

Seeds, Eggs, Offspring

Compare how plants and animals create new living things.

4.2.c “plants and animals have different structures and processes for creating offspring.”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the structures that help milkweed plants or frogs create offspring. Number the steps in each process, using 1 for the first step you find for each living thing.

Milkweed and Frogs

- ① On a summer morning, a milkweed plant makes flowers. Each flower has parts that help the plant create seeds. Pollen moves from one flower to another, often on an insect. After pollination, a fertilized part of the flower can grow into a pod filled with seeds. Wind may carry the seeds to new places, where some can grow into new milkweed plants.
- ② Near the pond, a female frog lays many soft, jelly-covered eggs in water. A male frog releases sperm over the eggs. When a sperm joins an egg, the egg can begin developing. The eggs hatch into tadpoles, which use gills and swim. Later, tadpoles grow legs and lungs. An adult frog can reproduce and begin the process again.
- ③ Both milkweed plants and frogs have structures and processes that lead to offspring, but their methods differ. A milkweed flower uses pollen and later forms seeds in a pod. A frog uses eggs and sperm, and its eggs develop in water. Seeds may be moved away from the parent plant. Young frogs begin as tadpoles before becoming adults.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What plant structures are involved when a milkweed plant creates seeds?

2 Put these milkweed events in order: seeds move to new places, pollen moves between flowers, seeds form in a pod.

3 How do frog eggs begin developing, according to the passage?

4 Give one way the milkweed process and the frog process are different.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose one plant and one animal that are not named in the passage. Write four sentences that compare how they create offspring. Name a structure used by each living thing and explain what happens in each process.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the structures that help milkweed plants or frogs create offspring. Number the steps in each process, using 1 for the first step you find for each living thing. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What plant structures are involved when a milkweed plant creates seeds?	The flower, pollen, and seed pod are involved.
2	Put these milkweed events in order: seeds move to new places, pollen moves between flowers, seeds form in a pod.	1. Pollen moves between flowers. 2. Seeds form in a pod. 3. Seeds move to new places.
3	How do frog eggs begin developing, according to the passage?	A sperm joins an egg, and the egg begins developing.
4	Give one way the milkweed process and the frog process are different.	Milkweed uses pollen and makes seeds in pods, while frogs use eggs and sperm, and frog eggs develop in water.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A bean plant makes flowers that can form pods with seeds. Its seeds can grow into new bean plants. A bird lays eggs, and an adult bird keeps the eggs warm. The bean plant uses seeds, while the bird's eggs develop into young birds.

Accept equivalent descriptions of the structures and sequences stated in the passage. For Part 3, accept accurate plant and animal examples that name a structure for each and clearly compare their offspring processes.