



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 What is the **function of leaves**?

A to provide shade for the plant
B to make food for the plant
C to absorb water
D to eliminate wastes




2 The **outside layer of a leaf** is called the **epidermis**, which protects the leaf just like _____.

A our kidneys remove waste from our body
B our brain controls our body systems
C our heart pumps our blood
D our skin protects our bodies

3 What are the **tiny openings** in the leaf that **let air and water in and out** of the leaf called?

A vessels
B epidermis
C stomata



4 **Where** is most of a plant's **food made** in a plant?

A in its leaves
B in its roots
C in its stems
D in its flowers





PREVIEW

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9 _____ is the **movement of pollen** from one flower to another.

A Transportation
B Transpiration
C Photosynthesis
D Pollination



10 Plants pass along _____ in **seeds**. This is why the new plant will have the **same type** of flower, stem, leaves, and roots.

A water
B grain
C hereditary information
D pollen





ANSWER KEY

What is the **function** of **leaves**?

- A** to provide shade for the plant
- B** to make food for the plant
- C** to absorb water
- D** to eliminate wastes



(b)

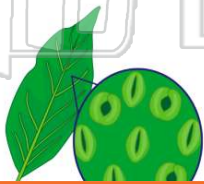
The **outside layer** of a leaf is called the **epidermis**, which protects the leaf just like _____.

- A** our kidneys remove waste from our body
- B** our brain controls our body systems
- C** our heart pumps our blood
- D** our skin protects our bodies

(d)

What are the **tiny openings** in the leaf that **let air and water in and out** of the leaf called?

- A** vessels
- B** epidermis
- C** stomata
- D** xylem



(c)

Where is most of a plant's **food made** in a plant?

- A** in its leaves
- B** in its roots
- C** in its stems
- D** in its flowers



(a)



PREVIEW

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petal



- B** needs to be moved from one flower to another
- C** needs to drop to the soil
- D** needs water to soften it

_____ is the **movement of pollen** from one flower to another.

- A** Transportation
- B** Transpiration
- C** Photosynthesis
- D** Pollination



(d)

Plants pass along _____ in **seeds**. This is why the new plant will have the **same type** of flower, stem, leaves, and roots.

- A** water
- B** grain
- C** hereditary information
- D** pollen



(c)