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| <u>1</u> | A) process where plants use energy from sunlight to make food from CO ₂ and H ₂ O |
| <u>2</u> | B) green pigment in chloroplasts that captures energy from sunlight |
| <u>3</u> | C) organelles in plant cell that contain chlorophyll |
| <u>4</u> | D) sturdy outside shell of a plant cell that is made mostly of fiber |
| <u>5</u> | E) organism that makes its own food |
| <u>6</u> | F) stage in a plant life cycle when spores are made |
| <u>7</u> | G) stage in a plant life cycle where male gametophytes produce sperm and female gametophytes produce egg |
| <u>8</u> | H) plant that has special tissues for moving food or water (xylem and phloem) |
| <u>9</u> | I) plant that has no special tissues for moving food or water. They move by diffusion only. Examples: moss, liverwort, hornwort |
| <u>10</u> | J) non flowering plant that makes seeds |
| <u>11</u> | K) flowering plant that makes seeds |
| <u>12</u> | L) root-like structure in nonvascular plants |
| <u>13</u> | M) underground stem that can produce new plants in new locations |
| <u>14</u> | N) seed making plant that does not have fruit or flowers |
| <u>15</u> | O) seed making plants that have fruit and flowers |
| <u>16</u> | P) angiosperm that has one cotyledon, leaves with parallel veins, scattered vascular tissue, and flower petals in 3s. |
| <u>17</u> | Q) angiosperm that has two cotyledons, leaves with branching veins, vascular tissue in a ring, and flower petals in 4s or 5s. |
| <u>18</u> | R) when a substance moves (seeps) from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration |

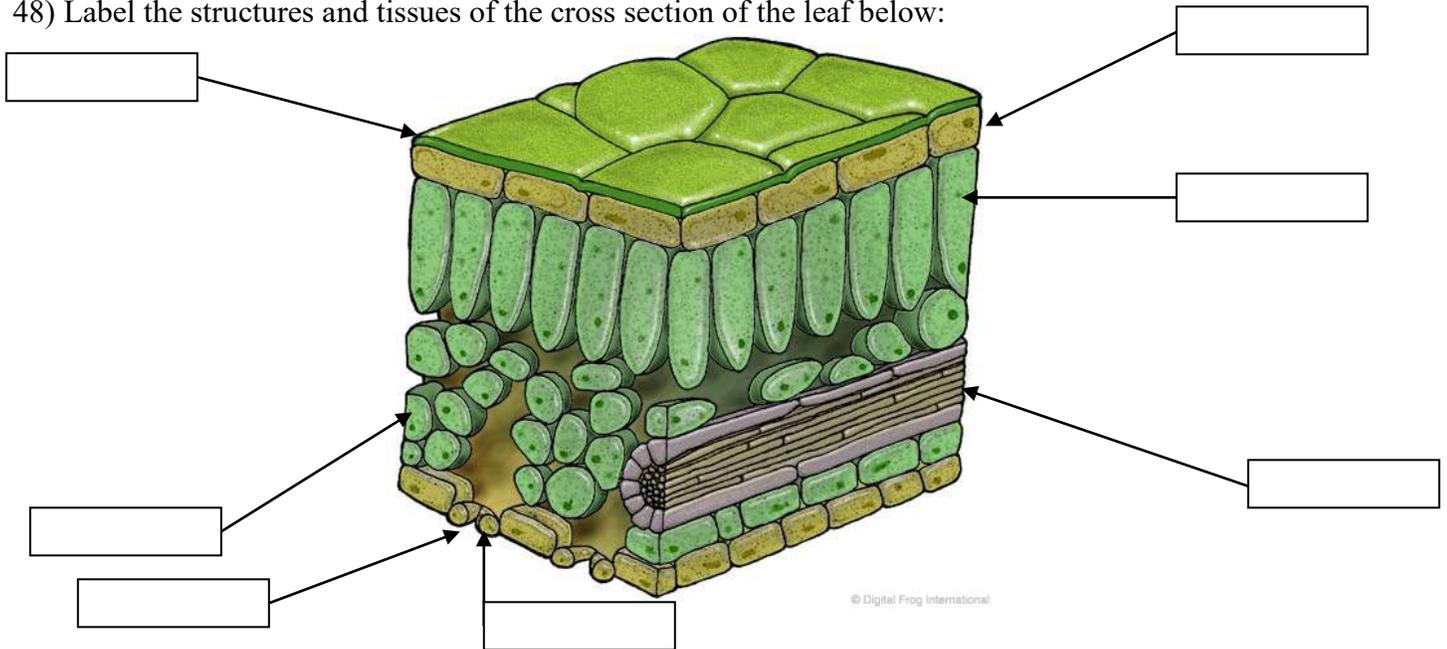
ROOTS, STEMS, AND LEAVES

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| <u>19</u> | A) soft and flexible stem |
| <u>20</u> | B) rigid stem |
| <u>21</u> | C) one main root (usually dicots and gymnosperms) |
| <u>22</u> | D) branched roots (usually monocots) |
| <u>23</u> | E) protects the tip of a root and secretes a slimy substance making it easier for the root to move through soil |
| <u>24</u> | F) vascular tissue that transports food molecules |
| <u>25</u> | G) vascular tissue that transports water and minerals |
| <u>26</u> | H) outside layer of cells on a plant |
| <u>27</u> | I) densely packed layer of cells in the leaf with many chloroplasts |
| <u>28</u> | J) lightly packed layer of cells in the leaf that allow gases to move about |
| <u>29</u> | K) waxy coating on the surface of plants to keep them from drying out |
| <u>30</u> | L) opening in the bottom of a leaf that lets gases in and out |
| <u>31</u> | M) Cells that open and close the stomata (openings) |

FLOWERS AND SEEDS

- 32 A) leaves at the base of a flower that protect it when it is still a bud
- 33 B) colored flat portion of a flower that attracts pollinators
- 34 C) female reproductive structure in a flower
- 35 D) the top sticky part (of the female structure)
- 36 E) the stalk-like middle part (of the female structure)
- 37 F) the bottom part (of the female structure) that holds eggs
- 38 G) contains the egg
- 39 H) male reproductive structure in a flower
- 40 I) the top part (of the male structure) with pollen in it
- 41 J) the stalk-like middle part (of the male structure)
- 42 K) granule made by a flower that contains sperm
- 43 L) the point in time where pollen gets stuck to the stigma
- 44 M) The point in time where the sperm (pollen) meets egg (ovule) in the flower
- 45 N) stored food in a seed that is used by the young plant
- 46 O) protective coating of a seed
- 47 P) baby plant

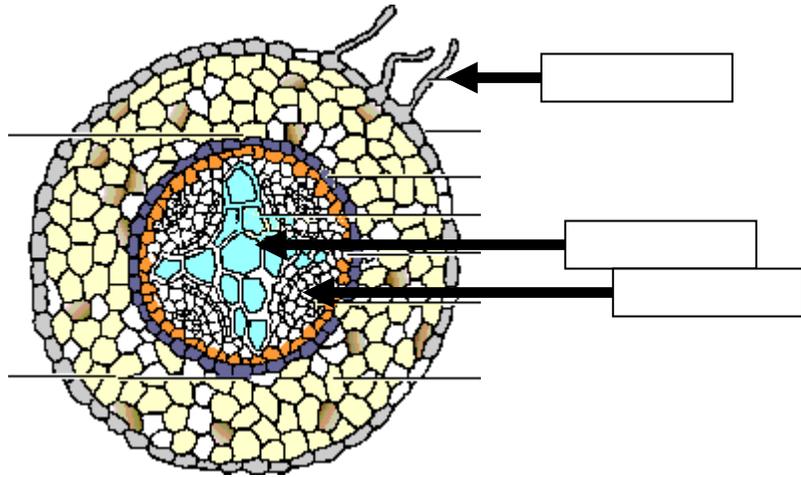
48) Label the structures and tissues of the cross section of the leaf below:



- a) Which layer secretes a waxy substance to prevent water loss? What is this waxy substance called?

