Test Prep Pretest

1. c
2. d
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. g
12. f
13. e
14. c
15. h
16. d
17. pollination
18. seed plants
19. sporangium, sorus
20. gymnosperms
21. fronds, fiddleheads
22. fruit, asexually
23. triploid (3*n*), endosperm
24. c
25. d
26. c
27. b
28. protection of the embryo, dispersal of a plant's offspring, storage of nutrients as a food source for the embryo as it begins to grow, and the ability to delay growth until favorable conditions are present
29. Conifers, the most familiar group of gymnosperms, have leaves that are like needles or scales and grow mostly in large forests in cool dry areas of the world. Cycads are gymnosperms that have short stems and palmlike leaves and live mostly in the tropics. The ginkgo is a gymnosperm tree with fan-shaped leaves. Gnetophytes are gymnosperms that form shrubs or vines and live in desert areas.
30. Monocots have seeds with one cotyledon, leaves with parallel venation, and flower parts usually in threes. Examples are irises, lilies, palms, orchids, coconut, onions, bananas, pineapples, tulips, bamboo, and grasses. Dicots have seeds with two cotyledons, leaves with net venation, and flower parts usually in fours or fives. Examples are beans, lettuce, oaks, maples, roses, carnations, elms, cactuses, and most broad-leaved forest trees.

Quiz

SECTION: INTRODUCTION TO PLANTS

1. g
2. a
3. b
4. f
5. d
6. e
7. c
8. d
9. d
10. a

SECTION: SEEDLESS PLANTS

1. b
2. c
3. e
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. d
9. a
10. c

SECTION: SEED PLANTS

1. gymnosperms
2. angiosperms
3. angiosperms
4. gymnosperms
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. d

SECTION: FLOWERING PLANTS

1. c
2. e
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. b
7. c
8. a
9. b
10. a

Chapter Test (Basic)

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. cuticle
11. dicots
12. vegetative
13. pistil
14. fertilization
15. cotyledon
16. vascular
17. a
18. c
19. b
20. a

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Chapter Test (General)

1. c
2. a
3. f
4. d
5. e
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. b
10. a
11. c
12. b
13. c
14. d
15. a
16. d
17. b
18. d
19. d
20. c

Chapter Test (Advanced)

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. d
9. a
10. d
11. c
12. c
13. d
14. b
15. d
16. pollen, pollen tube, ovule
17. water, nutrients (in either order)
18. incomplete
19. alternation, generations, sporophyte, gametophyte
20. seed, sporophyte
21. Unlike mosses, roses produce a pollen tube that provides a way for sperm to reach eggs without having to swim through water.
22. Seeds protect the plant embryo, contain a stored food supply that nourishes the embryo during early growth, help disperse embryos, and make it possible for plant embryos to wait until environmental conditions are favorable before beginning to grow.
23. Fruit that smells sweet when ripe is likely to attract animals that will eat the fruit. The seeds will then be dispersed when they pass undigested from the animals' bodies.
24. Wind carries pollen grains to the scales of a female cone. When a pollen grain lands near an ovule, a pollen tube grows out of the pollen grain and into the ovule. The sperm moves through the pollen tube and enters the ovule to reach the egg.
25. The pollen tube links a pollen grain with an ovule. Each grain contains two sperm that travel through the tube to the ovule. One sperm fuses with the egg and forms the zygote. The other sperm fuses with two other haploid nuclei and develops into the endosperm. The zygote and the endosperm develop into a seed, which grows into a new sporophyte.

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