

Question QMC1 : The seeds of angiosperms are covered by a

Answer:

Question QMC2 : Which of these is not a characteristic of dicots?

Answer:

Question QMC3 : The monocotyledonous (monocots) and the dicotyledonous plants (dicots) are the two groups classified under

Answer:

Question QMC4 : Which of these is a characteristic of monocots?

Answer:

Question QMC5 : Which of these had several features that are typical of many modern angiosperms?

Answer:

Question QMC6 : Which of these may not best describe the use of flowers?

Answer:

Question QMC7 : Which of these plant hormone causes ripening?

Answer:

Question QMC8 : The mesocarp is the ---------- layer of the Pericarp

Answer:

Question QMC9 : When one flower is produced, the stem holding the flower is called a ---------

Answer:

Question QMC10 : The joining of the sperm to the ovules is called _____.

Answer:

Question QMC11 : In vascular plants, the two types of transport tissue are

Answer:

Question QMC12 : In seed plants, Microspores germinate within the sporophyte tissue and this become

Answer:

Question QMC13 : Seed plants are said to be ---------- because they have 2 different spore sizes .

Answer:

Question QMC14 : Gymnosperms have

Answer:

Question QMC15 : Which of these is contained in a seed cone?

Answer:

Question QMC16 : The basic function of xylem is

Answer:

Question QMC17 : Which of these is not a function of root?

Answer:

Question QMC18 : Shoots generally refer to

Answer:

Question QMC19 : Vascular elements are basically made up of all of these except

Answer:

Question QMC20 : The phloem is the innermost layer of the

Answer:

Question QMC21 : A structurally complete leaf of an angiosperm consists of all of these except

Answer:

Question QMC22 : In a situation where fruits set or is produced without fertilization is called

Answer:

Question QMC23 : The stem is normally divided into nodes and

Answer:

Question QMC24 : Which of these is not a function of stem?

Answer:

Question QMC25 : Phytomorphology is the general term for the study of the --------- form and external structure of plants

Answer:

Question QMC26 : Coconut fruits can float thousands of miles in the ocean to spread seeds. Some other fruits that can disperse via water are -------

Answer:

Question QMC27 : The ------- is the opening in the integuments near the egg cell

Answer:

Question QMC28 : Pollen contains two nuclei, a generative nucleus and a tube nucleus.

Answer:

Question QMC29 : In double fertilization, One sperm fertilizes the egg the other one combines with the two polar nuclei forming a triploid (3N) cell.

Answer:

Question QMC30 : During ------- development, the suspensor anchors and transfers nutrients to thedeveloping embryo.

Answer:

Question QMC31 : The ------- is the outer multi-layered group of cells covering the leaf.

Answer:

Question QMC32 : Most of the interior of the leaf between the upper and lower layers of epidermis is aparenchyma (ground tissue) or chlorenchyma tissue called the

Answer:

Question QMC33 : An upper palisade layer of tightly packed, vertically elongated cells, one to two cells thick, directly beneath the adaxial epidermis.

Answer:

Question QMC34 : The veins are the vascular tissue of the leaf and are located in the spongy layer of the mesophyll.

Answer:

Question QMC35 : Pine trees are referred to as

Answer:

Question QFB1 : The _____, which mean "seed plants", are some of the

most importantorganisms on Earth.

Answer: Spermatophytes

Question QFB2 : _____ are seed plants; they include pines, firs, yew, redwood, and many other large trees.

Answer: Conifers

Question QFB3 : _____, a subtropical and tropical group of plants with a large crown of compound leaves and a stout trunk,

Answer: cycads

Question QFB4 : _____ are plants that do not flower and do not bear their seeds in an enclosure such as a fruit..

Answer: Gymnosperms

Question QFB5 : The stomata on the epidermal surface are sunken and are surrounded by an _____.

Answer: endodermis

Question QFB6 : The _____ cells do not have the wide air spaces as broadleaf and flowering plant leaves.

Answer: Mesophyll

Question QFB7 : The _____ are tubes in which resin is secreted.

Answer: canals

Question QFB8 : _____ is both aromatic and antiseptic and helps to prevent fungal infections and deter insect attacks.

Answer: Resin

Question QFB9 : _____ lacks companion cells, but has albuminous cells that perform similar function for the phloem.

Answer: Pine phloem

Question QFB10 : The oldest known seed plant is _____, a seed fern from the lateDevonian West Virginia

Answer: Elkinsa polymorpha

Question QFB11 : The seed plants produced their seeds along their branches without _____structures

Answer: specialized

Question QFB12 : The _____ is a layer of tissue found in all seeds; it is produced by the parentplant, and develops into the seed coat

Answer: integument

Question QFB13 : By the end of the Devonian, a variety of early seed plants collectively known as _____ appeared

Answer: Lyginopterids

Question QFB14 : The _____ period saw an increase in the number and kinds of seed plants

Answer: Carboniferous

Question QFB15 : The main force behind the rapid evolutionary radiation of angiosperms may have been pollination by _____ and the availability of habitats left open by thedisappearance of many gymnosperms

Answer: insects

Question QFB16 : The first flowers were probably pollinated by _____; later angiosperms attracted butterflies and bees.

Answer: beetles

Question QFB17 : Seed plants are _____ that is they have 2 different spore sizes namely, the megaspores and microspores.

Answer: heterosporous

Question QFB18 : The evolutionary trend from nonvascular plants to seedless vascular plants to seed plants has been a reduction in the size of the _____.

Answer: gametophyte

Question QFB19 : The megasporangium is surrounded by layers of sporophyte tissue called the _____

Answer: integument

Question QFB20 : In seed plants, the gametophyte is usually microscopic and is retained within the tissues of the _____

Answer: sporophyte

Question QFB21 : Microspores germinate within the sporophyte tissue and become _____.

Answer: pollen grains

Question QFB22 : The entire microgametophyte (pollen grain) is transferred to the vicinity of the megagametophyte by a process of _____.

Answer: pollination

Question QFB23 : When pollen reaches the female gametophyte, it produces an elongate structure that grows to the _____.

Answer: egg cell

Question QFB24 : The seeds of gymnosperms contain the sporophyte embryo, food for the embryo, and a _____

Answer: protective coat

Question QFB25 : Microspores are produced withinprotective structures called _____

Answer: microsporangia

Question QFB26 : _____ are plants with naked seeds (no fruit).

Answer: Gymnosperms

Question QFB27 : The seeds of angiosperms are covered by a _____

Answer: fruit

Question QFB28 : Angiosperms can be simply classified into two groups. They are the monocotyledonous (monocots) and the _____

Answer: dicotyledonous plants

Question QFB29 : Flowering plants are _____

Answer: heterosporangiate

Question QFB30 : A flower is regarded as a modified _____ with shortened internodes and bearing

Answer: stem

Question QFB31 : When one flower is produced, the stem holding the flower is called a _____

Answer: peduncle

Question QFB32 : If the peduncle ends with groups of flowers, each stem that holds a flower is called a _____.

Answer: pedicel

Question QFB33 : The majority of species individual flowers have both

____ and stamens

Answer: pistils

Question QFB34 : Where unisexual male and female flowers appear on the same plant, the species is considered monoecious. True OR False?

Answer: True

Question QFB35 : Species that have more than one flower on an axis—so-called compositeflowers—the collection of flowers is termed an inflorescence. True OR False ____

Answer: True