

Section 22-5 Angiosperms—Flowering Plants (pages 569–572)



Key Concepts

- What are the characteristics of angiosperms?
- What are monocots and dicots?
- What are the three categories of plant life spans?

Flowers and Fruits (page 569)

1. Angiosperms are members of the phylum _____.
2. Angiosperms have unique reproductive organs known as _____.
3. During which geologic period did flowering plants first appear? _____

4. In flowering plants, the seed is encased in a(an) _____.
5. What is a fruit? _____
6. Why is using fruit to attract animals one of the reasons for the success of flowering plants? _____

Diversity of Angiosperms (pages 570–572)

7. The seed leaves of plant embryos are called _____.
8. Complete the table about classes of angiosperms.

CLASSES OF ANGIOSPERMS

Class	Common Name	Number of Seed Leaves	Examples
Monocotyledonae			
Dicotyledonae			

9. Circle the letter of each plant feature that is characteristic of dicots.
 - a. Parallel leaf veins
 - b. Floral parts in multiples of 4 or 5
 - c. Roots include a taproot
 - d. Vascular bundles scattered throughout stem

10. Classify each of the following plants as either woody or herbaceous by writing the correct term on the line.

- a. Rose shrubs _____
- b. Oaks _____
- c. Tomato plants _____
- d. Sunflowers _____
- e. Grape vines _____
- f. Dandelions _____

11. Woody plants are made primarily of what kind of cells? _____

12. What characteristics do the stems of herbaceous plants have? _____

13. Complete the table about plant life spans.

PLANT LIFE SPANS

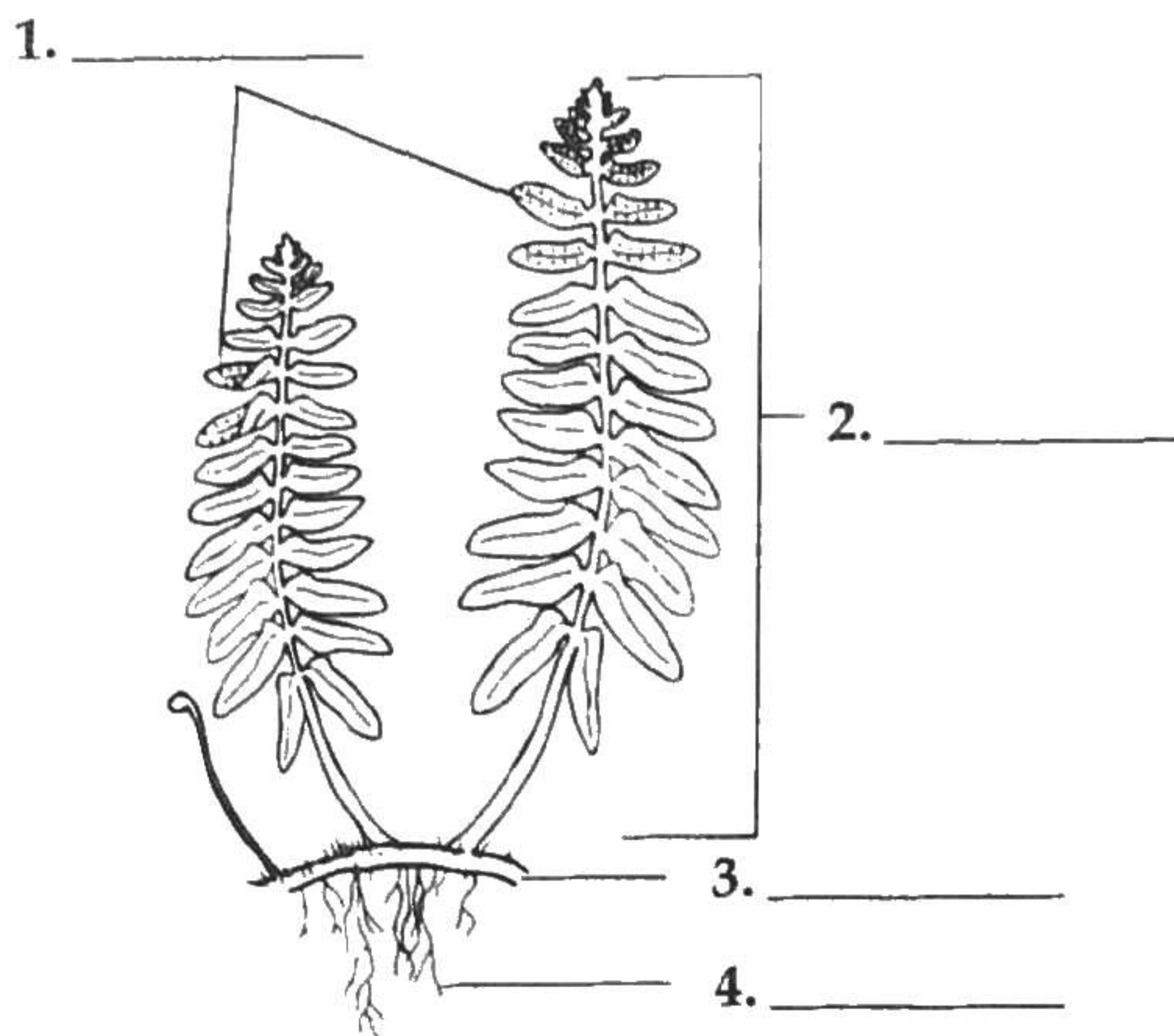
Category	Definition	Examples
Annuals		
Biennials		
Perennials		