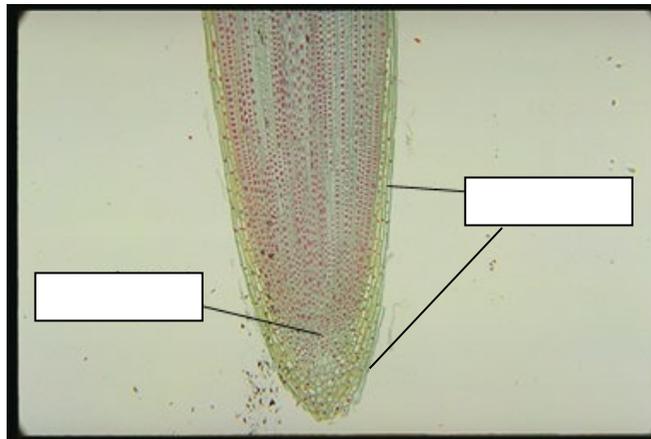
- b) Which layer is the site of photosynthesis? _____
- c) Which layer is the site of air exchange? _____
- d) What structure can be opened or closed to control air exchange and water loss? _____
- e) What structure allows food to moved down the plant and water and minerals to move up the plant?

49) Label the structures and tissues of the cross section of the root below:



- a) Which structure allows water and minerals to flow up the plant? _____
- b) Which structure allows food to flow through the root? _____
- c) Which layer increases the absorption surface area of roots? _____

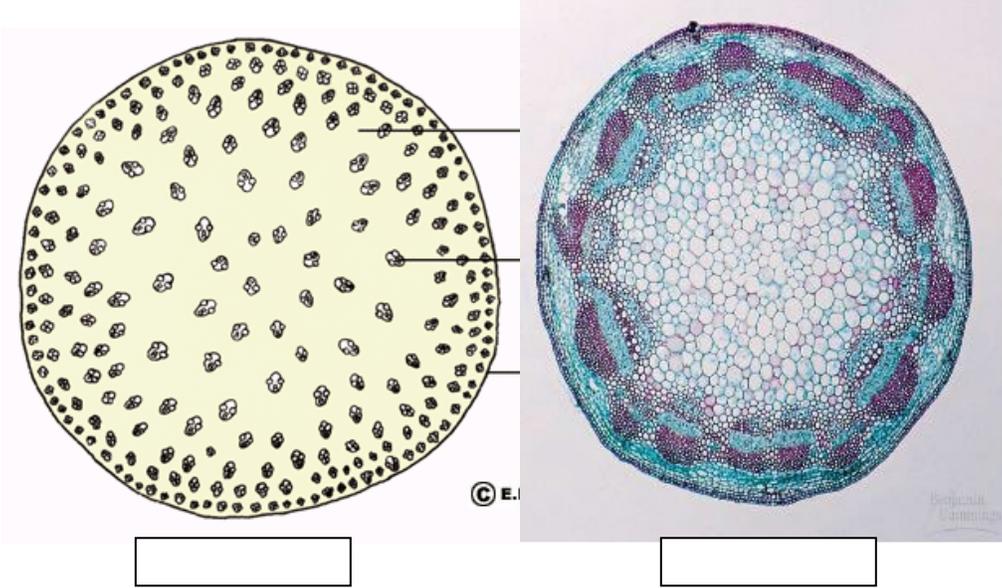
50) Label the structures and tissues of the lateral section of the root below:



