cooked.
carbon dioxide	/ˌkɑː(r)bən daɪ'ɒksaɪd/ noun [U] a gas without colour or smell, produced when you breathe out or when substances containing carbon are burnt.
carpel	/ˌkɑː(r)pel/ noun [C] a simple pistil, or a single member of a compound pistil.

carrot	/ˈkærət/ noun [C/U] a long hard orange vegetable that grows under the ground and has green leaves on its top.
cash crop	/kæʃ kɹɒp/ a crop that farmers grow so that they can sell it, rather than using it themselves.
cassava	/kəˈsɑːvə/ noun [U] a tropical plant with roots that can be cooked and eaten or made into flour.
catapulted	/ˈkætəpʌltɪd/ adj suddenly put someone very quickly into the air.
celery	/ˈseləri/ noun [U] a pale green vegetable with a group of long stems that are eaten raw or cooked.
cereals	/ˈsiəriəl/ noun [C/U] a food made from grain, for example wheat, oats, or corn, mainly eaten with milk for breakfast.
characteristic	/ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk/ noun [C] a particular quality or feature that is typical of someone or something.
chlorophyll	/ˈklɒrəfɪl/ noun [U] the green substance in plant cells that uses the energy from the sun to make food through the process of photosynthesis.
coffee tree	/ˈkɒfi triː/ a very tall plant that has deep roots, a thick stem made of wood, and many branches, and coffee could be made from its blossoms.
cotton fibres	/ˈkɒt(ə)n ˈfaɪbə(r)z/ a long thin piece of a natural or from the white fibres of a plant called a cotton plant, similar to a thread or hair in shape.
crops	/kɹɒps/ noun plural a plant grown for food, usually on a farm.
cutting	/ˈkʌtɪŋ/ noun [C] a piece cut from a plant and used for growing into a new plant.
dispersal	/dɪˈspɜː(r)s(ə)l/ noun [U] the process of spreading things in different directions over a wide area.
distinguish	/dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃ/ verb [I/T] recognize the differences between things.
eucalyptus	/ˌjuːkəˈlɪptəs/ noun [C/U] a tall tree originally from Australia with leaves that do not fall off in winter. It produces an oil that is used in medicines.
feathery	/ˈfeðəri/ adj soft and delicate, hairy /ˈheəri/ adj with a lot of hair.
fertilise	/ˈfɜː(r)təlaɪz/ verb [T] provide the male cell that will join with a female cell produced by a woman, female animal, or plant and make a new person, animal, or plant, fertilization.
filament	/ˈfɪləmənt/ noun [C] the long thin stem of a stamen of a flower that holds the weight of the anther.
firmly	/fɜː(r)mli/ adv solidly, steadily.
float	/fləʊt/ phrasal verb move slowly on air or the surface of a liquid and not sink.
flour	/flaʊə(r)/ noun [U] a white or brown powder made by crushing grains, used for making bread.
flower	/ˈflaʊə(r)/ noun [C] the coloured part of a plant from which the plant's fruit develops. A flower is often made up of many petals.
fodder	/ˈfɒdə(r)/ noun [U] food, especially hay or straw, for animals such as cows and horses.
food crop	/fuːd kɹɒp/ noun phrase plants grown for food, usually on a farm.

