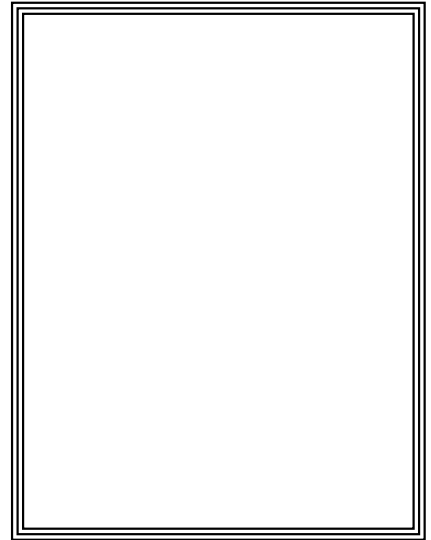


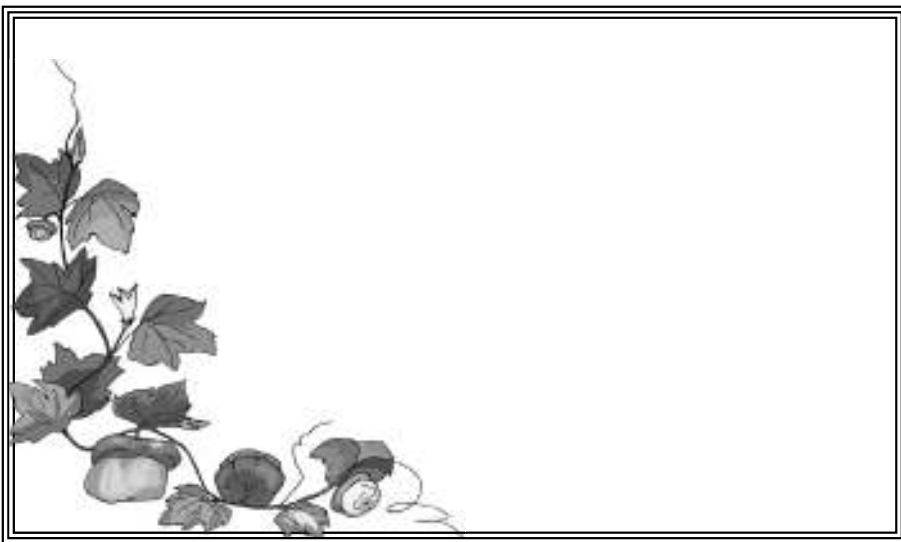
FASCINATING FACTS

about

Botany







WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER? LESSON 1 REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is biology?