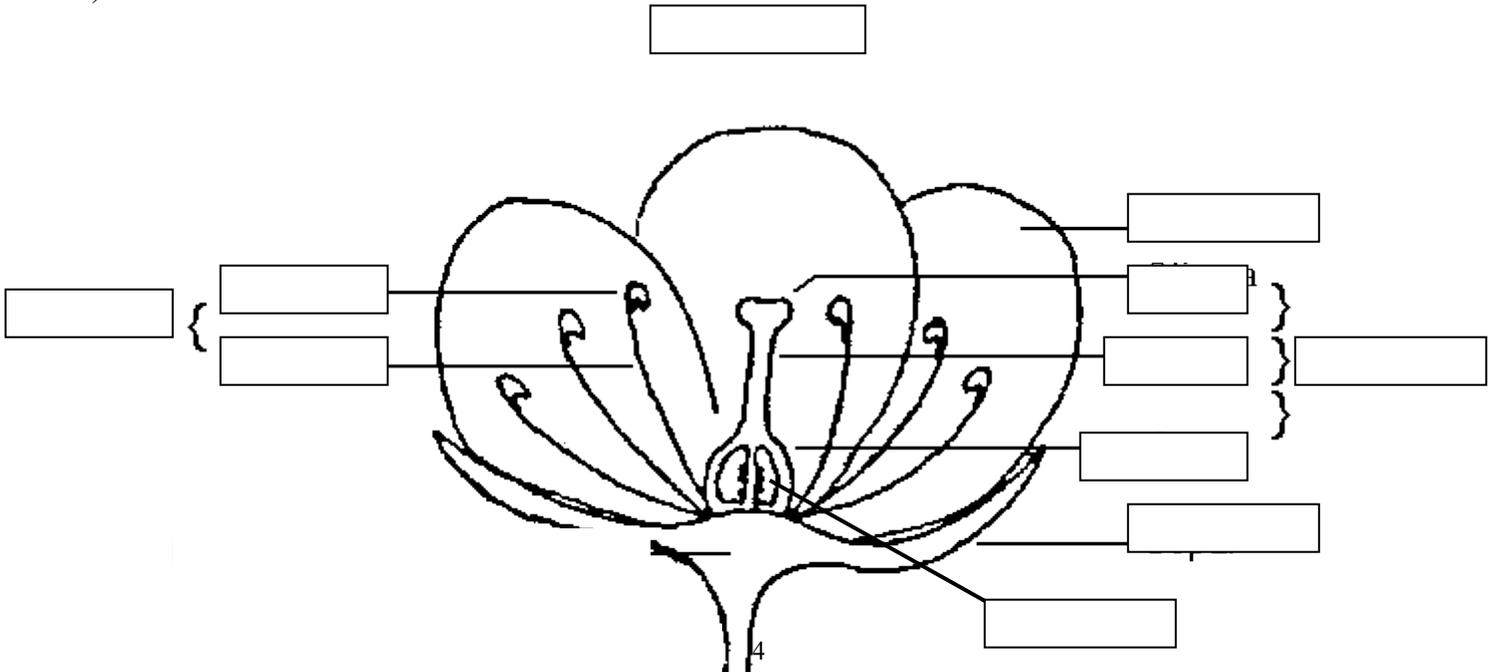
- a) Which tissue protects the root tip and secretes a slime to help the root tip grow through the soil?

- b) Which tissue is the site of major cell division? _____

51) Label the following stem cross sections as woody, monocot, or dicot.

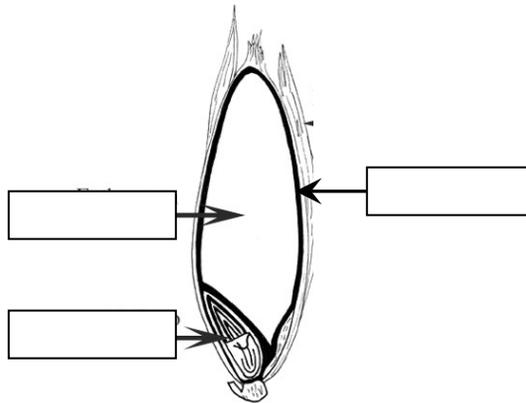


52) Label the flower below



- a) Which structure contains the eggs/ovules? _____
- b) Which structure is the male reproductive structure in a flower? _____
- c) Which structure is the female reproductive structure in a flower? _____
- d) Which structure attracts pollinators? _____
- e) Which structure protects the flower when it is still a bud? _____
- f) Which structure is sticky and catches the pollen? _____
- g) Which structure contains the pollen? _____

6) Label the seed cross section below:



- a) Which structure is the baby plant? _____
- b) Which structure feeds the baby plant until it can reach the surface and begin to photosynthesize?

- c) Which structure protects the seed, even through the digestive tract of animals?

7) How is a gymnosperm different than an angiosperm AND give at least two examples of each?

8) How is a monocot different than a dicot AND give at least two examples of each?

9) How is a vascular plant different than a non vascular plant AND give at least two examples of each?