fruit	/fru:t/ noun [C/U] a type of food that grows on trees or plants. It tastes sweet and contains seeds or a stone. Apples and oranges are fruit.
function	/ˈfʌŋkʃ(ə)n/ noun [C/U] someone's or something's job or particular responsibility.
germination	/ˌdʒɜː(r)mɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the development from a seed and the beginning to grow into a plant, or making a seed develop in this way.
grafting	/grɑːftɪŋ/ noun [C/U] the process of taking a piece of skin or bone etc from one part of someone's body and using it to replace or repair a damaged part of their body.
grass plant	/grɑːs plɑːnt/ noun phrase a very common plant with thin green leaves that covers the ground.
graze	/greɪz/ verb [I/T] eat grass growing in a field.
ground	/graʊnd/ adj crushed up into a fine powder, usually used for flour or coffee beans.
hard	/hɑː(r)d/ adj firm, not easy to break.
hibiscus	/hɪˈbɪskəs/ noun [C] a bush with large brightly coloured flowers that grows mainly in tropical regions.
hold in	/həʊld ɪn/ phrasal verb stop something from moving outwards.
hold up	/həʊld ʌp/ phrasal verb support something, help something stand up.
hollow	/ˈhələʊ/ adj empty inside.
honey	/ˈhʌni/ noun [U] a sweet, sticky yellow or brown food made by bees.
hook	/hʊk/ noun [C] a curved shape for hanging things on, or for hanging onto something.
Insect-pollinated	/ˈɪnsekt ˈpɒləneɪtɪd/ adj the process of moving pollen from one flower on another flower in order to help it to produce seed, done by different types of insects, such as bees.
irish potato	/ˈaɪrɪʃ pəˈteɪtəʊ/ noun [C] the edible tuber of a cultivated plant, Solanum tuberosum, of the nightshade family.
juicy	/ˈdʒuːsi/ adj containing a lot of liquid.
laxative	/ˈlæksətɪv/ noun [C] a medicine, food, or drink that helps you to make solid waste leave your body when you use the toilet.
layering	/ˈleɪə(r)ɪŋ/ verb progressive form arrange something in a layer or layers.
leaf	/liːf/ noun [C] a flat thin green part of a tree or plant that grows on a branch or stem.
lettuce	/ˈletɪs/ noun [C/U] a vegetable with large thin green leaves that you eat raw in a salad.
maize	/meɪz/ noun [U] a tall plant that produces yellow seeds that are called sweetcorn when cooked and eaten. The American word is corn.
mat	/mæt/ noun [C] a small piece of thick rough cloth that is put on a floor to protect it or for decoration.
mature	/məˈtʃʊə(r)/ adj grown to its full size for a plant, fruit.

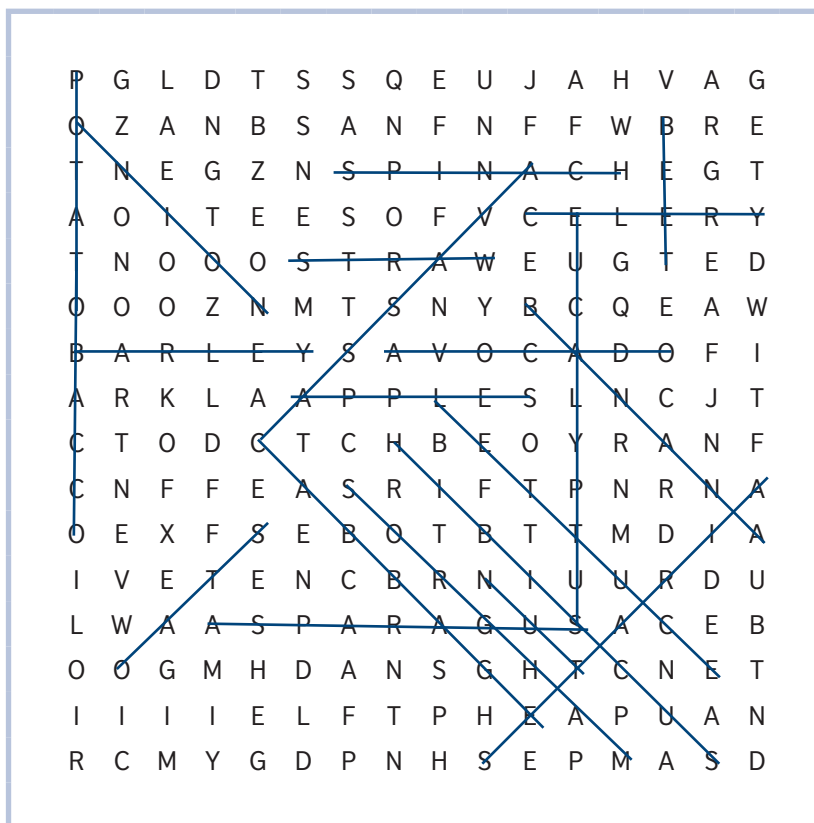
minerals	/ˈmɪn(ə)rəl/ noun plural a natural substance in the earth, for example coal, salt, gold, or diamonds.
nectar	/ˈnektə(r)/ noun [U] a sweet liquid that some flowers make and that insects and birds drink.
nut	/nʌt/ noun [C] a dry fruit that grows inside a hard shell on some types of tree and bush. Many kinds of nut can be eaten.
oats	/əʊts/ noun plural a type of grain that people and animals eat.
offspring	/ˈɒf.sprɪŋ/ noun [C] the baby or babies of an animal.
onion	/ˈʌnjən/ noun [C] a round vegetable with thin dry skin and many layers inside that tastes and smells very strong.
ovary	/ˈəʊv(ə)ri/ noun [C] one of the two organs in the body of a woman or other female animal that produce eggs and the sex hormones progesterone and oestrogen.
ovule	/ˈɒvju:l/ noun [C] the structure inside a seed plant that gives rise to and contains the female reproductive cells
parachute	/ˈpærə.ʃu:t/ noun [C] a large piece of cloth joined to heavy strings, used by someone jumping out of a plane.
petal	/ˈpet(ə)l/ noun [C] one of the coloured parts around the centre of a flower.
photosynthesis	/ˌfəʊtəʊˈsɪnθəsis/ noun [U] the process in which green plants combine carbon dioxide and water, by using energy from light, to produce their own food.
pigment	
pine	/paɪn/ noun [C/U] a tall tree with thin sharp leaves called needles that do not fall off in winter, and hard brown fruits called cones.
plantlets	/plɑːntlets/ noun [C] a little plant, as one produced on the leaf margins of a kalanchoe or the aerial stems of a spider plant.
pollen	/ˈpɒlən/ noun [U] a powder produced by flowers. It is carried by the wind or insects to other flowers so that they can produce new seeds.
pollination	/ˌpɒləˈneɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the process of placing pollen from one flower on another flower in order to help it to produce seed.
reeds	/ri:d/ noun plural a tall thin plant that grows near water. Its stems can be used to make things. A place where a lot of reeds grow is called a reed bed.
reproduce	/ˌriːprəˈdju:s/ verb [I/T] make a copy of something such as a picture, a piece of writing, or a musical sound.
reproductive organ	/ˌriːprəˈdʌktɪv ˈɔː(r)ɡən/ a vital organ that you cannot give birth without, or produce young animals or plants.
result in	/rɪˈzʌlt ɪn/ phrasal verb cause something, or to produce something.
rice	/raɪs/ noun [U] food consisting of small white or brown grains that are eaten cooked.
ripe	/raɪp/ adj fruit or crops grown to their full size and ready to eat or use.
root	/ru:t/ noun [C] the part of a plant that grows under the ground, through which the plant gets water and food.
scatter	/ˈskæte(r)/ verb [I/T] throw or drop things so that they spread over an area.

