Biology test of chapter 16

Name _____
Date _____

Vascular plants	transpiration	vascular tissue	tropism	stamen	fruits
Non-Vascular plants	germination	pistil	gymnosperm		fern

1. Conifers, pine trees, and spruce are example of _____ plants because they have cones.

1. Cells organized into tube like structures to transport water, minerals, and food make up _____.

2. _____ usually grow in moist locations so that their cells can directly absorb water and nutrients through osmosis and diffusion; examples are mosses and liverworts.

3. Angiosperms and gymnosperms are the two types of _____ which produce seeds.

5. _____ produces 10% of the water vapor found in Earth's atmosphere and is one that plants move water.

6. The _____ is the male part of the flower consisting of the anther, filament, and pollen.

7. The way plants respond to stimuli, such as light or gravity, is called _____.

8. _____ is an example of a seedless vascular plant

9. The _____ is the female part of the flower, is usually found in the center.

10. The function of _____ is to hold and protect the seeds.

11. What are three characteristics all plants share? _____

_____

_____

13. Explain how cells in nonvascular plants get water. _____

14. When does a seed form. _____

15. What are the two types of vascular tissue? _____ and _____

16. What are the two types of stems? _____ and _____

17. What is the main function of leaves? _____

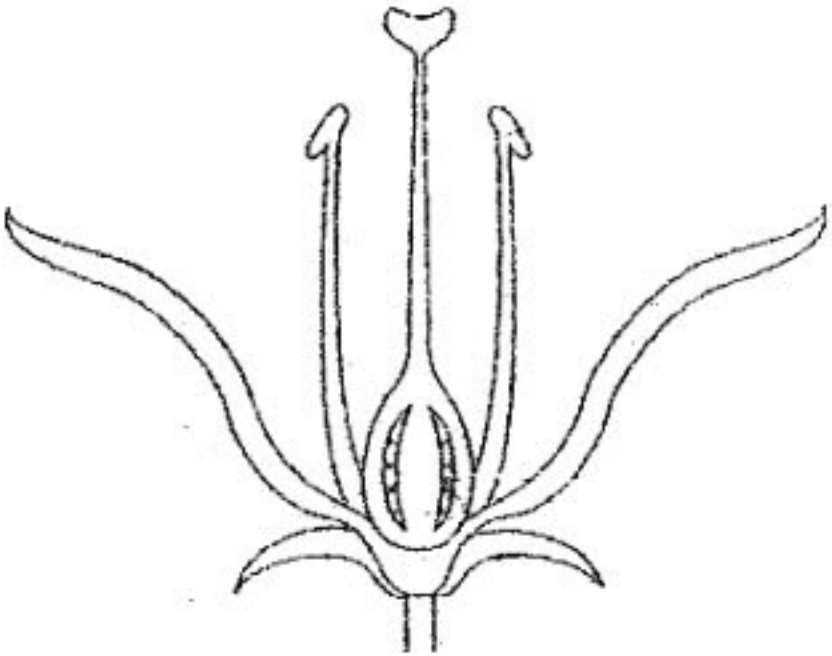
18. For what purpose do flowers exist? _____

19. List three ways that seeds are dispersed.

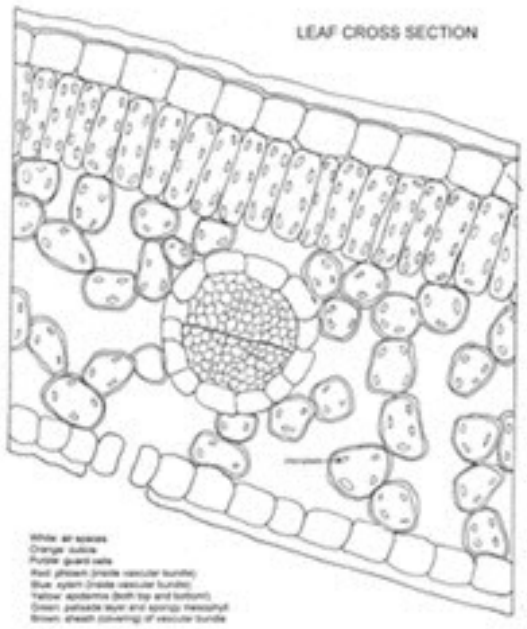
    _____

20. Draw the life cycle of a flowering plant (pumpkin).

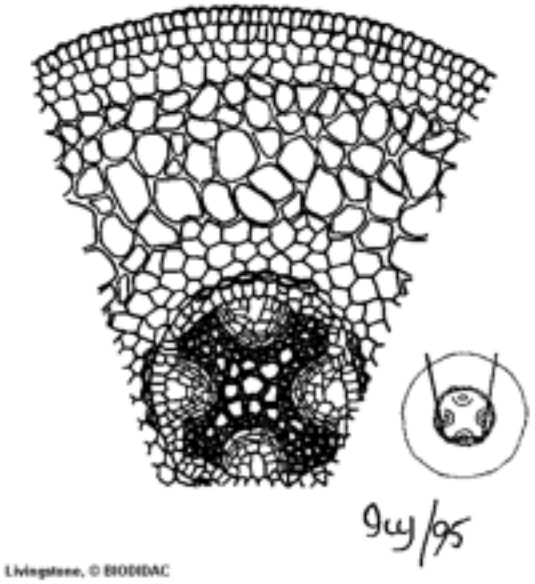
20. Label the parts of the flower: pistil, stamen, ovule, ovary, petals, anther, style



Label the parts of the leaf: palisade cells, stoma, guard cell, epidermis, cuticle, vascular tissue



Label the cross section of a root: phloem, cortex, epidermis, xylem



Extra credit:

Draw and label the life cycle of moss: