

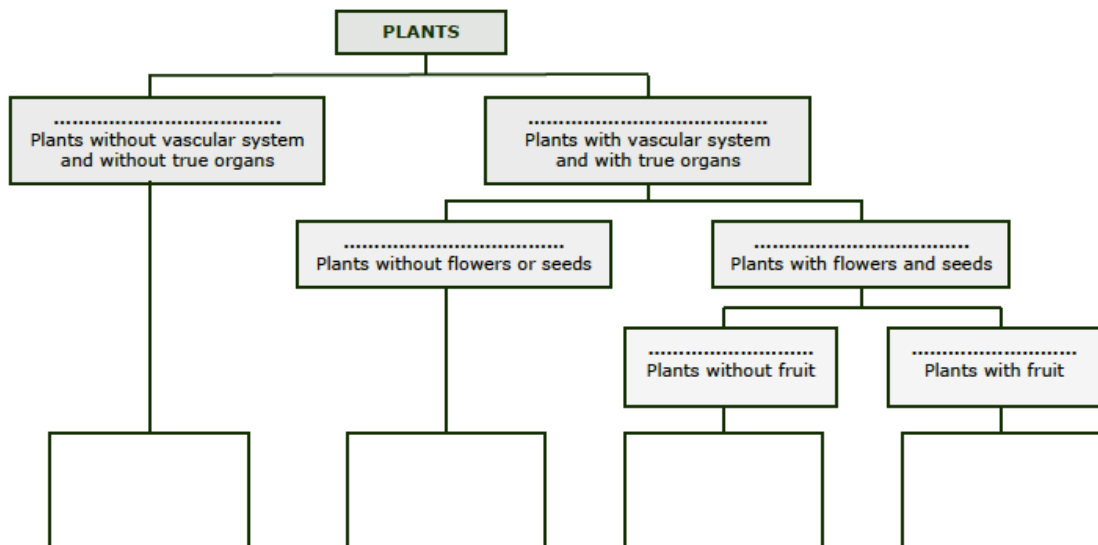
PLANTS

Session 1:

1. Listen to the following words and repeat after your language assistant:

autotrophs non-seed plants bryophytes mosses pteridophytes
ferns seed plants spermatophytes gymnosperms angiosperms
conifers flowering plants vascular non vascular

2. Complete the sketch using the words of the activity before:



3. Match the questions and answers:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. What do all plants have? | a. Photosynthesis. |
| 2. What is chlorophyll necessary for? | b. Angiosperms. |
| 3. What do gymnosperms produce? | c. Roots, stems and leaves. |
| 4. What produce seeds inside a real fruit? | d. Yeast. |
| 5. What is the body of fungi made up of? | e. Seeds inside a false fruit. |
| 6. Which fungus is used in cooking and making alcoholic drinks? | f. Hyphae. |

4. Dictation:

Plants are classified in two groups: non-flowering and flowering. There are three groups of fungi : yeasts, moulds and mushrooms. Plants have chloroplasts which contain chlorophyll. Plants are autotrophic but fungi are heterotrophic. The cells of fungi are eukaryotic but they have no cellulose. Fungi reproduce by spores, and so do ferns and mosses.

5. Work in pairs and answer the following questions about seed plants (Spermatophytes):

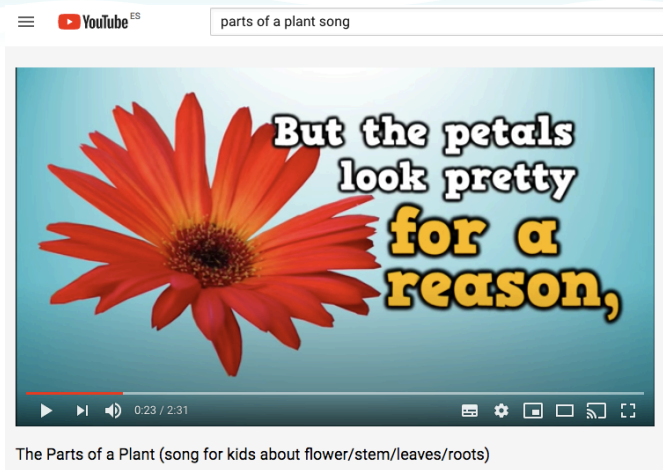
- What difference is there between evergreen plants and deciduous plants?
- Which does it mean that Gymnosperms produce naked seeds?
- How are Gymnosperms' inflorescences called?

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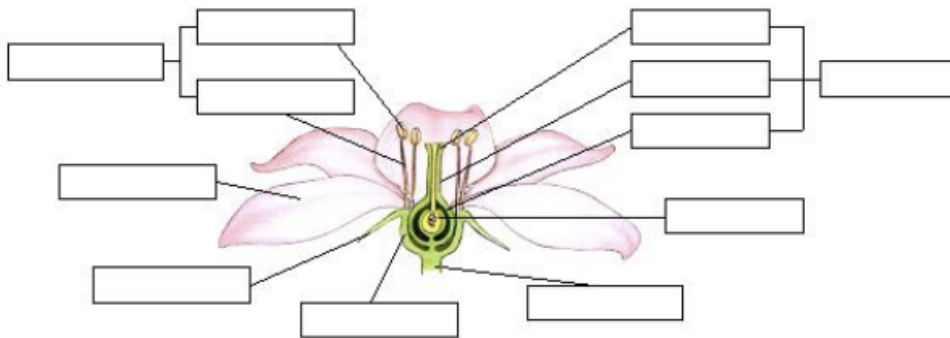
Session 2:

