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All About Plants

Subject Area

The World of Science & Technology

Topics & Curriculum Links

plant classification (Science)

plant parts (Science)

a plant life cycle (Science)

photosynthesis (Science)

plants in the environment (Science; Geography)

plants in danger (Geography, Civics)

animals (Science)

plant materials (Science; Technology)

sizes and measurements (Mathematics)

first plants; plant fossils (History; Science)

Vocabulary

plants; plant parts; food; weather; places; animals; materials; numbers; measurements

Grammar

present simple; present continuous; past simple; question forms; imperative; adjectives; prepositions; adverbs

Teaching Ideas

See also [pages 6–7](#) for general ideas that you can adapt. Or go to www.oup.com/elt/teacher/readanddiscover

READ & TALK A Plant Presentation

After completing Project 2, students present their plant poster to the rest of the class. They can write or talk about their plant like this: *The plant is called ... The fruit is called ... / The vegetable is from the root / stem / leaf / flower. It comes from [Countries]. The flower is ... The leaf is ...* Students can then display all the posters together, organizing them into fruit and vegetables, or by different types of plant.

READ & TALK An Amazing Plants Quiz

Choose one of the plants from the Reader, and without saying its name, read out one fact about it and ask students to guess which plant it is. Read out more facts, one at a time, until students guess the correct plant. You can use a point scoring system, for example, five points after one fact, three points after two facts, etc. Students can then do this in small groups or pairs.

READ & TALK What Is in the Photo?

Using the photo on page 18 of the Reader, students list the objects – those made of plant materials and then the others. Then in pairs they can play a game where one student chooses an object in the photo and the other student has to guess what it is. The first student can describe it, or the second student can ask questions. They can also do the same activities with objects in the classroom.

Plant Parts

Using a bigger version of the chart on page 29 of the Reader, students list as many examples as possible. They can do research or limit it to plants that they know.

Activities Answers

Pages 24–25 1 Plants: They keep growing; Plants and Animals: They are living things. They feed. They breathe. They grow. Animals: They move from place to place. They don't grow when they are older.
2 1 There were no plants or animals. **2** The first plants grew in water.
3 The first plants grew on land. **4** There were animals on Earth.
3 1 two billion **2** 300,000 **3** hundreds of millions **4** 400 million
4 1 true **2** false **3** true **4** true **5** false **6** true **5** Plants can breathe, grow, and make new plants.

Pages 26–27 1 1 Seed plants: flowering plants, conifers; non-seed plants: ferns, mosses **2** 1 seeds **2** don't make **3** seeds **4** flowers **5** non-seed **3** 1 They aren't seeds, but new plants grow from them: spores **2** It makes seeds, but it doesn't produce flowers: conifer **3** It produces flowers: flowering plant **4** It doesn't make seeds: non-seed plant **5** Most plants make them: seeds **4** 1–5 free answers

Pages 28–29 1 1 flower **2** leaf **3** stem **4** roots **2** 1 Roots take water from the soil. **2** Stems support the plant. **3** Leaves make food for the plant. **4** Flowers make seeds. **5** New plants grow from the seeds. **6** Seeds are in the fruit. **3** 1 Leaves: cabbage; Stems: asparagus; Flowers: broccoli; Roots: potato; Fruits: apple **4** 1 The main parts are leaves, stems, roots, and flowers. **2** The roots. **3** The stems. **4** Lots of parts. **5** Seeds **6** free answers

Pages 30–31 1 1 seeds **2** flowers **3** pollen **4** fruit **5** pollination **6** water **2** 1 false **2** true **3** true **4** true **5** false **3** 1 water **2** male **3** pollination **4** seeds **5** fruit **4** 1 seed **2** plant **3** flowers **4** insects **5** grow **6** fruit

Pages 32–33 1 1 glucose **2** oxygen **3** water **4** carbon dioxide **5** sunlight. Plants use: sunlight, carbon dioxide, water; Plants make: glucose, oxygen **2** 1 Plants can make their own food. **2** Plants use sunlight to make glucose. **3** During photosynthesis plants produce oxygen. **4** Photosynthesis happens in leaves. **5** In the leaves there is chlorophyll. **6** The chlorophyll catches the sunlight. **3** 1 food **2** sunlight **3** use **4** change **5** winter

Pages 34–35 1 1 shade **2** quickly **3** cold **4** flowers **5** shelter **2** 1 arctic buttercup **2** cactus **3** sea grass **4** cactus **5** cactus **6** sea grass **3** cactus: dry, top, water, stem; arctic buttercup: cold, small, ground; sea grass: underwater, pollinate **4** 1 In very dry, cold, or wet places, or in places where there isn't much sunlight. **2** Because its roots are near the top of the ground. **3** To help the flowers live in the wind and the cold. **4** The waves.

Pages 36–37 1 1 colors **2** bird **3** bee **4** pollen **5** fly **6** smell **2** 1 Plants produce food for animals to eat, and oxygen for them to breathe. Animals also make their homes in or around plants. **2** Animals pollinate flowers. **3** Because they can see some colors better than others. **3** 1 oxygen **2** pollinate **3** nectar **4** colored **5** patterns **6** sweet **4** Bees like: yellow and blue, sweet smells; Flies like: light colours, smells like meat; Birds like: red, no smell

Pages 38–39 1 1 clothes **2** chair **3** eraser **4** door **5** table **6** book **7** tire **8** medicine **2** 1 true **2** false **3** true **4** true **5** false **6** false **3** **Example answers** Wood: chair, floor, table; Paper: book, poster; Cotton: clothes, bag **4** 1–4: free answers

Pages 40–41 1 1 smelliest **2** eats **3** tallest **4** smallest **5** roots **6** 2,000 **2** 1 About every six years. **2** It has traps with very small hairs. **3** Six million. **4** On water. **3** 1 The titan arum is a very smelly plant. It smells like bad meat. **2** The coast redwood is a very tall plant. It can grow to 110 meters tall. **3** The wolffia is a very small plant. It's less than a millimeter long. **4** The Venus flytrap is an insect-eating plant. It eats insects. **4** Free answers

Pages 42–43 1 1 airport **2** habitat **3** rainforest **4** roads **5** trees **6** crops **7** pollution **2** 1 When people build new roads, they cut down plants. **2** There are lots of palm oil farms in the rainforest. **3** Pollution puts chemicals into the soil. **4** Chemicals are bad for plants. **3** 1 **Example answer** They produce oxygen. **2** **Example answer** They are cut down so people can grow crops to sell. **4** 1 free answers