Plant Survival Clues

Connect plant features to the places where they help plants survive.

L.1.4.2 "Describe how the different characteristics of plants help them to survive in distinct environments (e.g., rain forest, desert, grasslands, forests)."

NAME _____ DATE _____

Teacher: this page is run aloud. The script and answers are on the guide page.

1 CIRCLE IT

a	petals	spines	flowers
b	narrow	tiny	wide
c	deep	short	shallow

2 MATCH PLACES

thick	•	•	grassland
needles	•	•	desert
long	•	•	forest

ANSWER KEY

Plant Survival Clues

GRADE 1 · L.1.4.2

HOW TO RUN THIS PAGE

Read each prompt and the printed choices aloud. Students show how plant features help in different environments by circling answers and matching features to places.

Students never read directions on this sheet. Read each part's script aloud, then each prompt, giving think time before students mark.

PART 1 · CIRCLE IT

SAY "Listen to each question and the three choices. Circle the plant feature that helps in that place."

ROW	SAY	STUDENTS CIRCLE
a	A desert is very dry. Which cactus part can help it lose less water? Listen: petals, spines, flowers. Circle the best answer.	**spines**
b	In a shady rain forest, which kind of leaf helps a plant catch more sunlight? Listen: narrow, tiny, wide. Circle the best answer.	**wide**
c	When the top of the soil is dry in a grassland, which roots can reach water farther down? Listen: deep, short, shallow. Circle the best answer.	**deep**

PART 2 · MATCH PLACES

SAY "The left words tell about a thick stem, needle leaves, and long roots. The right words name a dry desert, a cold forest, and a grassland where the top of the soil can dry out. Draw a line from each plant word to the place where it helps a plant survive best."

- **thick** matches **desert**
- **needles** matches **forest**
- **long** matches **grassland**

WHAT TO ACCEPT

Circle spines, wide, and deep. Match thick to desert, needles to forest, and long to grassland; the spoken directions identify the plant parts these words describe.