scent	/sent/ noun [C/U] a particular smell, especially a pleasant one.
seed	/si:d/ noun [C/U] a small hard part produced by a plant that can grow into a new plant of the same type.
seed pod	/si:d pɒd/ noun phrase the long narrow part of a bean plant or similar plant that holds the seeds.
seedlings	/ˈsi:dlɪŋ/ noun plural a young plant that has grown from a seed.
senna leaf	/senə li:f/ noun phrase the flat thin green part of typical shrubs or subshrubs. Some are herbs or small trees.
sepal	/ˈsi:pəl/ noun [C] one of the individual leaves or parts of the calyx of a flower.
shoot	/ʃu:t/ noun [C] a very young plant, or a new part growing on a plant
soft	/soft/ adj easy to press or shape and is not hard or firm.
sorgham	/sˈɔ:(r)gəm/ noun [U] a genus of numerous species of grasses, one of which is raised for grain and many of which are used as fodder plants.
specimen	/ˈspesəmin/ noun [C] an example of something, especially of a plant or an animal.
spinach	/ˈspɪnɪdʒ/ noun [U] a vegetable with dark green leaves, cooked or eaten raw in salads.
stage	/steɪdʒ/ noun [C] a particular part of a process that has several different parts.
stamen	/ˈsteɪmən/ noun [C] a part of a flower that produces pollen.
starch	/stɑ:(r)tʃ/ noun [C/U] a white substance without any taste that is found in rice, potatoes, and other vegetables. It is a type of carbohydrate that gives you energy.
stem	/stem/ noun [C] the long thin central part of a plant from which the leaves and flowers grow.
stick to	/stɪk tʊ/ verb [I/T] become fixed to something, especially by means of a sticky substance.
stigma	/ˈstɪgmə/ noun [C/U] the part of a flower that receives pollen.
store food	/stɔ:(r) fu:d/ verb phrase keep the things that people or animals eat in a particular place.
straw	/strɔ:/ noun [C/U] the yellow stems of dried crops such as wheat.
strawberry	/ˈstrɔ:b(ə)ri/ noun [C] a small soft red fruit with a lot of very small seeds on its skin.
style	/stɑɪl/ noun [C] the way that something is made or done that is typical of a particular group, time, or place.
subsistence crop	/səbˈsɪstəns krɒp/ noun phrase this type of grown plants that allows one to just survive and live on.
sugar beet	/ˈʃʊɡə(r) bi:t/ noun [C/U] a vegetable that grows under the ground and is used for producing sugar.
sugar cane	/ˈʃʊɡə(r) keɪn/ noun [C/U] a tall tropical plant with thick stems that is used for producing sugar.

