

Seed Plants

Name:

Period:

Use Chapter 12, Section 3 of your textbook to answer the questions below.

Section 3: Seed Plants (p.368)

_____ 1. What types of plants produce seeds?

- a. gymnosperms and angiosperms
- b. ferns and horsetails
- c. nonvascular plants
- d. mosses and liverworts

Characteristics of Seed Plants (p.368)

2. There are _____ stages in the life cycle of a seed plant.

3. Young sporophytes are nourished and protected by _____ .

_____ 4. Which of the following do not live independently in seed plants?

- a. stems
- b. sporophytes
- c. gametophytes
- d. young leaves

5. What do the sperm of seedless plants need to reach the eggs? _____

6. Inside what structure do the sperm of seed plants form? _____

7. Seed plants are the most _____ plants on Earth.

The Structure of Seeds (p.369)

8. The joining of a sperm and an egg is called _____ .

9. Because a male sex cell and a female sex cell joined together, this means that a seed is formed through the process of _____ reproduction.



_____ 10. When do seeds form?

- a. after fertilization
- b. when the sperm swims to the egg
- c. before fertilization
- d. before pollen forms

11. Look at Figure 2. A young plant in a seed is called a _____ .

12. Look at Figure 2. The _____ is the seed part where food is stored.

13. Look at Figure 2. The _____ is protection for a plant in a seed.

_____ 14. What is an advantage of seeds over spores?

- a. Food is stored in the seed.
- b. Animals leave seeds alone.
- c. Seeds grow in damp places.
- d. Seeds stay in one place.

_____ 15. What do animals do that helps seeds?

- a. keep them from growing
- b. leave them alone
- c. spread them efficiently
- d. destroy them