Name			
IVALLIC			

11. Where is chlorophyll found in plants?

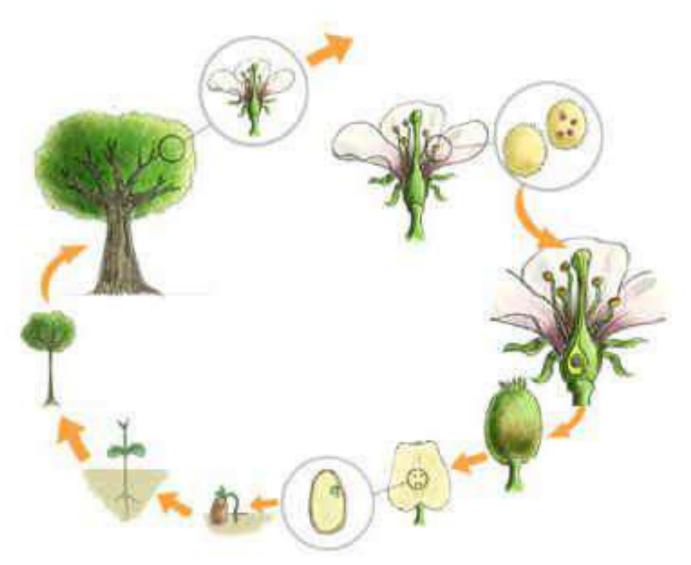
## **Introduction to Plants Question Guide**

Early Ancestors
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1. The fi	rst habitat for plants on earth was _	·			
2. Which	Which algal group is most related to early land plants?				
3. What	3. What is this group of algae called?				
4. List 5 a. b. c. d. e.	similarities between algae and terre	strial plants.			
5. List 5 a. b. c. d. e.	helpful adaptations aquatic plants h	ave by being surrounded by water.			
6.Compl	ete the following table explaining ho	w terrestrial plants solved the move onto land.			
Plant Adaptations to land					
	Problems:	Solutions:			
١	Need Minerals				
C	Gravity				
I	ncrease in Height to get Light				
F	Adaptations for drier environment				
F	Reproduction				
How Are	e Plants All Alike				
7. All pla	ants are				
8. Plants	s can make their own food by a proc	ess called			
9. Since	plants make their own food they are	e called			
10. Plan	ts contain what type of chlorophyll?				

12. What surrounds the outside of all plant	t cells and what is it comp	osed of?	
13. How do plants store their reserve food			
14. The life cycle of plants is known as	of	·	
15. The dominant stage of the plant is the	diploid (2n)	stage.	
16. The eggs and sperm are produced dur	ring the haploid (1n)	stage.	
17. The gametophyte stage produces a mean	ulticellular plant	that is protected inside	3
18. The sporophyte stage produces		by	
19. Haploid spores undergo	to produce the	stage.	
20. The gametophyte stage makes	called the	and	

21. Label the diagram of alternation of generation. Include the sporophyte and gametophyte generations, the chromosome number (2n or n), and where mitosis and meiosis occur.



## **Plant Divisions**

22.	Plants are divided into	groups based	on the presence or absence of an ing water and dissolved
23.	What is the transport system for	or water and mineral	s called?
24.	plants lack v	vascular tissue and a	re called
25.	In what type of environment m	iust nonvascular plar	nts live?
26.	Give an example of a bryophy	rte.	
27.	Nonvascular plants can't grow	as tall as vascular p	lants. Explain why.
	The cells of nonvascular plants		contact with water because water moves
29.	How do the sperm get to the e	egg in nonvascular pl	ants?
	Name 3 divisions of nonvascu a. b. c.	lar plants and give a	nd organism found in each division.
31.	Vascular plants are also called	l	
32.	What are the 2 subdivisions of	f vascular plants?	
	Name 4 divisions of seedless va. b. c. d.	vascular plants and ς	give an example of a plant in each group.
34.	Name the 2 groups of seed-be	earing vascular plants	S.
35. 36.	Gymnosperms have Angiosperms have	seeds found ir to attract	nside cones. so seeds can be produced.
37.	Name the division known as co	onifers and tell sever	ral plants in this group.

38. Name 2 other divisions of gymnosperms and tell a plant in each group. a. b.
39. Name the oldest living plant.
40. Name the tallest living plant.
41. What group are these 2 plants in?
42. Angiosperms are called plants.
43. How are seeds formed in angiosperms?
44. Where is the ovary found?
45. Name the male and female parts of a flower.
46. How are fruits formed?
47. Angiosperms are the division
48. What are the 2 subgroups of Anthophyta?
49. Describe the characteristics of monocots.
50. Describe the characteristics of dicots.