

- 1) The study of the classification of plants is called what? **Botany**
- 2) Plants that do not produce seeds, most likely reproduce by what method? **spores**
- 3) The flowering plants make up what group of plants? **Angiosperms**
- 4) Division of plants that have no true roots or stems and are non-vascular are called what? **Bryophyta**
- ~~5) Name the two classes of angiosperms~~
- 6) Which plant groups do not produce seeds? **Bryophyta, Psilophyta, Lycophyta, Splenophyta, Pterophyta**
- 7) Name the main groups of gymnosperms.
evergreens, conifers
- ~~8) Write out scientific name for humans in the correct format.~~
- ~~9) Humans belong to what phylum?~~
- 10) List the characteristics all plants share. **cell wall, nucleus, autotroph**
- 11) Vascular plants have what type of specialized transporting tissue?
Vascular tissue - xylem & phloem
- 12) What is the reproductive organ of a plant?
flower
- 13) Which parts of the leaf provides protection and prevents water loss from the plant leaf?
epidermis
- 14) What are the tiny holes in the bottom cell layer of a plant leaf called and what is their function?
stomata, allow water & gas exchange
- 15) The middle layer of the leaf where most photosynthesis occurs is called what?
pallisade mesophyll
- 16) What are the products of photosynthesis?
sugars, oxygen
- 17) What is the tissue system that makes up the outer covering of a plant?
epidermis & cuticle
- ~~18) what is the most common cell type that stores and can help plants heal from injury?~~
- ~~19) What is the strongest cell type that makes up fruit pits and can be used to make rope?~~
- 20) What tissue type includes xylem and phloem?
Vascular tissue
- 21) Which type of cell is supporting and makes up celery strands.
sclerenchyma
- 22) Vascular tissue that carries sugars:
phloem
- 23) What type of tissue causes growth in length in a plant? It is composed of small, constantly dividing cells.
apical meristem

24) What type of vascular tissue carries water and dissolved minerals?

xylem

25) What organ(s) form the support system of vascular plants?

stem

26) Part of the root tip that protects the meristem region is the:

root cap

27) How do root hairs help a plant?

increase surface area so more water & minerals can be absorbed

28) The male structures of the flower are called the:

anther & filament - stamen

29) The female part of a flower is the:

stigma, style, ovary - carpel

30) Name the parts of the female reproductive structure. Together they are called what?

stigma, style, ovary - carpel

31) Which structure in the flower becomes the fruit?

ovary

32) The first part of a plant embryo to emerge from a germinating seed is what? The last?

(root - radicle - first) (hypocotyl - last - leaf)

33) Which part of the seed stores food for the plant embryo?

cotyledon, endosperm

~~34) What is dormancy and what conditions end seed dormancy?~~

35) List three things plants can respond to:

light, touch, gravity, water

~~36) Which plant hormone is responsible for fruit ripening?~~

~~37) What is a plant response to changing lengths of night and day called?~~

38) Explain why seeds need to be dispersed.

to decrease competition

~~39) List the six kingdoms of living things and give an example for each.~~

~~40) List three criteria that taxonomists consider when placing living things into groups.~~

41) Draw plants with the following characteristics:

a) simple leaf



d) Palmately compound leaf



b) opposite leaf arrangement



e) Alternate leaf arrangement



c) Pinnate veins



f) Parallel Veins



42) Define photosynthesis.

plants use light to convert CO₂ and water to sugars and O₂

43) Write the balanced equation for photosynthesis.



44) What are the products of photosynthesis?

glucose, oxygen

45) What are the reactants in photosynthesis?

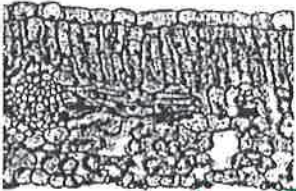
Carbon dioxide, Water

46) Describe three ways in which a flower may be pollinated.

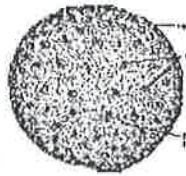
wind bats
birds insects

~~47) Name two plant hormones and describe what each does in a plant.~~

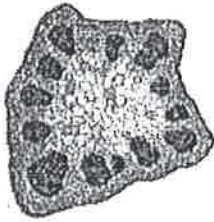
48) List two ways that seeds may be dispersed by animals.



49) This is a leaf



50) This is a monocot



51) This is a dicot

52) Identify and label the following structures: (1pt each)

