Botany
Chapter 17

Match the following:
(some answers may be used more than once).

a) monocots	c) autogamaus	e) pistil
b) dicots	d) allogumaus	f) stamen

_____ 1) Consists of the anther, filament, and connective.

_____ 2) Vascular bundles in stems are usually arranged in a ring.

_____ 3) Soybeans are generally pollinated this way.

_____ 4) Consists of the stigma, style & ovary.

_____ 5) Leaves usually parallel-veined.

_____ 6) Floral parts typically occuring in threes and sixes or their multiple.

_____ 7) When a flower is pollinated by pollen of another flower.

_____ 8) Floral parts are in fours, fives or their mutiples.

_____ 9) Root system usually consists of a tap root & secondary roots.

_____ 10) Vascular bundles are scattered in stem.

_____ 11) Usually two cotyledons.

_____ 12) Endosperm usually present in mature seed.

Put the following statements about plant reproduction in the correct order:

_____ The surviving megaspore divides in three successive mitotic divisions to form six 1N cells and one 2N cell.

_____ One of the two sperms in the pollen tube enters the egg to form the zygote & the other combines with the two polar nuclei to form a 3N nucellus.

_____ The megaspore mother cell undergoes meiosis & forms four 1N daughter cells.

_____ Pollen begins germination on the stigma.

_____ Pollen grain divides to form two sperm nuclei.

True or False:

_____ 1) Fruits derived from several to many ovularies include the raspberry & apple.

_____ 2) Compound fruits consist of a single ripened ovary.

_____ 3) Dehiscent fruits do not open at maturity & usually contain one or two seeds.

_____ 4) Indehiscent fruits split open along definite lines or points at maturity.

_____ 5) Accessory fruits are made up of ripened ovaries plus tissue from some other floral part.

Chapter 18

Fill in the blanks:

1) The part of the embryo the cotyledons is the _____ and that below the cotyledons is the _____.

2) The hypocotyl ends in a meristematic region that differentiates into the _____.

3) _____ are long, slender stems that grow from the parent plant horizontally over surface.

4) A _____ is an underground horizontal stem.

5) A _____ is a short, fleshy terminal enlargement of a rhizome.

6) _____ are very short stems surrounded by many overlapping, fleshy leaves.

7) _____ are short, squat stems with only thin, scaly leaves present.

8) A typical leaf consists of a _____, with a _____ and a _____ .

9) The root tip region contains an apical meristem covered by a _____.

10) About 90% of all plant absorption takes place through the _____.

Chapter 18, cont.

Match the following:

a) bark
b) xylem
c) stem modifications
d) leaves
e) transpiration
f) root

_____ c 1) The thorn and tendril are examples of this.

_____ e 2) Loss of water vapor from a plant.

_____ b 3) In bulk it forms wood.

_____ a 4) The phloem, cortical cells & periderm.

_____ f 5) Serves as a storage reserve for food and water.

_____ d 6) Organs of determinate growth - they have a finite growth period.

Define the following:

1) Tropism:

2) Phototropism:

3) Geotropism:

Chapter 18, cont.

4) Hydrotropism:

5) Nutations:

6) Nastic Movements: