What Are Different Kinds of Plants?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Seeds in Fruits

- When God created plants, He designed ways for them to _____.
- Many plants make _____.
- Scientists _____ plants that make seeds into two main groups – gymnosperms and angiosperms.
- An _____ is a plant that has flowers.
- Angiosperms are the _____ group in the plant kingdom.
- Nearly _____ of the different kinds of plants on Earth are angiosperms.
- They can be found on land and in water around the _____.
- As you can imagine, these flowering plants come in a huge _____ of sizes, shapes, and colors.
- Many flowers are colorful and sweetly scented, such as the _____.
- Other flowering plants, such as _____, do not have such showy petals.
- But regardless of what they look like, all flowers have one job – to _____ seeds.
- Seeds form in part of a flower that develops into a _____.
- When you eat an apple or a tomato, you are eating the plant's _____.
- Inside the fruit, you can discover _____ or _____ seeds.
- _____ flowering plants produce fruit.
- _____, bean pods, pumpkins, and _____ on the cob are also considered fruits.
- The common definition of a fruit as an _____ part of a plant, usually sweet, is not the same as the one used by scientists.
- According to scientists, a fruit forms when part of a flower, called the _____, matures.
- In fact, the word *angiosperm* means "seed _____."
- God created flowering plants to provide us with _____.
- These plants provide us with _____, nuts, grains, and _____.
- We also flavor our food with _____ and spices, which also come from flowering plants.

- Flowering plants have many different types of _____.
- Although they can be found in various shapes, most leaves have _____ parts.
- The _____ is the flat, thin part of the leaf.
- The blade contains _____ that have xylem and phloem tissues.
- A short stalk called the _____ attaches the leaf to the stem.
- Flowering plants can be _____ or woody.
- _____ plants have stems that harden and become wood.
- Herbaceous plants have stems that are green and _____.
- Many herbaceous plants live for just _____ season.
- They are called _____.
- Some grow back every year and are called _____.
- Many flowering _____ and shrubs are deciduous.
- _____ plants lose all of their leaves every year.
- This helps them conserve _____ and prevents damage due to _____ in temperature, dry seasons, or winter storms.
- When seasonal changes bring _____ weather or rain, the leaves grow back once again.

Seeds in Cones

- The other group of plants that produce seeds is the _____.
- This big word means "_____ _____."
- As you might have guessed, a **gymnosperm** is a _____ -bearing plant.
- The seeds of most of these plants are contained in _____.
- A _____ combines from a pine tree, which is a gymnosperm.
- This woody, scaly cone is actually a pine tree's seed _____.
- The seeds inside the cone will someday grow into _____ pine trees.
- They are called "naked seeds" because they are _____ protected by fruit.
- Both pines and sequoias are _____.
- So are _____, spruce, cedar, and firs.
- These are the most _____ gymnosperms.
- The leaves of a conifer are _____.
- An evergreen tree does not lose all its leaves in _____.
- Some gymnosperms have leaves that are _____ shaped like needles.
- The _____ has fan-shaped leaves.
- Unlike evergreens, ginkgo leaves turn a beautiful _____.
- Then they shower down over a few days in late _____.

- This tree has a silvery nutlike seed surrounded by flesh that smells quite _____.
- People _____ the nuts or seeds of this tree.
- The ginkgo was first known in the West from _____.
- _____ once fed on its distinctive leaves.
- Another type of gymnosperm is the _____.
- This tropical plant looks like a _____ _____.
- It has a crown of special large waxy leaves called _____.

Mosses and Ferns

- God designed some plants that do not use _____ to reproduce.
- Instead they produce _____.
- A _____ is a single cell that can grow into a new plant.
- _____ and _____ use spores to reproduce.
- _____ in a tiny, green, non-flowering plant.
- These plants grow in _____ places.
- They need to be _____ in order to reproduce.
- Mosses also grow in _____, _____, and walls.
- They have no true _____ but take in moisture from the _____ through their stems.
- _____ also make spores instead of seeds.
- However, unlike moss, the _____ has xylem and phloem tissues.
- Ferns also have _____ and unusual leaves.
- Their leaves unroll from the _____ as the fern grows.