7. What is binomial nomenclature?

2. What is botany?

8. What makes a plant a vascular plant?

3. Are all botanists biologists?

9. What does the vascular system of a plant do?

4. Are all biologists botanists?

10. What does your vascular system do?

5. Why do scientists use Latin?

6. What is taxonomy?

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER? LESSON 1 CONTINUED

11. What are angiosperms?

17. What does the word “coniferophyta” mean?

12. What does angiosperm mean?

18. What do ferns and mosses have in common?

13. In which phylum do botanists put the angiosperms?

19. What is different between ferns and mosses?

14. What does the name of the phylum mean?

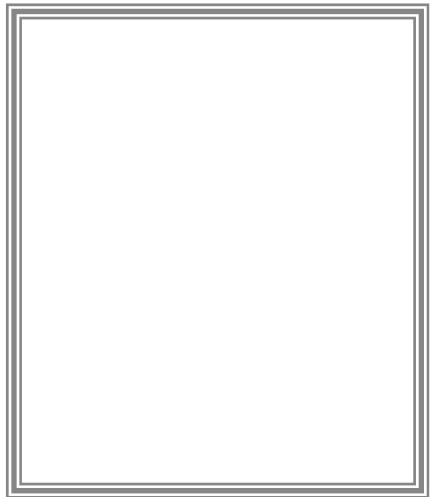
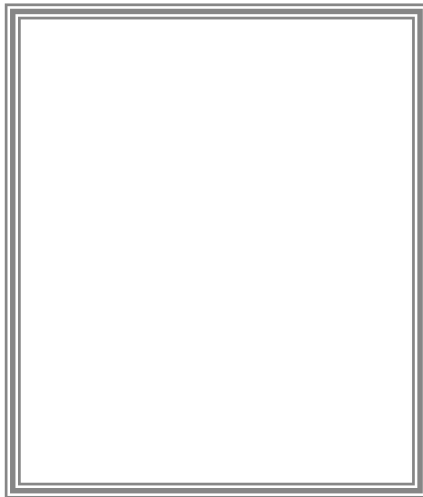
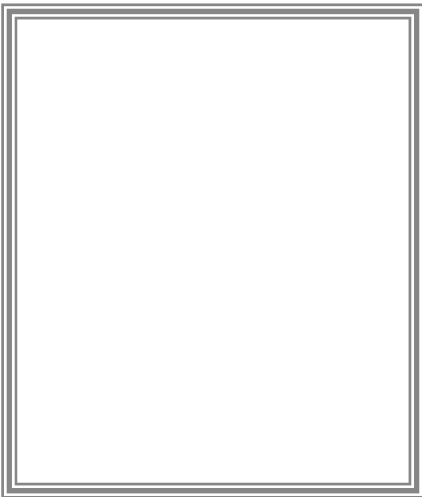
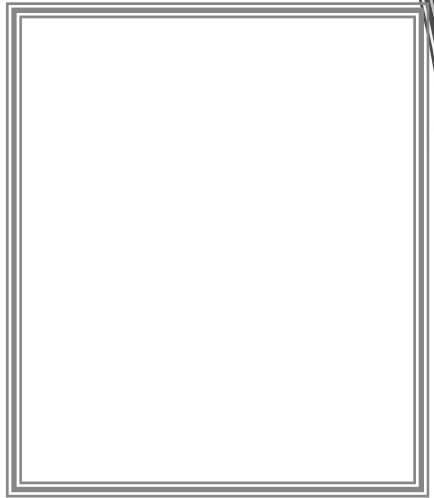
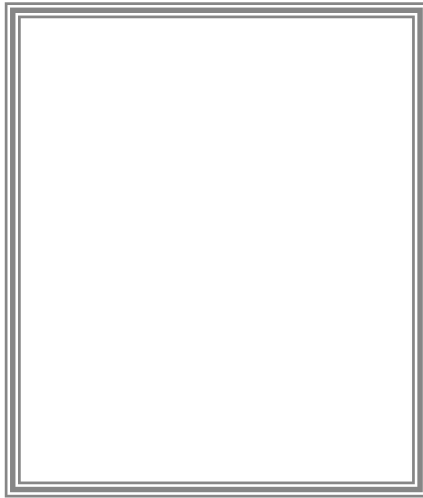
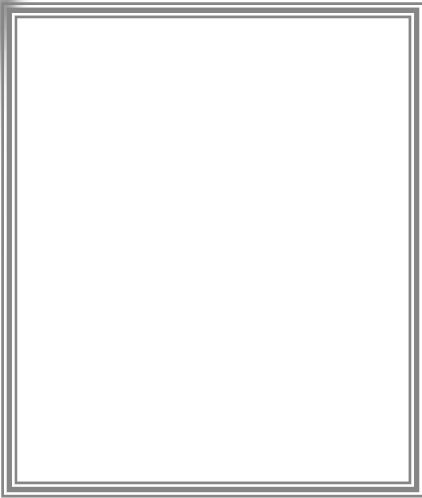
15. What is the purpose of a flower?

20. What is the phylum for ferns?

16. What are gymnosperms?

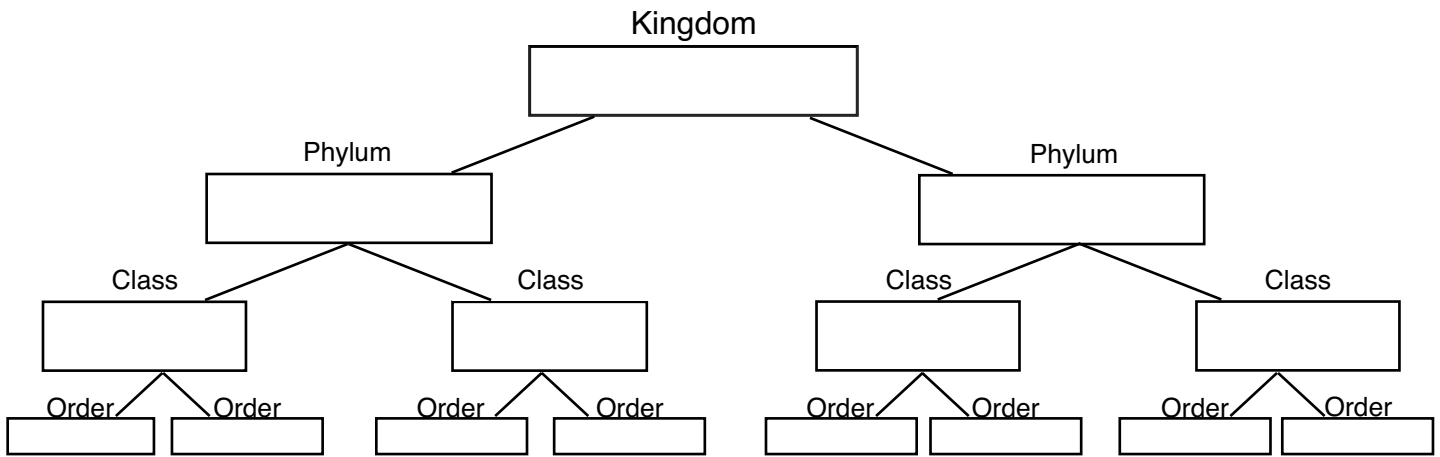
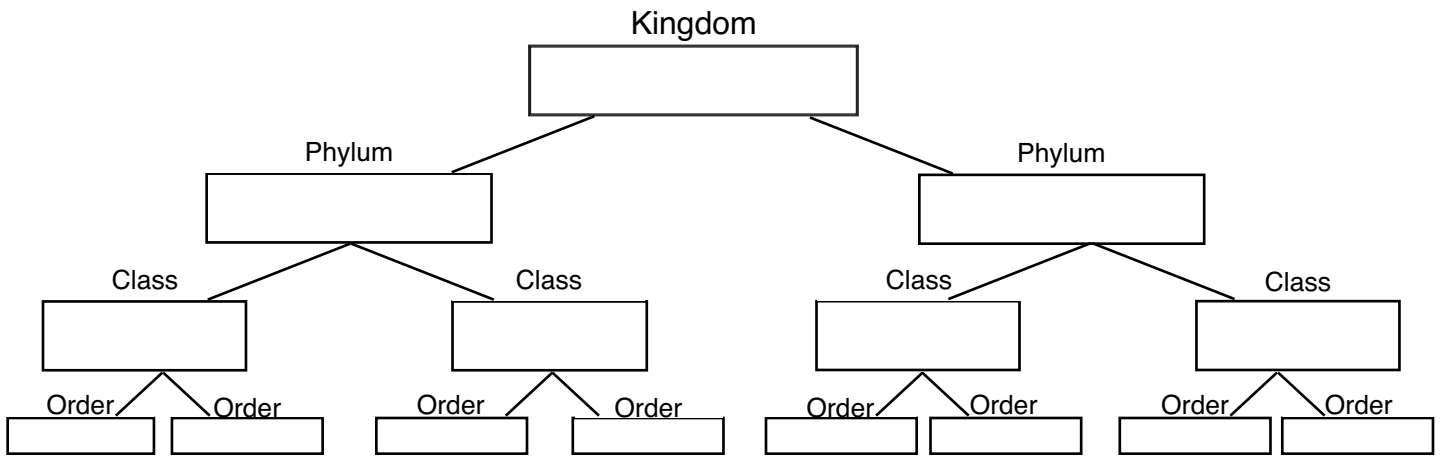
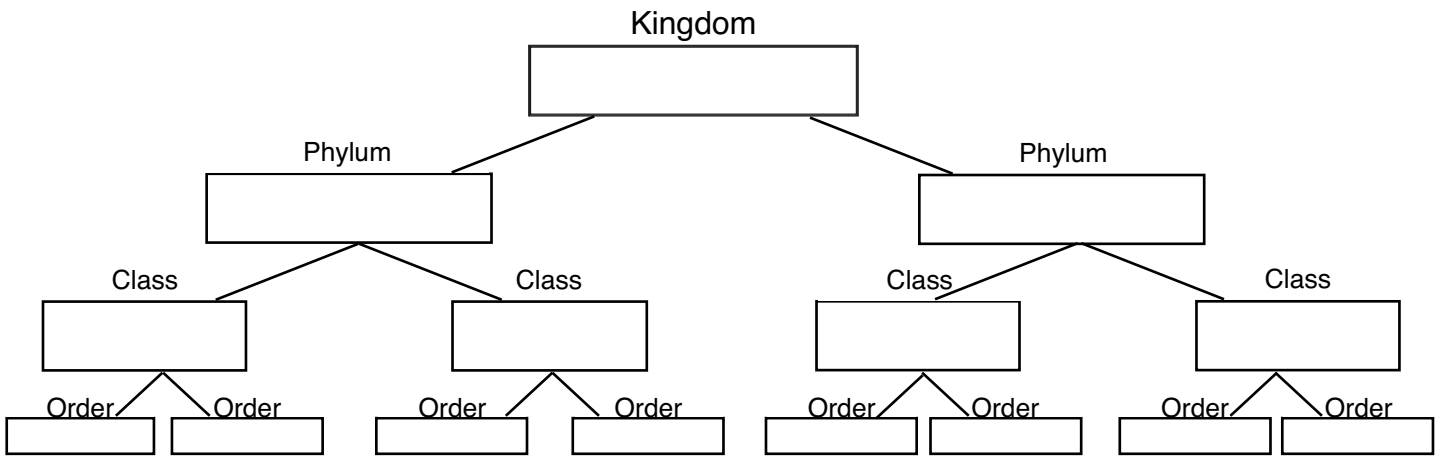
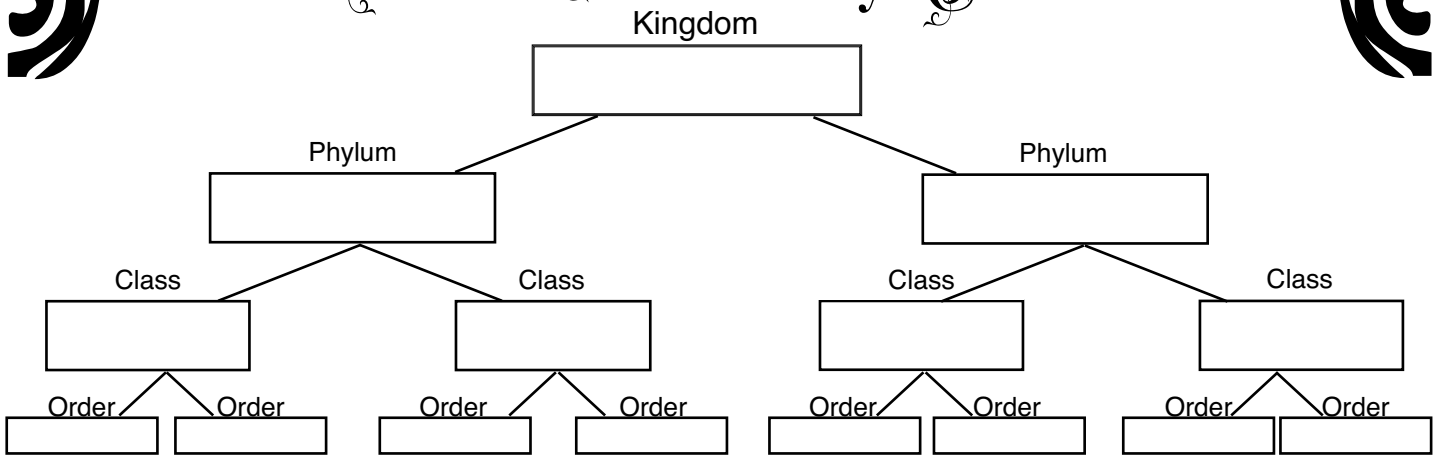
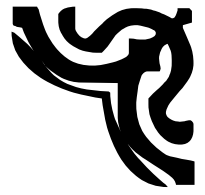
21. What is the phylum for mosses?

BOTANY





Shoe Taxonomy Chart



My Leaf



Moss Drawing



ANGIOSPERM

Gymnosperm

S E E D L E S S V A S U N A R

N O N V A S U N A R

My Light Hut Project

What I did:

What I learned:

COPY WORK

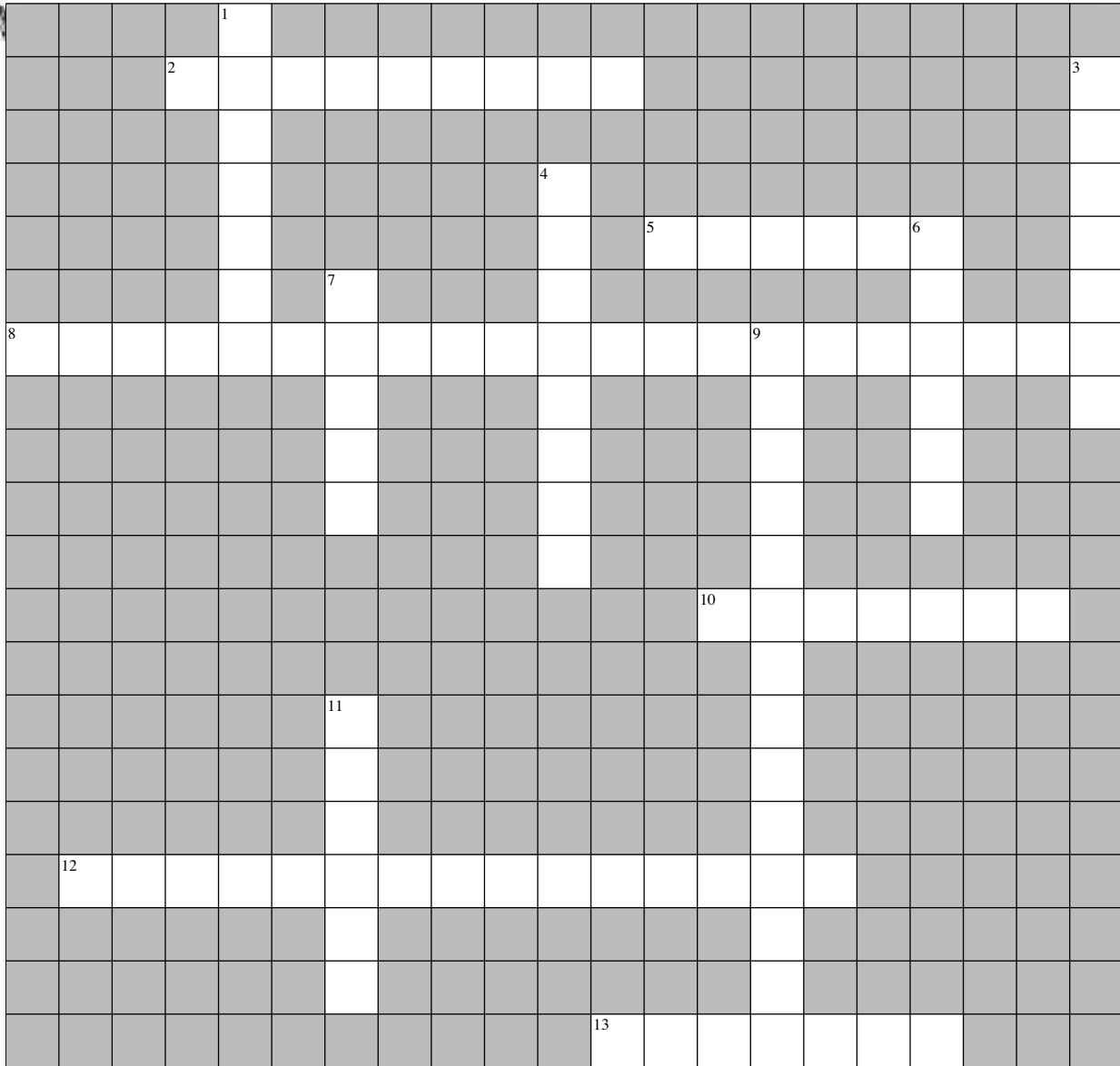
In the beginning God created
the heavens and the earth.

Gen. 1:1

In the beginning God
created the heavens and
the earth. Gen. 1:1

Vocabulary Crossword

Lesson 1



Vocabulary Crossword

Lesson 1

BIOLOGIST

TAXONOMY

PLANTAE

KINGDOM

BIOLOGY

CLASSIFICATION

MIDRIB

BOTANY

PHYLUM

SPECIES

VASCULAR PLANTS

LATIN

BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE

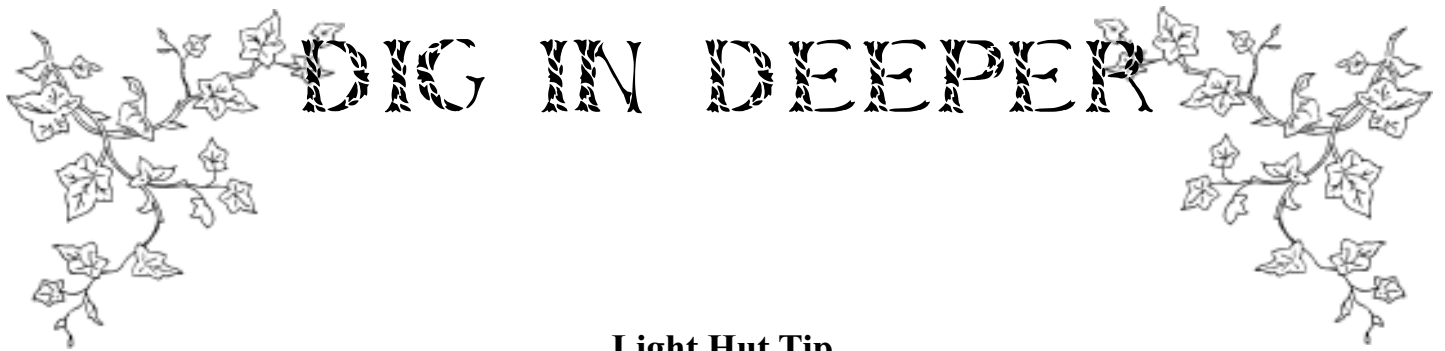
Across

2. A person who studies living things.
5. The larger vein located along the center of a leaf.
8. A process in taxonomy where scientists name a creature with its genus name followed by its species name. That is the name by which it is called throughout the world (**put a space between the two words**).
10. The study of living things.
12. Plants with tubes that carry liquid inside (**put a space between the two words**).
13. The Latin name for the Kingdom in which all plants are placed.

Down

1. The highest category in classification. The group which states what kind of living thing it is that is being classified, such as an animal or a plant.
3. The smallest group of living things in classification, which is reserved for only those organisms that are able to reproduce with each other.
4. The branch of science concerned with classification and the process of naming living things.
6. The study of plants.
7. A language of ancient Rome and its empire, now used for scientific names.
9. The act of placing things into groups according to shared qualities or characteristics.
11. The group directly under Kingdom in classification.

Botany Minibook



Light Hut Tip

For greater success with your plants, mix potting soil in with the peat moss for germinating.

Keep the plants moist daily. They can dry out very easily in the Light Hut, so you may want to place plastic sandwich bags over them and secure the bags onto the cups with a rubber band. This will keep the water from evaporating too quickly.

When the plants get large, transplant them to a pot by a sunny window. In warm weather, plant them in the ground.

Taxonomy Alternative

Instead of shoes, use a box of buttons (found at fabric stores) for the taxonomy exercise. If you are doing this in a group setting, bring a box of buttons to class and work together to sort them into kingdoms, phylums and classes.

Botany Treasure Hunt

Make a treasure hunt list to carry with you on outings and nature walks. You could flip through the Botany book for ideas of what items to include on your treasure hunt list. As you come across the items, you can check them off your list. Keep in mind the special plants that grow in your particular area.

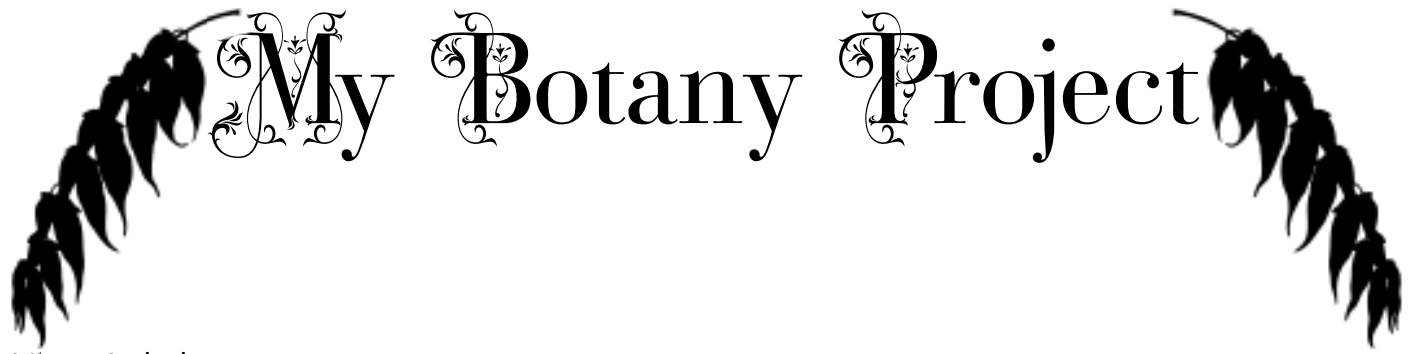
Make a Vegetable Garden Plot

There's nothing more exciting than to grow your own food. There are a lot of resources online and at the library to assist you in creating a garden plot (in a sunny location in your yard). This would be a great time to begin preparing the soil and choosing plants. If you live in a cold climate, you still may have time to grow cabbage and lettuce. Otherwise, you can germinate the seedlings over the winter and transplant them after the last frost.

Microscope Work

If you have a microscope or a blister scope, you can look at plant cells and leaves up close. You should be able to see them clearly with these instruments. To study a plant cell, peel the thinnest layer from an onion (after removing the brown outer covering)—it will be similar to the thickness of skin that peels after a bad sunburn. Place it on a slide with a drop of water then place a cover slip over it. Study the onion layer. If you have dye, remove the cover slip and place a few drops of dye on the onion. This will highlight the individual cells.

To study the leaf, simply place it on a slide with a drop of water and a cover slip over it. Make a sketch of what you see.



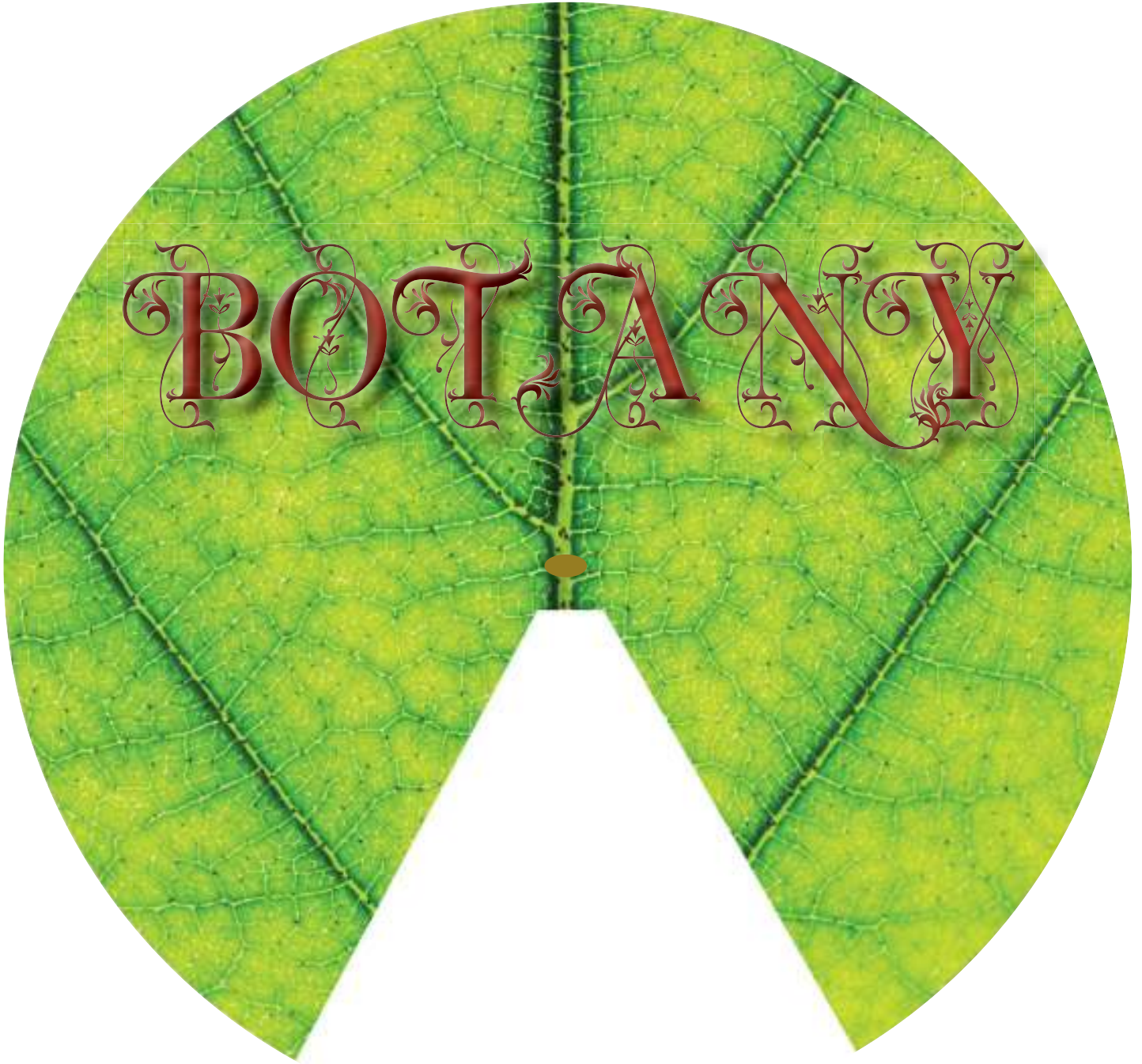
My Botany Project

What I did:

What I learned:

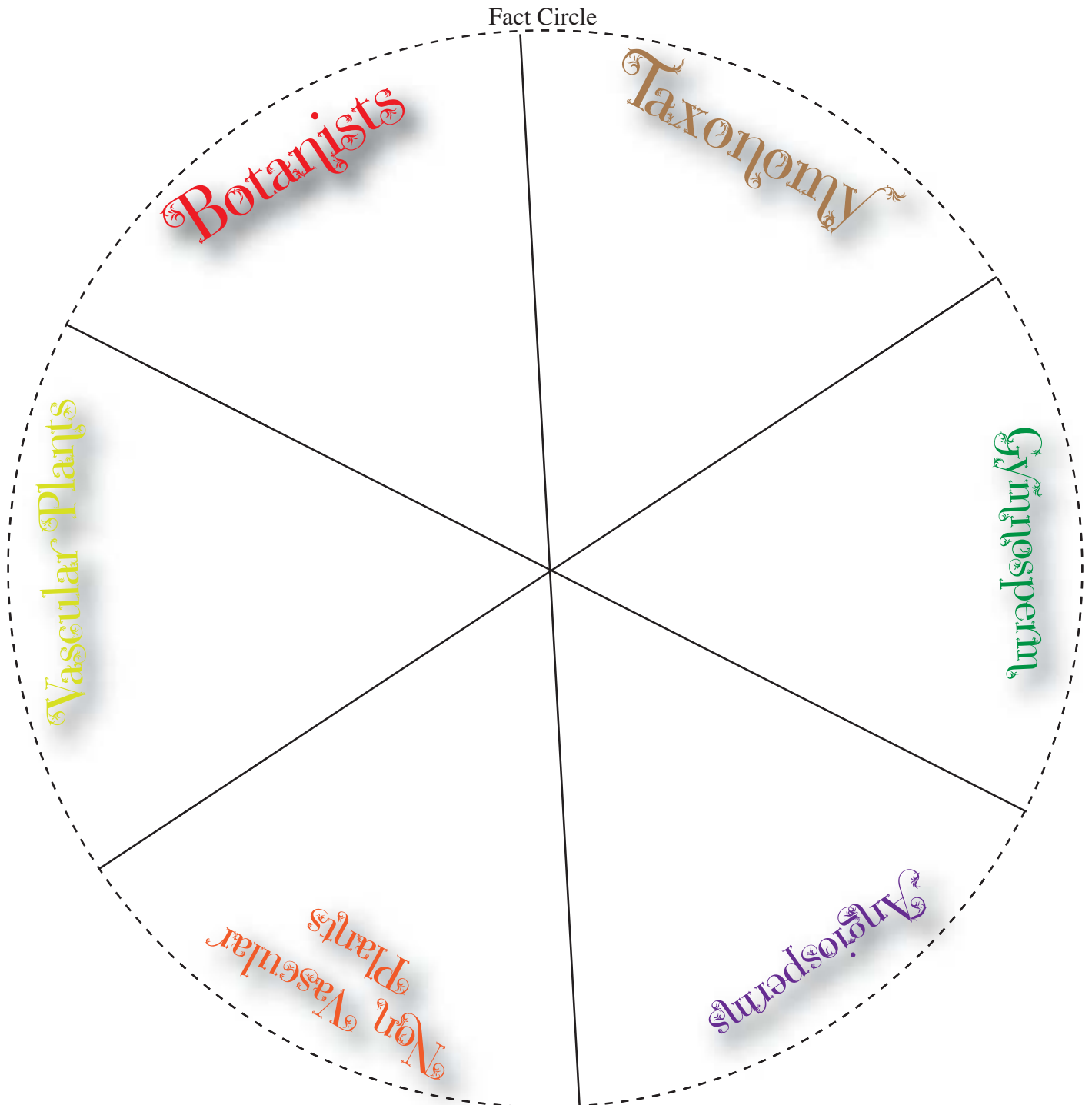
BOTANY WHEEL

Green Leaf Circle



Instructions:

1. Write something interesting you learned about each topic listed in the Fact Circle.
2. Cut out both the Fact Circle and the Green Leaf Circle. Be sure to cut out the white empty space in the Green Leaf Circle.
4. Place the Green Leaf Circle on top of the Fact Circle, and insert a brass fastener in the center (on the gold spot) to secure the two circles.
5. Dab glue on the bottom of the Fact Circle and glue your Botany Wheel onto the “Botany” paste page.
6. Turn the Green Leaf Circle around to reveal the different facts about each topic.



CARNIVOROUS PLANT MATCH BOOK



This is the matchbook cover that will hold all your rectangle pages.

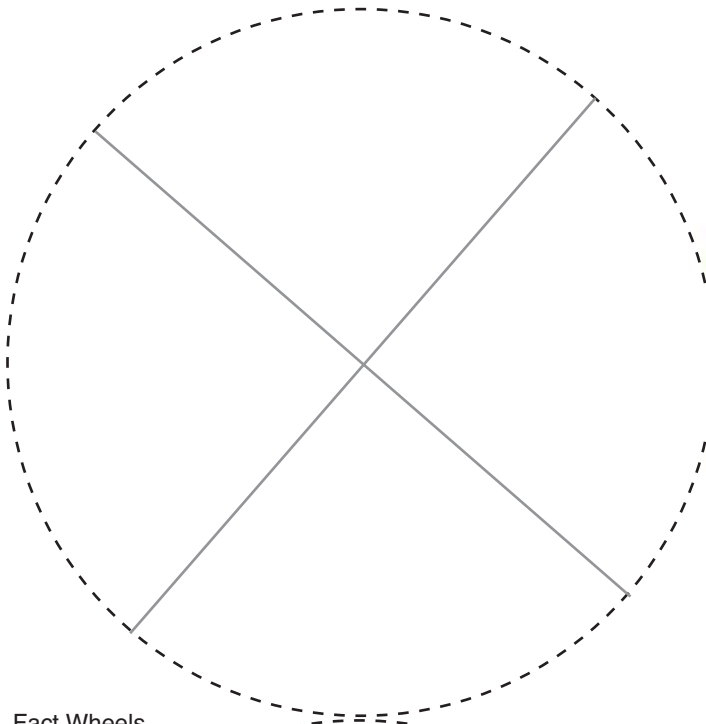
Instructions:

