

## ● Seed Plants

Check (✓) the statements that agree with the textbook.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Most scientists classify seed plants into two major groups, the gymnosperms and angiosperms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Monocots are flowering plants with flower parts in fours or fives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The conifers include oaks and maples.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Gymnosperms are vascular plants that produce seeds on the scales of cones.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Angiosperms take in huge amounts of carbon dioxide for photosynthesis and release oxygen needed by other organisms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A cotyledon is a seed leaf inside a seed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Seed plants have no roots or stems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Angiosperms form the basis for the diets of most animals, including humans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Ginkgos are a modern form of angiosperm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In dicots, the vascular bundles show up as branching, netlike veins in the broad dicot leaves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. In monocots, the vascular bundles show up as parallel veins in the narrow leaves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Gymnosperms are not economically important plants.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Flowering plants have existed since the beginning of time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Pines, spruces, cedars, and junipers all belong to the division Coniferophyta.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A fruit is a ripened ovary, the part of the plant where seeds are formed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Gymnosperms are the most common form of plant life on Earth today.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Most gymnosperms are evergreen plants that keep their leaves for several years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Within a seed plant are all the parts needed to produce a new plant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Gymnosperms produce only white flowers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Angiosperms are used in the production of medicines, perfumes, and pesticides.