1. **Karaoke:** Listen and sing the next song about the parts of a plant:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qI6OL7_qFgU

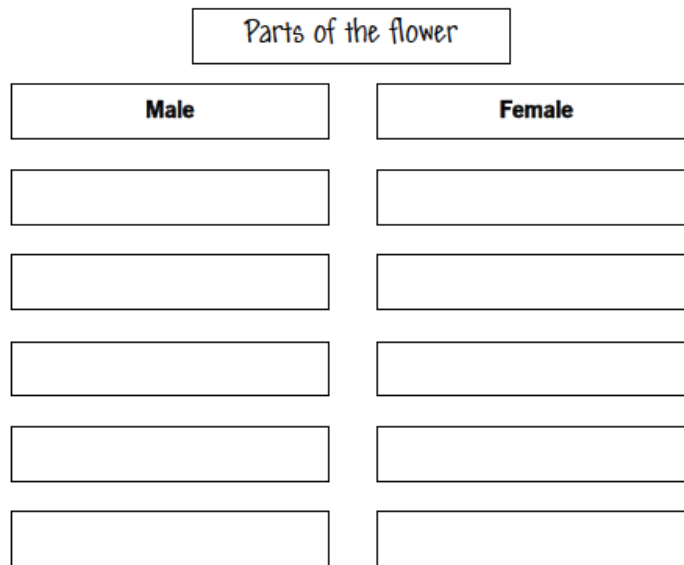


2. Complete the diagram:



3. Complete the word map with the main parts of the flower's reproductive organs. Use the words in the box.

stamen pistil filament stigma pollen grains ovules style anther ovary



4. Answer the questions in pairs:

- A. Name two kinds of animal that help plants pollinate.
- B. What are the functions of fruit?
- C. Name some ways in which seeds are dispersed.
- D. Indicate two functions of roots.

5. Read the following text:

Plant warfare

Imagine you are a plant. How can you keep hungry herbivores away? You can't escape. There is no place for you to hide. What strategies can you develop to save yourself?

You have several options. You can decide to avoid herbivores completely, by growing in places which they can't access. For example, elephants will not eat you if you decide to grow on high mountains. You can also trick your enemies into eating non-essential parts of you. So if you need flowers for reproduction, you can produce small, inconspicuous ones. Or you can make sure your leaves are so difficult to digest that the herbivores won't bother.

You can also summon the enemies of your enemies to your aid. Give food and shelter to colonies of ants, as some acacia trees do. Since giraffes and antelopes do not enjoy chewing ants, so they will leave you alone! All you need to do is to produce a bit of nectar for your 'soldiers'.

Finally, you can confront your enemies by using poison. Some of the most noxious substances come from plants. You can also grow thorns and sharp spines, like rose bushes and cacti do, or cover your leaves with hairs in order to irritate herbivore mouths.

As you can see, you will be able to survive, although you will need some time to set up your strategy – say a few hundred thousand years!



True or False? Write T or F. Then, circle the mistakes.

1. Many plants need to defend themselves against herbivores.
2. Some plants grow close to herbivores so they can be eaten more easily.
3. Acacia trees support ants as a protection against larger herbivores.
4. Some plants produce lethal poisons to protect themselves.
5. Roses and cacti are attractive to herbivores

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Session 3:

1. Listen and indicate what term is described:

<https://evaprofebio.jimdofree.com/biology-and-geology-1st-eso/ud-9-las-plantas/4-nutricion-en-plantas/>

- a. Photosynthesis
- b. Respiration
- c. Xylem
- d. Phloem
- e. Raw sap
- f. Elaborated sap
- g. Chlorophyll
- h. Stomata

2. Put the stages of plant nutrition in order:

- a. Carbon dioxide enters through the stomata.
- b. The raw sap travels from the root to the leaves.
- c. Oxygen is released and elaborated sap is formed.
- d. The roots absorb water and mineral salts, and raw sap is formed.
- e. Elaborated sap is transported to all parts.
- f. Photosynthesis takes place in the cells of the green parts of the plant.

3. Speak with your partner and indicate the differences between:

- a. Raw sap – Elaborate sap
- b. Xylem - Phloem
- c. Respiration – Photosynthesis
- d. Asexual reproduction – Sexual reproduction

4. Read the text and answer the questions:

Plant reactions

There are two types of plant reaction: permanent – related to growth and temporary – caused by stimuli in the habitat. For example, if you place a plant horizontally, the stem will grow and curve towards the light and the roots will grow down into the soil. This is a permanent reaction.

In temporary reactions, the plant returns to its initial state when the stimulus stops. For example, the stems, leaves and flowers of sunflowers turn with the Sun as it moves across the sky.

Plants also react to classical music: they open their leaves and flowers and bend towards the source of the music. They grow much faster if music is played to them every day. However, they do not like rock music, and absolutely hate heavy metal! They will bend away from this type of music, and if it does not stop, they usually die within two weeks.

- a. What is the difference between permanent and temporary reactions?
- b. Describe one temporary and one permanent reaction in plants.
- c. What kind of music do plants prefer?

5. Cut out these pictures and glue them in the right order in your notebook. Complete the sentences and relate them with their correspondent image. What process is represented?



- a. The waits for favourable conditions to
- b. The appears when there is enough moisture in the soil.
- c. The seed falls and the young come out of the soil.
- d. The feed the plant while it hasn't got real leaves to perform
- e. Finally, the first real appear and the cotyledons fall down.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

* <https://evaprofebio.jimdofree.com/biology-and-geology-1st-eso/>

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