

Seedless Plants

Name:

Period:

Use Chapter 12, Section 2 of your textbook to answer the questions below.

Section 2: Seedless Plants (p.364)

- _____ 1. What are the two groups of seedless plants?
- a. gymnosperms and angiosperms
 - b. rhizoids and rhizomes
 - c. seedless vascular plants and nonvascular plants
 - d. gametophytes and sporophytes

Nonvascular Plants (p.364)

2. Nonvascular plants do not have tissue to transport _____ or nutrients.
3. Because they don't have vascular tissue, nonvascular plants must get water from nearby cells or from the _____.
4. _____ places are good locations for nonvascular plants to live.

Mosses (p.364)

5. Mosses have _____ instead of roots to help them get nutrients and water.
6. Look at Figure 1. This shows how mosses can reproduce _____.
- _____ 7. What are the two stages of the moss life cycle called?
- a. egg and sperm
 - b. gametophyte and sporophyte
 - c. swimming and fertilizing
 - d. air and water



Liverworts and Hornworts (p.365)

8. The life cycles of liverworts and hornworts are similar to that of _____.

The Importance of Nonvascular Plants (p.365)

9. Nonvascular plants are usually the _____ plants to grow in a new environment.
- _____ 10. How do nonvascular plants help the soil?
- a. They reduce soil erosion.
 - b. They keep the soil warm.
 - c. They keep the soil wet.
 - d. They make the soil thin.
- _____ 11. How do animals use nonvascular plants?
- a. for food and fuel
 - b. for food and nesting material
 - c. in potting soil
 - d. for nesting material and water
12. _____ use dried peat moss for potting soil and fuel.

turn over for more questions

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Seedless Vascular Plants (p.365)

13. Modern seedless vascular plants are much _____ than their giant ancestors.
14. Having vascular tissue means that they can be _____ than nonvascular plants.
- _____ 15. What is vascular tissue specialized to do?
- a. It helps the plant reproduce.
 - b. It transports water to all of a plant's cells.
 - c. It makes food for the plant.
 - d. It protects the plant from insects.

Ferns (p.366)

16. Most ferns have a _____, which is an underground stem.
17. Look at Figure 3. This shows how ferns can reproduce _____.



Horsetails and Club Mosses (p.366)

18. Like other seedless vascular plants, horsetails grow where it is _____.
19. The stems of horsetails are not solid, but _____ inside.
20. Unlike mosses, club mosses have _____.
21. Horsetails, club mosses, and ferns have similar _____.

The Importance of Seedless Vascular Plants (p.367)

- _____ 22. How do ferns, horsetails, and club mosses help the environment?
- a. They form soil.
 - b. They make silica.
 - c. They decrease soil depth.
 - d. They create forests.
- _____ 23. How do ferns in rocky places help other plants grow?
- a. They make the area beautiful.
 - b. They add to soil depth.
 - c. They decrease soil depth.
 - d. They create erosion.
- _____ 24. What can horsetails be used for?
- a. shampoo
 - b. iron smelting
 - c. clothing
 - d. transportation
- _____ 25. Which fuels were formed by seedless plants that died 300 million years ago?
- a. nuclear fuel and coal
 - b. coal and oil
 - c. hydrogen and oxygen
 - d. oil and water