

Chapter 11, continued

16. Are seedless vascular plants that have been dead for 300 million years important today? Explain.

Review (p. 257)

Now that you've finished Section 2, review what you learned by answering the Review questions in your ScienceLog.

Section 3: Plants with Seeds (p. 258)

1. _____ produce seeds in cones or fleshy structures on stems.
2. Apple trees and grasses are _____ and produce their seeds within a _____.

Characteristics of Seed Plants (p. 258)

Mark each of the following statements *True* or *False*.

3. _____ Seeds nourish and protect young sporophytes.
4. _____ Seed plant gametophytes live independently of the sporophyte.
5. _____ The male gametophytes of seed plants need water to travel to the female gametophyte.
6. _____ The most successful plants on Earth today are seed plants.

What's So Great About Seeds? (p. 259)

7. In a seed, a young plant and _____ food are surrounded by a seed _____.
8. Take a moment to look at the Environmental Science Connection in the right column. Why do some seeds need to be eaten to grow?

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9. Before the young plant within the seed germinates, it already has leaves, a stem, and a small root. True or False. (Circle one.)

Gymnosperms: Seed Plants Without Flowers (p. 260)

Using the text and the photographs on page 260, choose the word in Column B that best matches the definition in Column A, and write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

Column A	Column B
___ 10. most are evergreens	a. ginkgoes
___ 11. group of gymnosperms that consists of very unusual plants	b. cycads
___ 12. group of gymnosperms with only one living species	c. conifers
___ 13. gymnosperms that grow in the tropics	d. gnetophytes

14. All conifer cones are female. True or False? (Circle one.)

Take a few minutes to look at the text and Figure 17 on page 261. Each of the following phrases describes or is an example of a sporophyte or a gametophyte of a gymnosperm. In the space provided, write *S* for a sporophyte and *G* for a gametophyte.

15. ___ a pine tree
 16. ___ develops from spores
 17. ___ is inside of the seed
 18. ___ inside the scale of the female cone

Angiosperms: Seed Plants with Flowers (p. 262)

19. Which of the following statements is NOT true of angiosperms?
a. They are flowering plants.
b. There are more angiosperms than all other plant species combined.
c. They produce seeds within fruits.
d. They are nonvascular plants.
20. Flowers rely on _____ that may carry pollen from flower to flower.
21. The main function of a fruit is to protect seeds.
 True or False? (Circle one.)

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22. Seeds don't have legs, but they sure get around! Give two examples of how seeds are transported to new areas.

Take a look at the text and Figure 20 on page 263. Each of the following phrases describes or is an example of either a monocot or a dicot. In the space provided, write *M* for a monocot and *D* for a dicot.

- 23. _____ has one seed leaf
- 24. _____ an onion
- 25. _____ has leaves with branching veins
- 26. _____ flower parts are in threes
- 27. _____ vascular tissue is in a ring
- 28. _____ flower parts are in fours or fives
- 29. Which of the following come from flowering plants?
(Circle all that apply.)
 - a. food crops
 - b. perfume oils
 - c. rubber
 - d. clothing fibers

Review (p. 263)

Now that you've finished Section 3, review what you learned by answering the Review questions in your ScienceLog.

Section 4: The Structures of Seed Plants (p. 264)

1. What do you have in common with plants?