Chapter 22 Plant Diversity

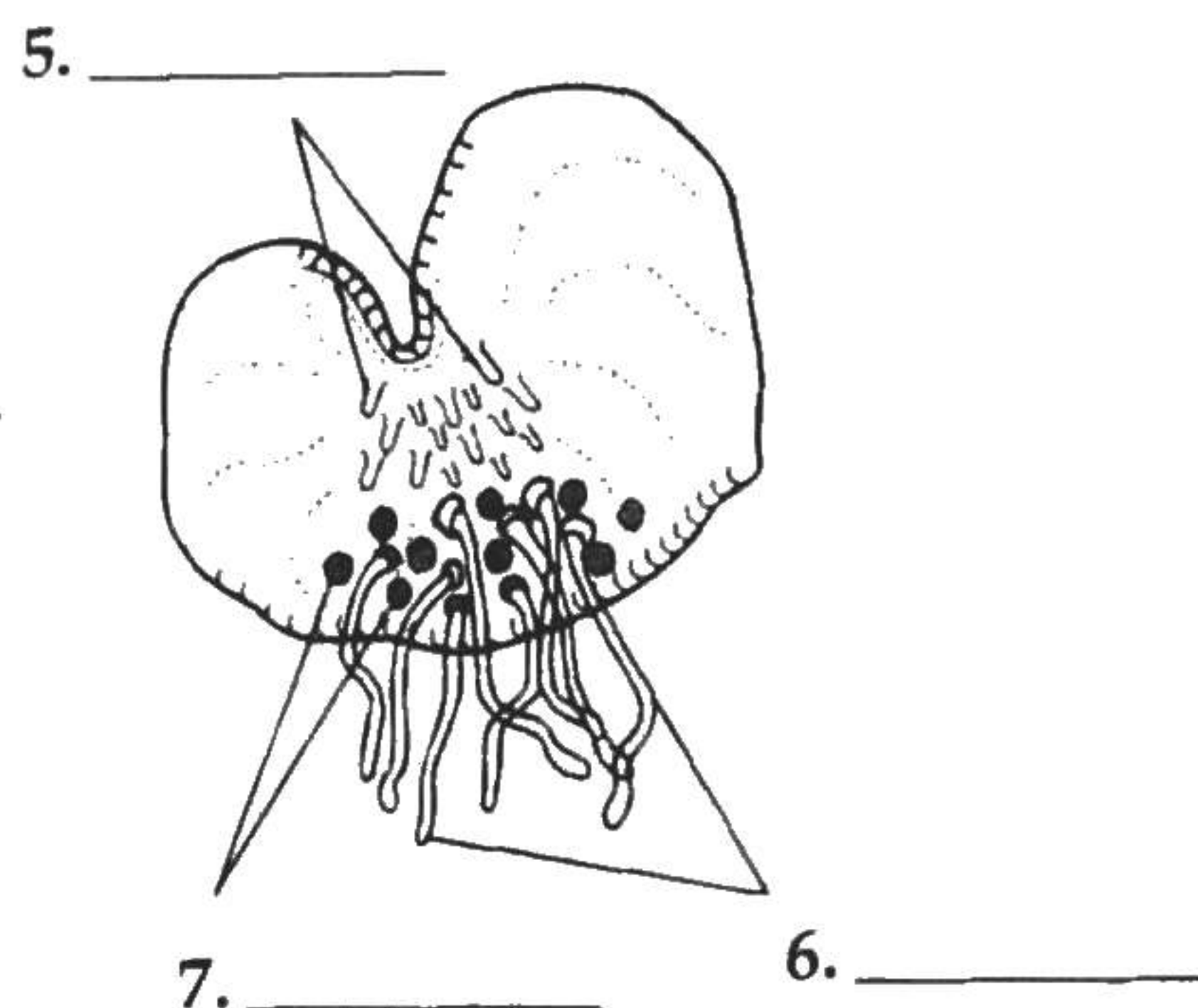
Vocabulary Review

Labeling Diagrams Use the following words to label the diagrams of the stages in a fern's life cycle: antheridia, archegonia, frond, rhizoid, rhizome, root, sori.

Sporophyte



Gametophyte



Completion Fill in the blanks with terms from Chapter 22.

8. A(An) _____ is the diploid phase of the plant life cycle.
9. A(An) _____ produces seeds directly on the surface of cones.
10. The seed-bearing structures of angiosperms are _____.
11. The transfer of pollen from the male to the female reproductive structures is called _____.
12. A(An) _____ is a plant embryo with its food supply that is protected by a seed coat.
13. The _____ is a wall of tissue surrounding the seed.
14. An angiosperm that has one cotyledon, or seed leaf, is called a(an) _____.
15. Flowering plants that complete an entire life cycle within one growing season are called _____.