**Plants Test Review**  Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1) Once a seed in formed in the ovary, the ovary changes into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It will protect the seed until it is ripe, then aid in seed dispersal.

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a plant’s response to water.

3) In order for a seed to come out of a dormancy state, conditions have to be ideal. Ideal conditions depend of the seed type but they include factors like moisture, temperature and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the stalk that supports the anther.

5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means bending toward or away from a stimulus.

6) When a seed does not germinate immediately after leaving the parent plant, it goes into a period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or inactivity.

7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the pollen unites with the ovules.

8) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the place where the flower and the stem meet.

9) The female reproductive cells in a flowering plant are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or eggs.

10) Once fertilization has occurred, the ovules become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the stamen where pollen develops.

12) The structures that make up that outside of the flower and may be colored or contain nectar or perfume glands are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a plant’s response to light.

14) In flowering plants, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the male reproductive cells containing DNA is transported from one plant to another.

15) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connects the stigma to the ovary.

16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a plant’s response to gravity.

17) Narrow leaves on plants that grow in the desert minimize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ loss.

18) The male reproductive organ of the flower is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the female reproductive organ of the flower. It is made of the stigma, style and ovary.

20) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the pistil that receives the pollen.

21) Tulips are flowers that typically bloom in the spring. How could tulips be forced to bloom in winter?

22) When a plant wilts, the stomata closes. How does this help the plant?

23) In which direction do the roots of plants grow?

24) The main result of respiration is:

25) Which two things are produced during cellular respiration?

26) How are plant cells different from animal cells?

27) In which part of a tree does photosynthesis most likely take place? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

28) The food the green plant makes is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

29) The three ingredients needed for photosynthesis to occur are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

31) Excess \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atoms are released back into the atmosphere through the stomata.

32) Some plants grow in an area where there are many leaf-eating animals. Having which feature would best help the plants survive around the leaf-eating animals?

33) A cocklebur seed has a hook-like adaptation called a spine. When an animal walks by a cocklebur plant, the spines on the seed can attach the seed to the animal’s fur. How does the animal helps the plant?

35) Green plants absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

36) Green plants absorb water from the soil through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

37) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process where green plants use light energy from the sun to make food.

38) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a colorless, odorless gas exhaled by animals.

39) The process where extra water is released from the plant back into the atmosphere is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

40) Water in the roots travels through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reach the leaves.

41) Microscopic holes, or pores, in the underside of leaves are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

42) The glucose is transported to all parts of the plant by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.