

YOU MUST HAND WRITE ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS!!!

1. Xylem carries _____, phloem carries _____.
2. Evolution of the tracheid cells helped land plants do what?
3. Where the first seed plants Gymnosperms or Angiosperms? _____
4. Explain how the evolution of the seed and the pollen grain led to the successful evolution of the Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.
5. Why do plants need a cuticle and stomata to be successful on land?
6. With the seed plants, is the gametophyte or sporophyte generation dominant? _____
7. What is the male gametophyte called? _____
8. What is the female gametophyte called? _____
9. List the 4 phyla of Gymnosperms.
10. What does the word Gymnosperm mean? _____
11. In Gymnosperms, where do you find the ovule on the female cone? _____
12. Are male or female cones larger? _____

13. Angiosperms: draw a flower and label the following: Carpel (ovule, ovary, stigma, style) and stamen (anther, filament).

14. What is dioecious? _____ Monoecious? _____

15. In an Angiosperm male gametophyte, what is the generative cell and what is the tube cell?

16. In Angiosperms, in what part of the flower does the pollen tube form after pollination?

17. What is pollination? Is it different from fertilization?

18. Explain double fertilization.

19. What is the endosperm?

20. What is a cotyledon?

21. What are the differences between monocots and eudicots?

22. What part of the flower becomes the fruit? _____

23. The seed forms from the _____. The seed coat forms from the hardening of the _____.

24. Are some of our "vegetables" actually fruits? _____ (remember, there must be a seed in order to be a fruit).

25. What is the definition of herbaceous?

26. What is secondary growth?

27. Wood is the proliferation (addition) of _____.

You should make flashcards. You do NOT have to turn in the flashcards. Keep them to study for the final exam.