

<b>Grade 4</b>			
<b>Life Science</b>			
<b>Chapter 1 Lesson 3</b>			
<b>Page</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer(s)</b>	<b>Links/Sources</b>
34	What do you like about a pine tree? How are evergreen trees different from other plants that you know of?	TE page 34. Answers will vary based on student knowledge. Answer may include pinecones and evergreens year around.	
34	How are a pine tree and an apple tree the same? How are they different?	TE page 34. Students should conclude that both groups of plants produce seeds. Flowering plants protect their seeds inside a fruit. Cone-bearing plants have uncovered seeds.	
36	How does this passage show God's care for us?	TE page 36. Genesis 1:29-30 shows us God's care because He created plants for us to eat.	
37	What is inside these cherries?	Seeds - each cherry contains one seed.	
38	How might animals spread the seeds of a fruit?	TE page 38. Sample answers may include a bird might eat berries and then fly to a new location, depositing the seeds in its droppings. A squirrel might bury an acorn and later forget to dig it up. Stickers may entangle in an animals' fur and will drop off later on.	
40	What gymnosperm were used to build Solomon's temple?	Read 2 Chronicles 2: 7-10. Solomons temple was constructed of cedar, pine, and juniper, which are gymnosperms.	
40	About how many steps does it take you to walk that distance?	Help students to pace or step off 278 feet. Answers will depend on the stride of each student.	
41	How is a ginkgo different from other gymnosperms?	TE page 41. Ginkgoes do not have needles. They have fan-shaped leaves and the color turns yellow in the fall.	
41	Which leaves take longer to dry out—pine needles or leaves from deciduous trees? Explain.	TE page 41. Pine needles lose water more slowly than leaves. Students might observe that the needle takes longer to dry because it stays pliable and flexible. The leaf will probably become brittle or have its surface more easily cracked.	
42	How are mosses and ferns alike?	TE page 42. Both reproduce using spores.	

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43	How does a scientist's definition of fruit differ from a chef's definition?	Scientists define a fruit as a mature ovary of a plant. the vegetable is any edible part of a plant such as root, stem, leaf. A chef usually defines fruit as a sweeter taste and a vegetable as something more savory.	<a href="#">Difference Between a Fruit and a Vegetable (in Science) (yourdictionary.com)</a>