

STUDY QUESTIONS

TO "WEIRD AND WONDERFUL PLANTS"

Study and learn facts and ideas based on this Young Naturalists nonfiction story in *Minnesota Conservation Volunteer*, September–October 2017, www.mndnr.gov/mcvmagazine.

Minnesota Conservation Volunteer magazine is your guide to wild things. Every other month, six times a year, the magazine arrives in your school library. Each one has a story for Young Naturalists like you. **Are you curious about wild things?** Young Naturalists tells true stories that can answer all kinds of questions such as these—

Have you ever heard of a purple wartyback? How about a pink heelsplitter, pimple-back, or monkeyface? All are Minnesota freshwater mussels. Read Young Naturalists stories to learn which species (kinds) of critters live in Minnesota—frogs, salamanders, snakes, wild cats, wild dogs, weasels, mice, and rabbits.

Want to **peek inside the den of a red fox** and see how the kits grow up? Are you a rock hound searching for agates? Have you ever wondered what's alive under snow? How animals see? Why is a bluebird blue? How birds fly?

Would you like to hear the true story of **giants of the ice age**? Young Naturalists also tells you about the underground universe. You can read the story of a tiny owl that went to a hospital with an injured wing. Find out about a boy who worked in a logging camp. Read the story of Ojibwe children today hunting and gathering like their ancestors did.

Learn how to get started camping, snowshoeing, ice fishing, or canoeing.

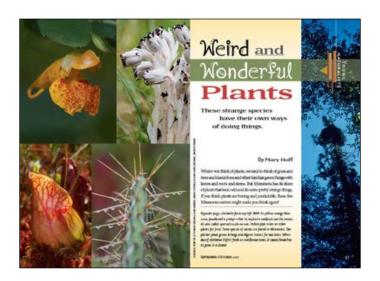
Find these stories and more online at www.mndnr.gov/young_naturalists.

Your knowledge of wild things helps you explore and enjoy the outdoors. Have fun!



"Weird and Wonderful Plants" Study Questions

Study and learn facts and ideas based on this Young Naturalists nonfiction story in *Minnesota Conservation Volunteer*, September–October 2017, www.mndnr.gov/mcvmagazine.



1. CHLOROPHYLL HELPS PI					
2. How many centimeters there are 2.54 centimeters					-
3. MATCH THE PLANT TO THE HA	ABITAT IN WHIC	н іт мо	ST COM	IMONLY	GROWS:
Indian pipe	sandy,	gravelly,	rocky loc	cations	
Jewelweed	• `	sandy, gravelly, rocky locations soggy wetlands			
Brittle prickly pear	forests				
Mistletoe	damp,	damp, shady spots			
Pitcher plant	branches of a coniferous tree				
4. Explain the meaning of capensis.					
5. How does closing its st pear cactus?	OMATA DURING	G THE D	AY BEN	IEFIT A	PRICKLY

6. COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE WAY JEWELWEED AND MISTLETOE SPREAD
THEIR SEEDS.
7. Name three kinds of animals that eat mistletoe.
8. How far can a mistletoe shoot its seeds?
A. 20 inches
B. 20 feet
C. 20 yards
D. 20 miles
9. What benefit do pitcher plants get from the insects they trap?
A. the insects keep mosquitoes and midges away
B. the insects provide nutrients
C. the insects produce a liquid the pitcher plants need
D. it keeps the insects from bothering them.
10 AND A MAKE IT HARD FOR
INSECTS TO ESCAPE ONCE THEY HAVE FALLEN INTO A PITCHER PLANT'S PITCHER.
11. How does a pitcher plant attract insects to its trap?
Challenge: Both touch-me-not and mistletoe shoot their seeds from their seeds AWAY
FROM THE PARENT PLANT WHEN THEY ARE RIPE?

MINNESOTA COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT

Name	PERIOD	DATE
1. How do Indian pipe plant	rs get their food?	
2. DESCRIBE A PLACE YOU HAVE WHY DO YOU THINK JEWELWE		
3. WHAT DO PRICKLY PEAR LEA A. flat, thick, green B. spines C. grass D. rocks	AVES LOOK LIKE?	
4. Name two things a mistli	ETOE FRUIT CONTAINS.	
5. How do hairs help pitche	R PLANTS TRAP INSECTS	?

STUDENT STUDY GUIDE: VOCABULARY CARDS

Cut along horizontal lines, fold in the middle and tape or staple. Blanks are provided to allow you or your students to add new words or phrases

CHLOROPHYLL is	A GREEN MOLECULE THAT USES ENERGY FROM THE SUN TO TURN WATER AND CARBON DIOXIDE INTO SUGAR AND OXYGEN is called
CONIFEROUS plants	Plants that BEAR SEEDS IN CONES OR SIMILAR STRUCTURES are
When something is FAVORABLE it is	When something is HELPFUL, it is
A FREELOADING plant or animal	Something that GAINS BENEFITS WITHOUT GIVING IN RETURN is called
Fungi are	PLANTLIKE LIVING THINGS THAT GET THEIR ENERGY FROM OTHER LIVING OR DEAD THINGS are called

To GERMINATE is to	FOLD	To sprout is to
A MIDGE is a kind of	FOLD	A kind of TINY FLY is
A SWEET SUBSTANCE THAT ATTRACTS INSECTS is known as	FOLD	NECTAR is
NETTLES are	FOLD	PLANTS WHOSE LEAVES CREATE A BURNING FEELING WHEN YOU TOUCH THEM include
Nutrients are	FOLD	SUBSTANCES PLANTS NEED TO LIVE AND GROW are called
A PARASITE is a living thing that	FOLD	GETS ITS FOOD FROM ANOTHER LIVING THING

	-
POLLEN is	THE MALE CONTRIBUTION TO A SEED is known as
Another word for TENSION is	TIGHTNESS is another word for
	FOLD
	FOLD
	FOLD
	FOLD