

What do you remember???

1. What is the purpose of xylem?
2. The pollen is the female gamete and found in angiosperms. T or **F**
3. Bryophytes have true roots. T or **F**
4. An angiosperm has a more protected ovule. **T** or F
5. The ovary will develop into the fruit. **T** or F

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of plants?
 - a. eukaryotic
 - b. cell walls contain chitin**
 - c. multicellular
 - d. contain chlorophyll
2. The first plants evolved from
 - a. brown algae.
 - b. green algae.**
 - c. red algae.
 - d. golden algae.
3. The most recognizable stage of a moss is the
 - a. sporophyte.
 - b. protonema.
 - c. archegonium.
 - d. gametophyte.**
4. The small, multicellular structures by which liverworts reproduce asexually are
 - a. protonemas.
 - b. rhizoids.
 - c. gemmae.
 - d. archegonia.
5. Water is carried upward from the roots to every part of a plant by
 - a. cell walls.
 - b. phloem.
 - c. cuticle.
 - d. xylem.**
6. The leaves of ferns are called
 - a. sori.
 - b. fronds.
 - c. rhizomes.
 - d. spores.
9. In angiosperms, the mature seed is surrounded by a
 - a. cone.
 - b. flower.
 - c. fruit.**
 - d. cotyledon.

11. What is alternation of generations?

The two alternating phases of a plant's life cycle.

A. the gametophyte [haploid phase]

B. the sporophyte [diploid phase]

21. Describe the male gametophyte of a seed plant.

In seed plants, the male gametophyte is contained in pollen grains.

Haploid!!!

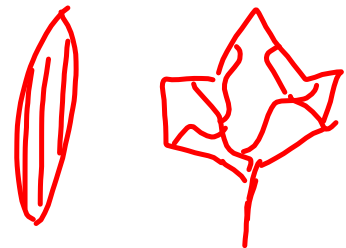
24. How do fruits aid in the dispersal of angiosperms?







Fruits attract and are eaten by animals that spread the seeds enclosed in the fruits widely, increasing the ranges that angiosperms are found.

25. How does the pattern of veins differ in a monocot and a dicot leaf?

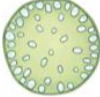



Monocots have leaves with parallel veins

Dicots have leaves with branched veins



Characteristics of Monocots and Dicots		
	Monocots	Dicots
Seeds	Single cotyledon 	Two cotyledons 
Leaves	Parallel veins 	Branched veins 
Flowers	Floral parts often in multiples of 3 	Floral parts often in multiples of 4 or 5 

Pg 570

Characteristics of Monocots and Dicots		
	Monocots	Dicots
Stems	Vascular bundles scattered throughout stem 	Vascular bundles arranged in a ring 
Roots	Fibrous roots 	Taproot 

Attachments

introduction notes.notebook

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