

Topic Review (1 – 3)

Student _____

Class _____

1. Cotton is a natural fibre that has been around for centuries. It is used extensively throughout the world and is the world's most important non-edible plant. Cotton fibres come from cotton ...
 - A. **flowers**
 - B. **seeds**
 - C. **stems**
 - D. **leaves**

2. Many plants are used for medicine. Aspirin is a good example of a medicine that has been synthetically developed in the laboratory. Another very powerful pain medication is *morphine*, but it cannot be manufactured. Instead, it is extracted from the thick fluid of the ...
 - A. **quinine cinchona tree**
 - B. **poppy seed pod**
 - C. **echinacea root**
 - D. **ginkgo bilboa root**

3. One of the oldest cultivated crops in the world, the first Bible was printed on it and early sails and ropes were made from it ...
 - A. **cotton**
 - B. **flax**
 - C. **hemp**
 - D. **silk**

4. A Swedish archeologist found the world's oldest chewing gum. It also contains a natural disinfectant which is used in a natural tooth cleaner. The gum was resin, or pitch, from the ...
 - A. **oak**
 - B. **birch**
 - C. **opium**
 - D. **walnut**

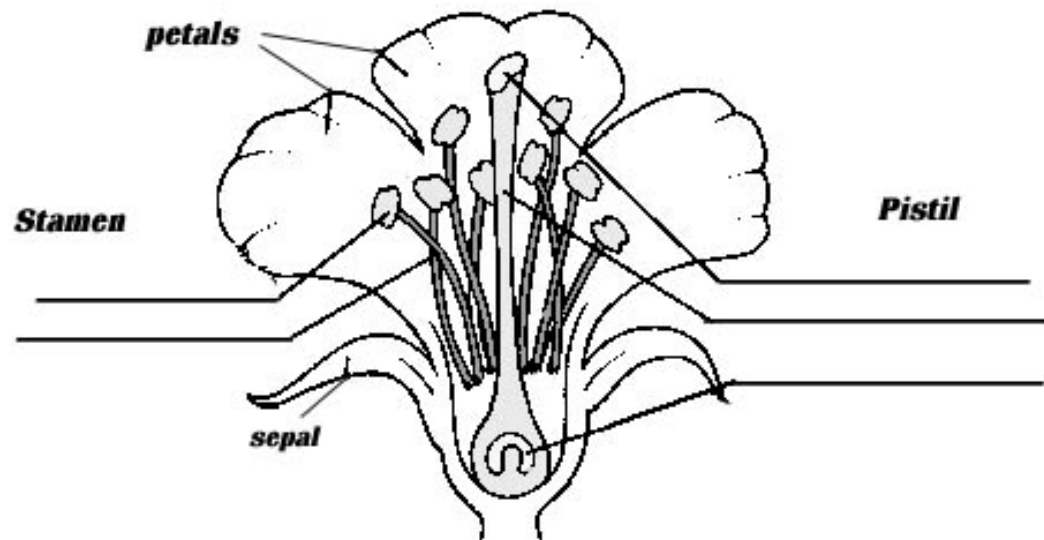
5. *Root crops* are those types of crops that grow in a very short period of time and can survive when there is little rainfall. Another important quality which makes them an important part of the world's vegetable diet is that they ...
 - A. **are very tasty**
 - B. **can be frozen easily**
 - C. **can be stored for a long time**
 - D. **are easily harvested**

6. There are two types of roots. This type of root would be found in the desert, because plants need their roots to gather in water very quickly ...
 - A. **filbert**
 - B. **fibrous**
 - C. **tapped**
 - D. **tapered**

7. Diffusion is the tendency of particles in a gas or a liquid to become ...
 - A. **less concentrated, in areas of high concentration**
 - B. **highly concentrated, in areas of low concentration**
 - C. **evenly distributed, by moving from an area of low concentration**
 - D. **evenly distributed, by moving from an area of high concentration**

8. The **stem** has a number of different tissues that enable it to perform its function – to transport food and nutrients and provide support. The tissues that carry water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves is the ...
- A. **xylem**
 - B. **phloem**
 - C. **heartwood**
 - D. **cambium**
9. A pigment called chlorophyll - found in the leaves (which gives them their green color) is used to combine carbon dioxide and water to make sugar. This process is called ...
- A. **transpiration**
 - B. **osmosis**
 - C. **photosynthesis**
 - D. **respiration**
10. The leaves are the plants food factories. During the day, the plant uses carbon dioxide and water. When there is no light, the *plant releases carbon dioxide and takes in oxygen*. This process is called ...
- A. **photosynthesis**
 - B. **transpiration**
 - C. **respiration**
 - D. **osmosis**
11. *Canola* is an example of a plant that was developed by selective breeding. This new variety of plant has seed that create a 'good-tasting' oil. The original parent plant produces oil from its seeds which can be used to *lubricate engines* (but is not edible). The parent plant is ...
- A. **flax**
 - B. **wheat**
 - C. **mustard**
 - D. **rapeseed**
12. A strawberry plant sends out '*runners*', which, when covered over by soil, can grow into a new strawberry plant, *identical to its parent*. This type of reproduction is called ...
- A. **asexual**
 - B. **sexual**
 - C. **grafting**
 - D. **selective breeding**
13. *Cones* come in different shapes and sizes. The type of cone which contains **ovules** are the ...
- A. **Male cones**
 - B. **Female cones**
 - C. **Conifers**
 - D. **Scales**
14. Seeds are formed in a flower, once the reproductive parts of the flower complete the process of pollination. The **cotyledon** is a vital part of the 'seed in storage'. It's function is to ...
- A. **protect the embryo**
 - B. **fertilize the egg**
 - C. **provide food**
 - D. **enable the seeds to disperse**
15. Pollination can happen in many ways. When plants, like wheat and barley fertilize their eggs with their own sperm, it is referred to as self-pollination. When the eggs of one plant are fertilized by the sperm of a different plant – but from the same species, it is called ...
- A. **artificial pollination**
 - B. **cross pollination**
 - C. **selective pollination**
 - D. **vegetative pollination**

16. