Name:_____

Plant Unit
End-of-Unit Assessment

Please use complete sentences to answer the following questions.

1. How do bees and flowers benefit each other?

   Bees visit flowers for food—nectar and pollen. Thus, flowers provide food for bees. Flowers need bees to pollinate them (to reproduce, make babies or seeds).

   If students state that the bee visits the flower to pollinate it, that's incorrect. While this is a positive consequence of a visit by a bee, bees do not visit flowers for the purpose of helping/pollinating them. Bees visit flowers for their own survival, which requires food.

2. What is another example in nature where one living thing depends on (needs) another living thing to survive? Please explain.

   Students may mention other insects getting food from a flower and the plant being pollinated by the insect. They may discuss an animal carrying seeds from a plant. Thus, the animal eats some of the seeds and helps the plant spread by carrying the seeds. Students may use examples from the Friends in Nature book.

3. Do all living things have a life cycle? Please explain.

   Students should state that all living things have a life cycle that involves a "baby" or seed, growth, an adult living thing, creating offspring (babies, seeds, etc.) and death.

4. Philip and Ann are having a disagreement. One day while taking a walk, they saw some large rocks and boulders. They also noticed that the area around the large rocks had many small rocks and sand. Philip thinks the little rocks and sand came from the big rocks. Ann thinks that is impossible. Who is correct? Why? Use what you have learned in class and from our experiments to support your answer.

   Students should state that Philip is correct. The small rocks and sand probably came from the breakage of the larger rocks and boulders. Water and wind probably wore away parts of the larger rocks. Students can use examples from Soil Science Activity 5 (Weathering Makes Soil) and/or Activity 6 (Models of Weathering) to support their answer.

Question 4 is modified from DSM Soil Science Assessment Section 3