

Biology B

Unit 4 Study Guide

1. Where did the original plants first evolve? _____
2. What is the sperm producing structure of moss? _____
3. What are the 3 jobs of the plants roots? _____
4. What 2 parts of the flower are not part of reproduction (are sterile)? _____
5. How many phases are part of alternation of generations? _____
6. What are the names of the phases in alternation of generations? _____
7. What is the egg producing structure of the moss called? _____
8. What are the main functions of the stem? _____
9. What is it called when flowering plants reproduce? _____
10. A plant that grows and dies in one growing season: _____
11. What structure supports the anther? _____
12. What is the process where a plant converts the sun's energy into a usable form of energy? _____
13. Plants with naked seeds are called? _____
14. Plants with a single cotyledon (leaf) emerging from the seed are called _____
15. What is the female structure of the flower called? _____
16. Plants with covered seeds _____
17. Plants that produce flowers are called _____.
18. Tissue that transports water through a plant. _____
19. Plant that has two cotyledons when the leaves emerge: _____
20. Plants with parallel veins in their leaves are known as: _____
21. What plants evolved first according to the fossil record? _____
22. What is the evolutionary order of plants (3 major groups, oldest to youngest)? _____
23. What do bryophytes lack compared to other plants? _____
24. What is the seed bearing structure of the angiosperm? _____
25. Protects the petals before blooming _____

26. The life cycle of a fern alternates between a sporophyte and a _____.
27. Mosses spend the majority of their life in which phase of the alternation of generations? _____
28. Are plants with 4 or 5 petals or multiples of 4 or 5 petals are called monocots or dicots? _____
29. A root system that consists of a single, large root is called a _____.
30. What structure do the 2 guard cells create on the underside of the leaf? _____
31. What do the pollen have to enter to reach the eggs? _____
32. Where are the gymnosperms seeds located? _____
33. What anchors mosses to the ground? _____
34. After fertilization in an angiosperm, the ovary becomes the _____.
35. Nonvascular and seedless plants are _____.
36. Vascular and seedless plants are _____.
37. Vascular plants that produce cones are _____.
38. Vascular plants that produce flowers and fruit are _____.
39. Plant growth occurs at what part of the plant? _____
40. Make sure you can label the parts of a leaf.
41. Make sure you can label the parts of a stem.
42. Make sure you can label the parts of the flower.
43. What type of roots do monocots have? _____
44. What type of roots do dicots have? _____
45. What structure moves sugars through the plant? _____
46. Can plants have both male and female structures? _____
47. Name of the two cells surrounding the stoma? _____
48. Megaspores develop into the female gametophyte.
49. Microspores develop into the male gametophyte.
50. Sexual reproduction in plants is called pollination.
51. The layer of cells at the base of the petiole is the abscission zone.
52. Epiphytes use other plants for support.