

LS CH 11 practice 2010

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. What happens in the phloem?
a. Water moves up. b. Food moves down. c. Food moves up. d. Water moves down.
- ___ 2. Which of the following is(are) NOT a device for dispersing seeds?
a. insects b. wind c. water d. large animals
- ___ 3. Which of the following is NOT a part of a seed?
a. stored food b. the embryo c. the cotyledon d. the fruit
- ___ 4. Plants that produce seeds
a. do not need cuticles on their leaves. b. transport the seeds in vascular tissue. c. can live in dry environments. d. do not need vascular tissue.
- ___ 5. What is NOT a function of the leaf's veins?
a. to bring water to the leaf's cells b. to connect the leaf with the rest of the plant c. to trap the energy of sunlight d. to transport food to the rest of the plant
- ___ 6. What part of a woody stem forms rings that indicate the tree's age?
a. xylem b. phloem c. pith d. inner bark
- ___ 7. What characteristic do gymnosperms share?
a. They live only in hot, dry climates. b. They produce naked seeds. c. They are trees. d. They grow cones.
- ___ 8. The most diverse group of gymnosperms are the
a. cycads. b. ginkgoes. c. gnetophytes. d. conifers.
- ___ 9. The reproductive structures of a gymnosperm are called
a. pollen. b. ovules. c. cones. d. sperm cells.
- ___ 10. Where does the zygote of a gymnosperm develop?
a. in the ovule b. in pollen c. in the soil d. all of the above
- ___ 11. All angiosperms
a. produce cones. b. produce fruits. c. are seedless. d. are tropical.
- ___ 12. What is a characteristic of a monocot?
a. branching veins in its leaves b. flowers with four or five petals c. two cotyledons in each seed
d. scattered bundles of vascular tissue in its stem
- ___ 13. A flower's female reproductive parts are called
a. sepals. b. anthers. c. pistils. d. filaments.
- ___ 14. What part of a flower becomes fruit?
a. ovary b. petal c. stamen d. pistil
- ___ 15. Which of the following is NOT affected by hormones?
a. tropism b. gravity c. germination d. flower formation
- ___ 16. Angiosperms that live for more than two years are called
a. annuals. b. biennials. c. perennials. d. monocots.
- ___ 17. A grapevine coiling around a fence post is an example of
a. positive gravitropism. b. positive thigmotropism. c. negative phototropism. d. all of the above.
- ___ 18. An example of a negative plant tropism is
a. stems growing up. b. leaves turning toward light. c. stems wrapping around poles. d. roots growing down.
- ___ 19. A benefit of hydroponics is that it
a. saves money. b. reduces the use of fertilizer. c. enables crops to grow in areas with poor soil. d. creates insect-resistant crops.

- ___ 20. What process produces plants that can grow in a wider range of climates?
a. satellite imaging b. genetic engineering c. hydroponics d. precision farming
- ___ 21. Which is NOT a way that angiosperms are useful to people?
a. as a source of food b. as a source of clothing c. as a source of medicine d. as a source of turpentine
- ___ 22. A flower is pollinated when
a. pollen falls on the sepals. b. pollen falls on the stigma. c. a zygote is formed. d. pollen falls on the ovary.
- ___ 23. What is NOT a product made from gymnosperms?
a. rosin b. peat c. cellophane d. turpentine
- ___ 24. Which phrase describes pollination?
a. the development of pollen grains b. the development of mature cones c. the transfer of pollen from male to female reproductive structures d. the joining of sperm and egg cells in an ovule
- ___ 25. Both seed plants and seedless plants have
a. microscopic gametophytes. b. microscopic sporophytes. c. complex life cycles. d. vascular tissue.
- ___ 26. Germination begins when a seed
a. is dispersed. b. absorbs water. c. uses its stored food. d. grows roots and a stem.
- ___ 27. Gases pass in and out of a leaf through the
a. phloem. b. xylem. c. cuticle. d. stomata.
- ___ 28. What part of a woody stem produces new vascular tissue?
a. bark b. heartwood c. cambium d. pith
- ___ 29. What is NOT a root function in plants?
a. to absorb water b. to store food c. to anchor plants d. to produce food
- ___ 30. Root hairs help a plant
a. transport food to the root. b. absorb water and nutrients. c. protect the root. d. store food.

Modified True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the statement true.

- ___ 31. All seed plants have vascular tissue and use seeds to reproduce.
- ___ 32. The seed coat is the young plant that develops from a fertilized egg.
- ___ 33. The main function of leaves is to carry out the food-making process of germination.
- ___ 34. A gymnosperm is a seed plant that produces naked seeds.
- ___ 35. In a typical gymnosperm, female cones contain pollen grains, which develop into seeds after fertilization.
- ___ 36. Two characteristics of angiosperms are that they produce flowers and fruits.
- ___ 37. Monocots include grasses, lilies, and tulips.
- ___ 38. The coiling of two vines around each other is an example of a plant response to gravity.
- ___ 39. Auxin is a plant hormone that speeds up the rate at which a plant's cells grow.
- ___ 40. Scientists use hydroponics to alter a plant's genetic material and make the plant produce more food.

Completion

Complete each statement.

41. The vascular tissue through which food moves in a plant is called _____.
42. Water and nutrients enter a plant's roots and move through the _____ into the stems and leaves.
43. In some plants, food is stored inside seed leaves called _____.
44. Lightweight seeds are most often dispersed by _____.

45. The process by which water evaporates from a plant's leaves is known as _____.
46. Cycads and gnetophytes belong to the group of seed plants known as _____.
47. All gymnosperms have _____, and most also have needlelike or scalelike leaves and deep-growing root systems.
48. The male cones of a gymnosperm produce _____.
49. In an angiosperm, seeds develop in a protective structure called the _____.
50. Together, the anther and the filament make up the _____ of a flower.
51. A flower is pollinated when a pollen grain falls on the _____ at the tip of a pistil.
52. As the seeds of an angiosperm develop, the ovary changes into a(n) _____.
53. Angiosperms that have seeds with two seed leaves are called _____.
54. The flowers of _____ usually have either three petals or a multiple of three petals.
55. A plant's growth response toward or away from a stimulus is called a(n) _____.
56. Parts of a plant that grow upward show _____ gravitropism.
57. Plants produce a variety of chemicals called _____, which affect how plants grow and develop.
58. The hormone _____ speeds up the rate at which a plant's cells grow.
59. The practice of growing plants in solutions of nutrients instead of soil is called _____.
60. In _____, scientists alter an organism's genetic material to produce an organism with qualities that people find useful.