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