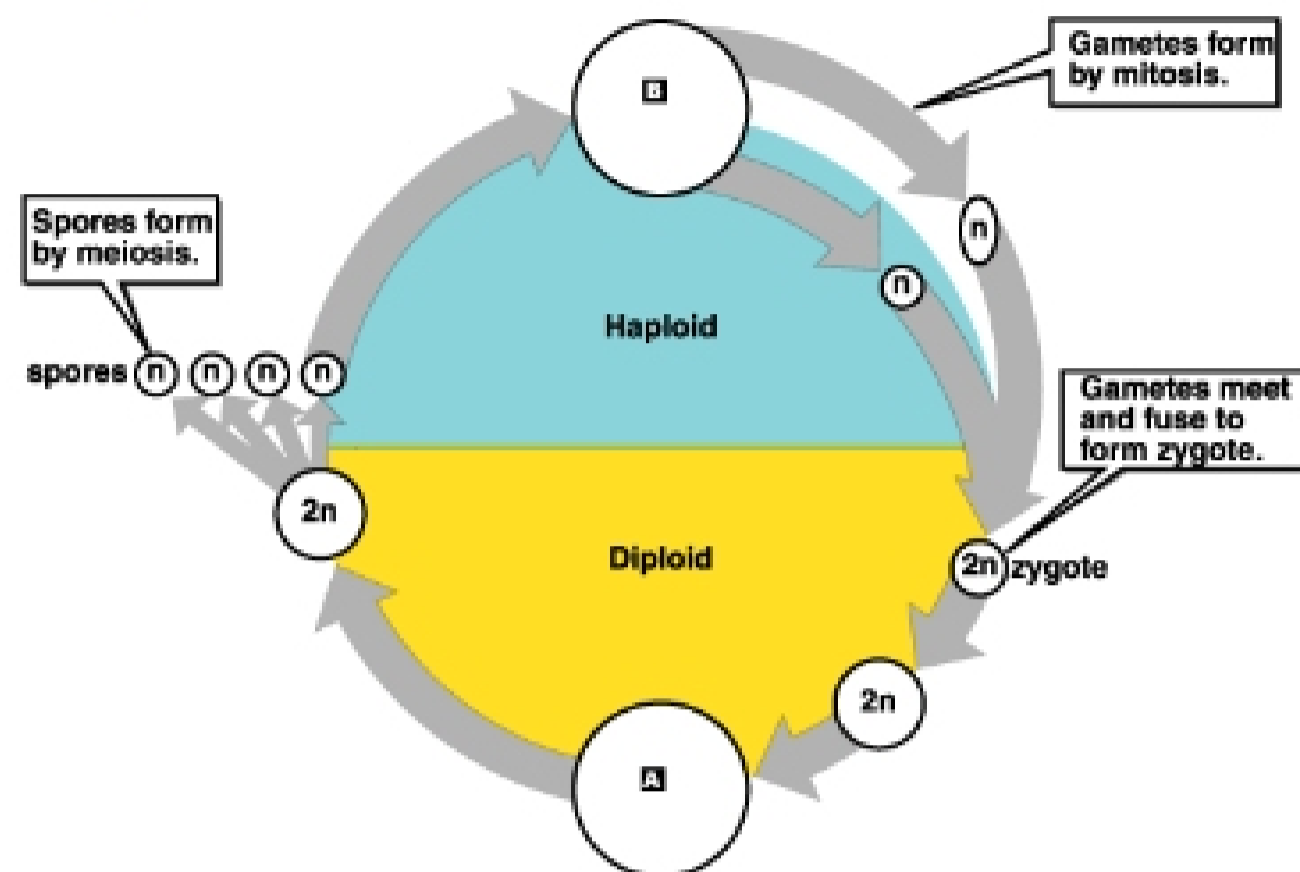


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1.



- B** gametophyte
A sporophyte
- Sporophytes produce haploid spores via _____.
 - Fertilization
 - Mitosis
 - Meiosis**
 - Pollination
 - When haploid spores divide by mitosis, multicellular plants called **gametophytes** form.
 - In the diploid generation, the plant body is known as the **sporophyte**.
 - Which plant generation is responsible for the production of haploid gametes?
 - Gametophyte**
 - Sporophyte
 - Zygote
 - Spore
 - All plants produce _____.
 - Seeds
 - Pollen
 - Swimming sperm
 - Spores**
 - Fruits
 - The rigors of the terrestrial environment led to many adaptations among terrestrial plants. Which of these is NOT a necessary adaptation to dry land?
 - Conducting vessels
 - Roots or rootlike structures
 - Separate gametophyte stage**

