

## Seeds

1.	What is the main purpose of a seed?
2.	What foods were first given to man in the Garden of Eden?
3.	Identify from a seed or drawing and know the purpose of each of these parts of a seed:
	seed coat
	cotyledon
	embryo
4.	List from memory four different methods by which seeds are scattered.
	1
	2
	3
	4
	Name three kinds of plants whos seeds are scattered by each method.
	1
	2.
	3

	5.	List from memory ten kinds of	seeds that we use for food.
		1	6
		2	7
		3	8
		4	9
		5	10
	6.	List from memory five kinds of	seeds that are used as sources of oil.
		1	_ 4
			5
		3	
	7.	List from memory five kinds of	
		1.	_ 4
			5.
		3.	
	8.	• What conditions are necessary	
	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	tor was to sprout.
0	9.	be collected from commercial s	nt kinds of seeds, of which only ten may eed packages, the other 20 you are to d as follows: seed name, date collected, r's name.

## Seeds, Advanced

٥	1.	Have the Seeds Honor
	2.	Identify from drawings and know the purpose of each of the following parts of a seed:  endosperm
		1
		radicle
		plumule
		micropyle
	3.	Know several differences between a monocotyledon seed and a dicotyledon seed, and give three examples of each.
		Monocotyledon Dicotyledon
		Differences
		Examples

Explain the purpose and use of a "rag doll" seed tester. Use it to test the germination of 100 seeds of a wild plant and 100 seeds of a domestic plant. Report the results of each test.
Purpose
Wild plant
Domestic plant
Test results
How does a seed differ from a spore?
Seed
Spore
Write or tell orally two spiritual lessons we may learn from seeds. You will find help in <i>Christ's Object Lessons</i> by Ellen G. White, pages 33 to 89.
Lesson 1
Lesson 2
Make a collection of 60 different kinds of seeds, of which only 15 may be collected from commercial seed packages, the other 45 you are to collect yourself. Label each kind as follows: seed name, date collected, location collected, and collector's name.
Have in your collection four kinds of seeds from each of two families of plants, showing the similarity between the seeds of plants in any one family.
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