1. Cut out the matchbook cover along the dotted lines. **Do not cut the blue fold lines!**
2. Fold along the blue lines so that the large Carnivorous Plants flap and the small flap face outward in the same direction.
3. Cut out the four rectangles on this page, and fill in the information you learned about the titles listed.
4. Lift the large flap and place all the pages you created under the small flap.
5. With the large cover flap open and your four pages under the small flap, staple your matchbook on the white line that crosses the center of the small flap. **Do not staple the cover closed!**
6. Fold the large flap down and tuck it into the small flap, like a matchbook.
7. Glue this side (with these words) onto your "Flowers" paste page.

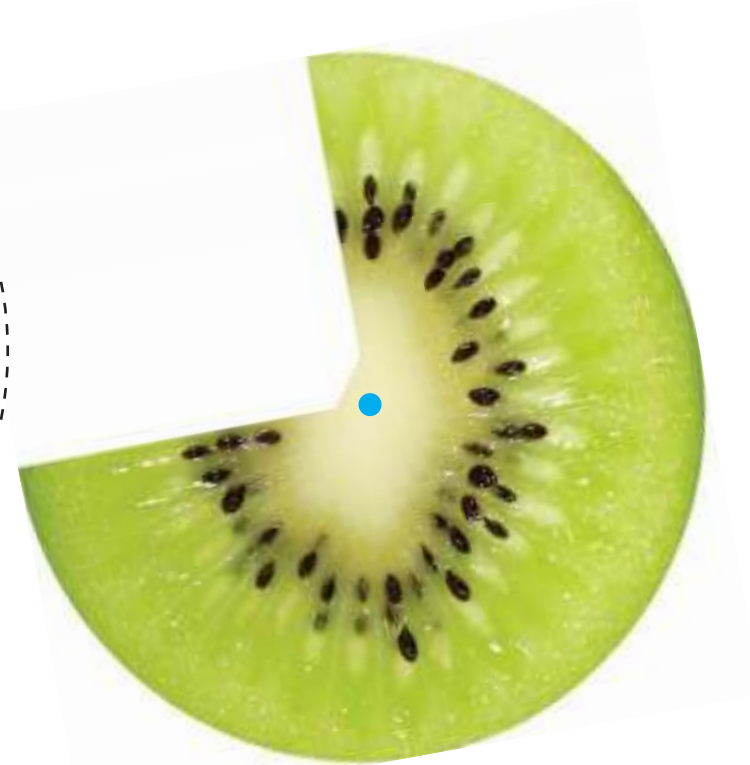
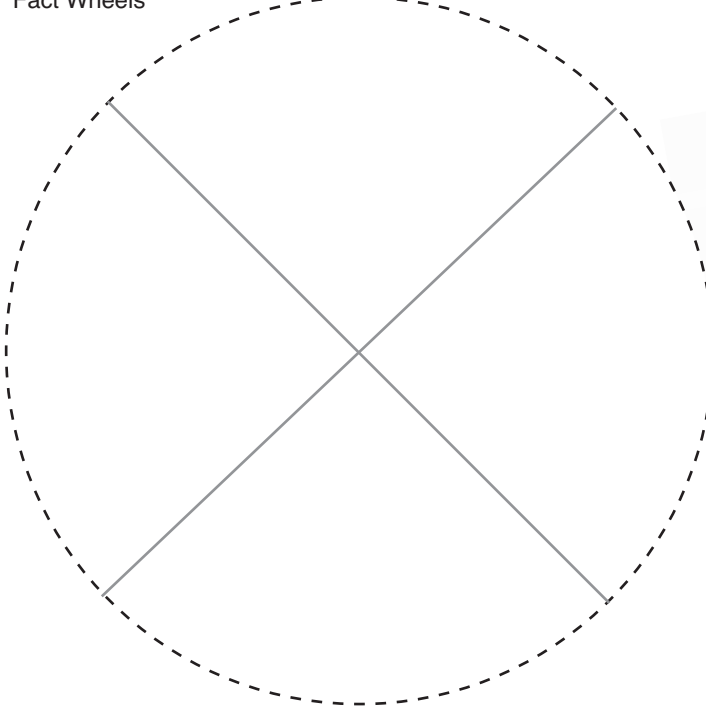


<i>Sun Dew</i>				
<i>Venus Flytrap</i>				
<i>Bladderwort</i>				
<i>Pitcher Plant</i>				

FRUIT WHEELS



Fact Wheels



Instructions:

1. Write an interesting fact you learned about fruit in each fact wheel triangle. You might want to include the different kinds of fruits about which you learned.
2. Cut out all 10 circles. Be sure to cut out the hole in each fruit circle.
3. Place each fruit circle on top of a fact wheel circle.
4. Secure the top circle to the bottom circle by sticking a brass fastener through the center of each circle at the blue dot. Be careful not to poke your finger when the fastener comes through the back.
5. Turn the wheel to reveal the facts about fruit.
6. Glue the bottom of each Fruit Wheel to your "Fruits" paste page.