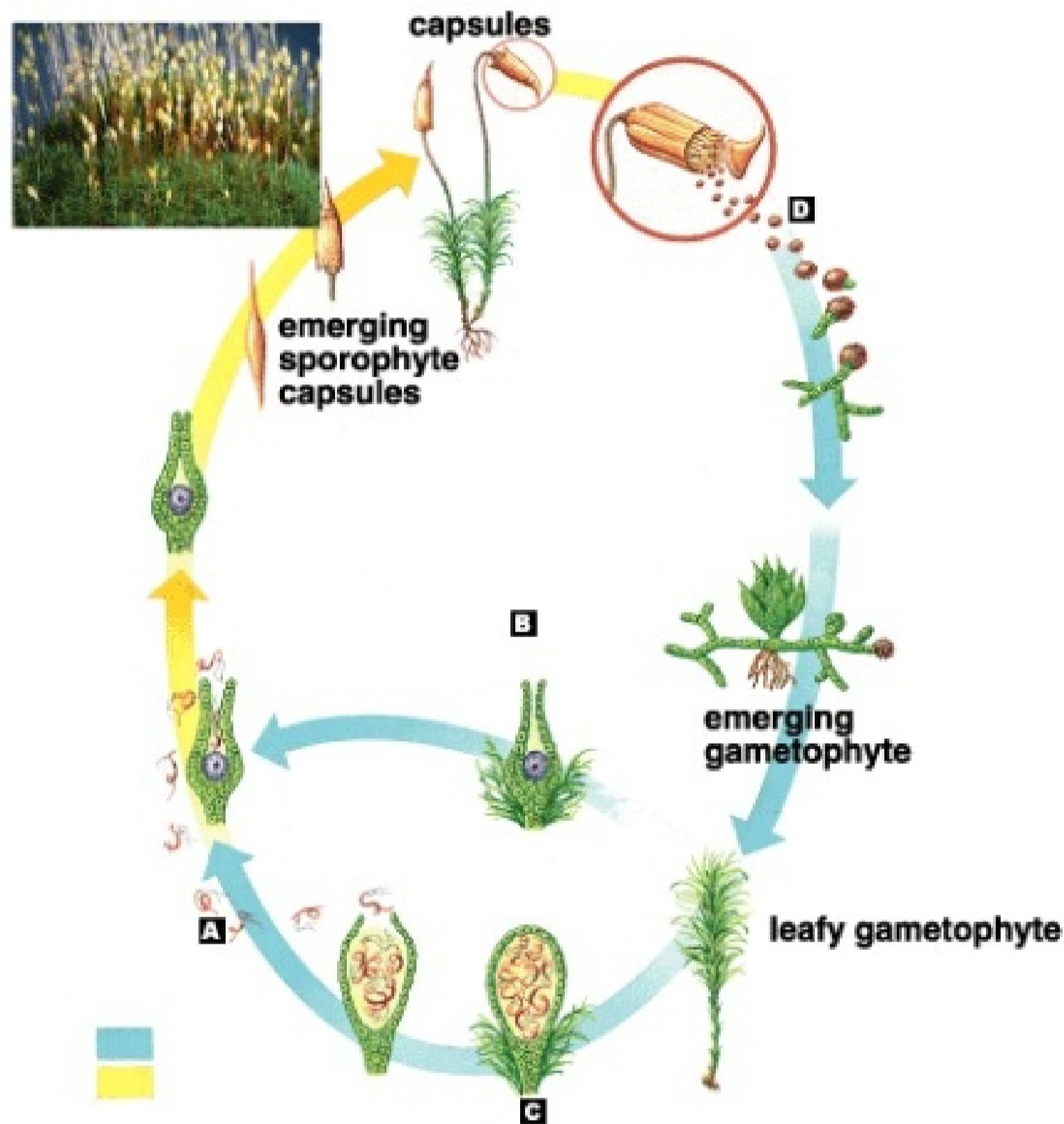
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- d. Cuticle and stomata
 - e. Lignin
8. What structural adaptation of land plants functions to deliver water and minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant?
- a. Lignin - support
 - b. Cuticle - prevent water loss
 - c. Stomata - gas exchange
 - d. Conducting vessels -xylem and phloem**
9. Photosynthesis stops during very hot and dry weather because _____.
- a. Plants don't make lignin when it's hot and dry
 - b. The waxy cuticle melts in the hot weather
 - c. The stomata close, which cuts off the plant's supply of carbon dioxide needed to perform photosynthesis**
 - d. Most plants lack vascular tissue that would enable them to absorb water from the soil
10. What is the reproductive structure of nonvascular and seedless vascular plants that encloses eggs and protects them from drying out?
- a. Rhizoids
 - b. Sporangia
 - c. Archegonium**
 - d. Gametophyte
 - e. Antheridium - produce and protect sperm
11. The relatively small size of the nonvascular plants is probably due to _____.
- a. The lack of true leaves
 - b. The absence of vascular tissue**
 - c. A unique but conservative pattern of reproduction
 - d. The dependence on water for reproduction
 - e. Their habitat
12. Nonvascular plants have **rhizoids**, which are similar to roots.
13. Seed plants produce male gametophytes known as _____.
- a. Seed
 - b. Pollen**
 - c. Flower
 - d. Fruit
 - e. Sporangium
14. Why has the evolution of reproductive adaptations, the development of pollen and seeds, proven so successful for the gymnosperms and angiosperms?
- a. Both adaptations permit the storage of water for later use
 - b. Both adaptations eliminate the need for dissemination by water

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- c. Both adaptations permit dissemination over long distances through the actions of wind or animals
- d. Both the second and third answers are correct**
- e. All of the above are correct

15.



- D** spores
- B** archegonium
- A** sperm
- C** antheridium

16. The sperm of conifers ____.
- a. Is transported to an egg by a bee
 - b. Are found in the ovary of a flower
 - c. Swims to an egg
 - d. Is carried in a pollen grain that has tiny wings**
 - e. Are triploid
17. The adaptations that attract potential pollinators are **flowers (angiosperms).**