sweet potato	/swi:t pə'teɪtəʊ/ noun [C] a vegetable with a slightly sweet taste that looks like a potato with pink skin.
take place	/teɪk pleɪs/ phrasal verb happen.
tea tree	/ti: tri:/ noun phrase a small tree from Australia and New Zealand that produces special oil used for treating minor skin problems, or used in beauty products.
tecoma seed	/te'kəʊmə si:d/ noun phrase from the genus of 14 species of shrubs or small trees in the trumpet vine family.
thatch	/θætʃ/ verb [T] to cover a roof of a building with dried plants such as straw or reeds.
tobacco leaves	/tə'bækəʊ li:vz/ noun phrase flat thin green parts of a plant that grow on a stem, and are dried to make tobacco.
trap	/træp/ verb [T] capture something as in the energy of sunlight
tree	/tri:/ noun [C] a very tall plant that has deep roots, a thick stem made of wood, and many branches.
turnips	/'tɜ:(r)nɪpz/ noun plural a large round light-coloured root vegetable that grows under the ground.
vegetative propagation	/'vedʒətətɪv ,prɒpə'geɪ(ə)n/ noun phrase the process of growing new plants from seeds or from pieces cut from an existing plant, or of making a plant produce more plants.
waterside	/'wɔ:tə(r)said/ noun [C] an area that is next to a river, lake, or the sea.
weaving	/wi:v/ noun [U] form make cloth by crossing long threads over and under each other on a machine called a loom.
wheat	/wi:t/ noun [U] a tall plant that produces grain for making bread and other foods.
wind	/wind/ noun [C/U] a natural current of air that moves fast enough for you to feel it.
wind-pollinated	/wind 'pɒləneɪtɪd/ adj pollen placed from one flower on another flower in order to help it to produce seed by means of a strong natural current.
wing	/wɪŋ/ noun [C] one of the parts on a bird, insect, or bat that move up and down and allow it to fly. Birds have two wings, but insects have either two or four wings.

## Key:

1. a) leaves, b) roots, c) plant, d) stems, e) Roots, f) flowers, g) Pollen, h) seeds
2. a) shoot, b) root, c) flower, d) fruit, e) seed, f) leaf, g) stem
3. a) sunlight, b) chlorophyll, c) pigment, d) sugar, e) photosynthesis, f) starch, g) oxygen, h) carbon dioxide, i) water
4. a) stamen, b) anther, c) filament, d) stigma, e) carpel, f) style, g) ovule, h) ovary, i) petal, j) sepal
5. a) offspring, b) reproduce, c) stamens, d) carpel, e) seeds, f) pollination, g) insect-pollinated, h) brightly coloured, i) scent, j) nectar, k) honey, l) sticks, m) stigma, n) wind-pollinated, o) feathery, p) floating
6. a) fruit wall splits, b) hairs, c) wings, d) hollow inside, e) juicy and tasty, f) sticky hairs, g) seeds catapulted out, h) float on air, i) fly, j) float on water, k) dropped while eaten, l) attached to animal fur
7. a) 3, b) 4, c) 2, d) 5, e) 1
8. a) crops, b) grass, c) wheat, d) weaving, e) graze, f) starch, g) ground, h) hollow, i) straw, j) bedding, k) fodder, l) thatching, m) bamboo, n) cane
- 9.



10. **Across:** 3. burst, 5. distinguish, 6. grafting, 7. pollination, 8. dispersal, 9. layering 11. seedling, 13. characteristic 15. waterside, 18. ripe, 19. afforestation, 20. tree; **Down:** 1. function, 2. attract, 3. bush 4. mature, 7. plantlet, 10. germination, 12. scatter, 14. cutting, 16. soft, 17. adapted