# Flowers, Pollinators and How Seeds Travel: Worksheet

Plants and Seeds · Worksheet for https://jugami.com/plants/flowers-and-seeds/ · For instant feedback, try the self-guided quiz online.

Plants and Seeds, Unit 3 · Grades 2–5 Unit page: https://jugami.com/plants/flowers-and-seeds/

Name: _____ Date: _____

**Directions:** Read each problem. Use the unit page and the flower clue chart if you need help. Write or draw your answers in the spaces.

## Part A: Flowers and pollen

**1.** Fill in the blanks. Use the word bank.

Word bank: **pollen · same · pollinator · nectar**

a. A fine dust made inside a flower is called _____.

b. Seeds can form only when pollen reaches a flower of the _____ kind.

c. An animal that carries pollen from flower to flower is a _____.

d. A sweet liquid inside many flowers is called _____.

**2.** True or false? Circle one.

a. Bees can see the color red. **True / False**

b. Most pollination is done by animals. **True / False**

c. Flowers that use the wind usually have big, bright petals. **True / False**

**3.** Match each visitor to its flower clue. Write the letter on the line.

| **Visitor** | **Letter** |
|---|---|
| Bee | ____ |
| Moth | ____ |
| Hummingbird | ____ |
| Wind | ____ |

Clues:

- A. Red, orange, or yellow tube with nectar deep inside
- B. Pale or white, opens in the evening, sweet smell
- C. Small, dull green, tiny petals or none, lots of pollen
- D. Bright yellow or blue, with a place to land

**4.** A garden bed is full of blue and yellow flowers. It is buzzing on a sunny day. Which visitor do you think is busiest there? Give one clue from the flowers.

Visitor: _____

Clue: _____

**5.** A friend says, "A bat would love my bright pink flowers in the sunshine." Use what you know about bat flowers to explain why that is probably not right. Write two clues bat flowers usually have.

1. _____
2. _____

**6.** A gardener plants sweet corn in one long, skinny row. Later, many ears have gaps where kernels did not form.

a. What carries corn pollen? _____

b. Why might one long row cause gaps?

_____

c. How should the gardener plant corn next time?

_____

**7.** Wind flowers make huge amounts of light pollen. Why do they need to make so much?

_____

_____

## Part B: How seeds travel

**8.** Sort each seed or fruit by how it mostly travels. Write each word in the table.

Word list: **milkweed fluff · blackberry · cocklebur · jewelweed pod · burdock burr · wild violet pod**

| Wind | Animals (eaten or hitchhiking) | Bursting pod |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

**9.** Birds love to sit on a fence after eating berries. Next year, new berry plants pop up right under the fence. Explain how the seeds got there.

_____

_____

**10.** A plant grows beside a creek. Its seeds land in the water. What would a seed need to be able to do to travel this way?

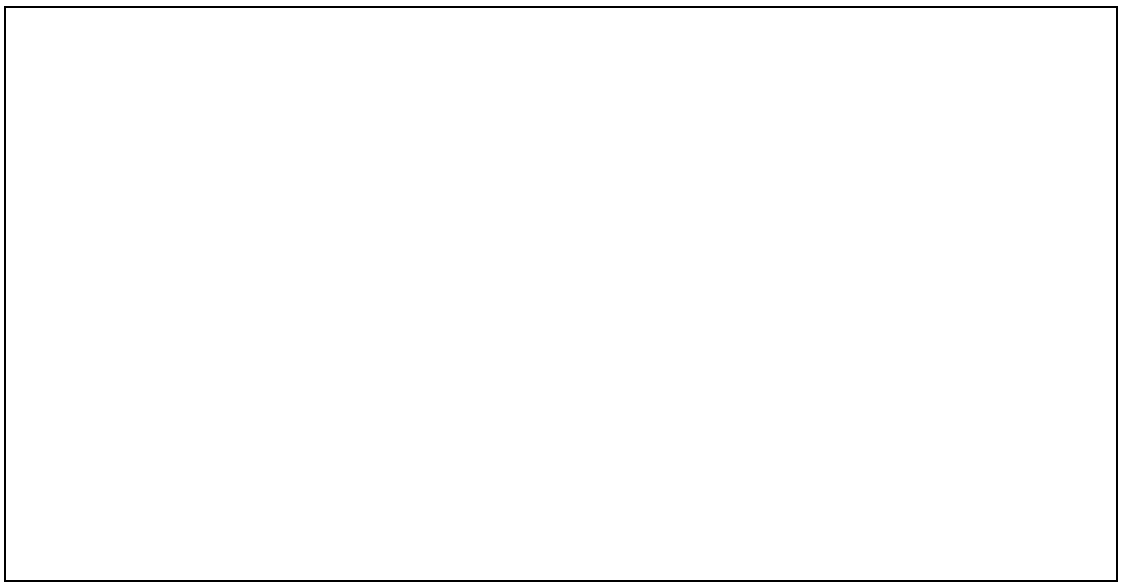
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**11.** Compare. Which usually sends seeds farther: a fluffy seed on the wind or a bursting pod? Explain.

Farther: _____

Why: _____

**12.** Design a seed. Draw a seed that could travel by **hitching a ride** on a dog. Label the part that helps it hold on. Then write one sentence about how it would reach a new place.



_____

**13.** Pretend garden survey. Mia watched one flower patch for 10 minutes. Here is her made-up tally:

| Visitor | Tally |
|---|---|
| Bees | 9 |
| Butterflies | 4 |
| Flies | 3 |
| Hummingbirds | 1 |

a. Which visitor came most often? _____

b. How many visits in all? _____

c. How many more bee visits than butterfly visits? _____

d. Mia's patch has mostly yellow and blue flowers. Does her data fit the flower clues? Explain.

_____

Original worksheet for Jugami Plants and Seeds. Facts checked against the sources listed on the unit page.