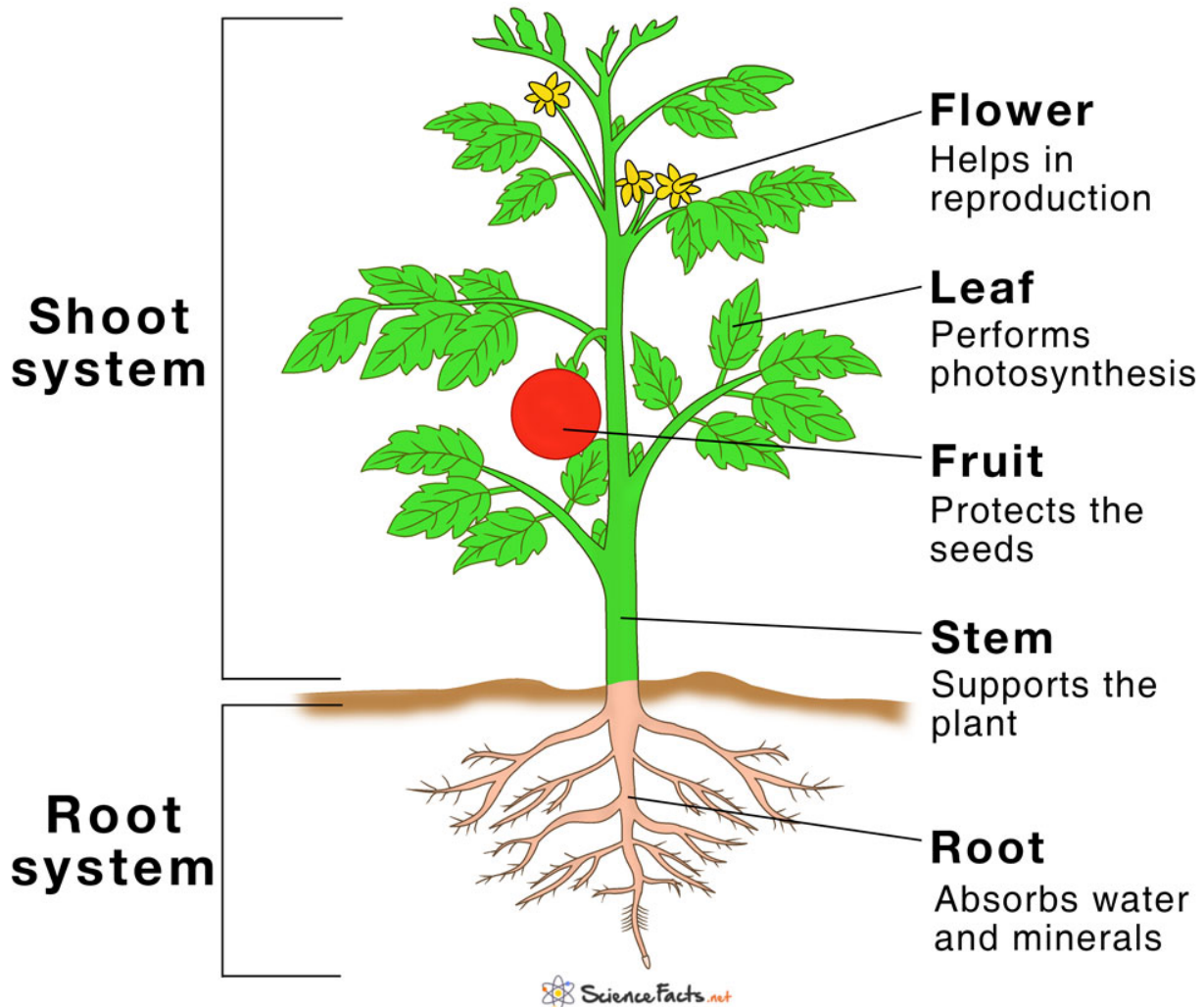


## B. Plant Parts

### Plants Parts

Welcome to the world of plants, where green wonders grow and flourish! Have you ever wondered what makes plants so incredible? Well, let's dive in and uncover the secrets of plant parts that make them unique and essential for life on Earth.

# Parts of a Plant



### Roots - Anchors and Nutrient Seekers

Let's start from the ground up with roots! Roots are like anchors for plants; they keep them firmly in place in the soil. They also act as nutrient seekers, absorbing water and essential minerals from the soil to nourish the plant. Some roots even store food for the plant to use when needed.

## **Stems - Nature's Supportive Pillars**

Next, let's move on to stems! Stems are like supportive pillars that hold up the plant and keep it standing tall. They have tubes inside called xylem and phloem that transport water, nutrients, and food throughout the plant. Stems also have buds that grow into leaves, flowers, or new stems.

## **Leaves - Sunlight Catchers**

Now, let's meet the sunlight catchers - leaves! Leaves are like tiny solar panels for plants. They have a special green pigment called chlorophyll that captures sunlight. With the help of sunlight, leaves turn water and carbon dioxide from the air into food for the plant through a process called photosynthesis.

## **Flowers - Nature's Beautiful Invitations**

When plants are ready to reproduce, they send out nature's beautiful invitations - flowers! Flowers attract pollinators like bees, butterflies, and birds with their colorful petals and sweet nectar. Pollinators help transfer pollen from one flower to another, which leads to the formation of seeds.

## **Seeds - Nature's Tiny Packages**

Inside flowers, tiny seeds form, which are like nature's tiny packages of potential. Each seed contains a tiny plant embryo and enough food to help it grow when conditions are just right. Seeds can travel far and wide, carried by wind, water, or animals, to find new places to grow.

## **Fruits - Nature's Tasty Treats**

Remember how we talked about seeds? Well, fruits are like nature's tasty treats that protect and spread seeds! Fruits come in all shapes and sizes - apples, oranges, strawberries, and more. Animals and humans enjoy eating fruits, and when they do, they help disperse seeds to new places through their droppings.

## **How Plants Work Together**

Each part of a plant plays a crucial role in its survival, but plants also work together as a team! For example, some plants with deep roots help prevent soil erosion, while others provide shade and shelter for smaller plants and animals.

## **Plant Parts and Humans**

Plants are not just amazing for nature; they benefit humans too! We eat many parts of plants like roots, stems, leaves, fruits, and seeds. They provide us with delicious and nutritious food. Plants also give us oxygen to breathe, making our planet a healthy and happy place to live.

## **Plant Parts and the Environment**

The environment is like a giant puzzle, and plants are essential pieces. They help clean the air we breathe by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen during photosynthesis. They also provide habitats for various animals and insects, making our world rich in biodiversity.

### **Caring for Our Green Friends**

Now that we know the secrets of plant parts, it's essential to care for our green friends. We can do this by watering them, providing them with enough sunlight, and protecting them from harmful pests. By taking care of plants, we show our appreciation for the incredible role they play in our lives and the environment.

1. What do roots do for plants?
  - A) They hold up the plant and keep it standing tall.
  - B) They attract pollinators like bees and butterflies.
  - C) They absorb water and essential minerals from the soil.
  - D) They capture sunlight for photosynthesis.
2. What do stems have inside that transport water, nutrients, and food throughout the plant?
  - A) Roots
  - B) Buds
  - C) Xylem and phloem
  - D) Chlorophyll
3. What is the special green pigment in leaves that captures sunlight?
  - A) Xylem and phloem
  - B) Chlorophyll
  - C) Stems
  - D) Roots
4. What do flowers attract with their colorful petals and sweet nectar?
  - A) Seeds
  - B) Leaves
  - C) Pollinators
  - D) Stems
5. What do seeds contain inside them?
  - A) Tiny plant embryos and enough food to help them grow.
  - B) Water and essential minerals for the plant.
  - C) Sunlight and carbon dioxide for photosynthesis.
  - D) Oxygen and carbon dioxide for respiration.

6. How do seeds travel to find new places to grow?
- A) They fly like birds.
  - B) They crawl like insects.
  - C) They are carried by wind, water, or animals.
  - D) They roll like balls.
7. What do fruits protect and spread?
- A) Water and essential minerals
  - B) Pollinators like bees and butterflies
  - C) Oxygen during photosynthesis
  - D) Seeds
8. Why are fruits like apples, oranges, and strawberries important for plants?
- A) They provide shade and shelter for smaller plants and animals.
  - B) They help prevent soil erosion.
  - C) They give animals and humans delicious and nutritious food.
  - D) They help disperse seeds to new places.
9. What do plants provide humans with?
- A) Water and sunlight
  - B) Oxygen to breathe and delicious food to eat.
  - C) Protection from harmful pests.
  - D) Shade and shelter for small animals.
10. How do plants benefit the environment?
- A) They absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, while preventing soil erosion
  - B) They attract pollinators to the area.
  - C) They provide food for humans
  - D) They have no impact on the environment

## ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

1. C) They absorb water and essential minerals from the soil.
  - Roots act as nutrient seekers, absorbing water and essential minerals from the soil to nourish the plant.
2. C) Xylem and phloem
  - Stems have tubes inside called xylem and phloem that transport water, nutrients, and food throughout the plant.
3. B) Chlorophyll
  - Chlorophyll is the special green pigment in leaves that captures sunlight and plays a vital role in photosynthesis.
4. C) Pollinators
  - Flowers attract pollinators like bees, butterflies, and birds with their colorful petals and sweet nectar.
5. A) Tiny plant embryos and enough food to help them grow.
  - Inside seeds, there are tiny plant embryos and enough food to help them grow when conditions are right.
6. C) They are carried by wind, water, or animals.
  - Seeds can travel far and wide to find new places to grow, as they are carried by wind, water, or animals.
7. D) Seeds
  - Fruits protect and spread seeds. When animals and humans eat fruits, they help disperse seeds to new places through their droppings.
8. C) They give animals and humans delicious and nutritious food.
  - Fruits like apples, oranges, and strawberries provide animals and humans with delicious and nutritious food.
9. B) Oxygen to breathe and delicious food to eat.
  - Plants provide humans with oxygen to breathe and various parts of plants, such as roots, stems, leaves, fruits, and seeds, offer delicious and nutritious food to eat.
10. A) They absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, while preventing soil erosion

- Plants benefit the environment by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen during photosynthesis. Plants with deep roots also help prevent soil erosion.

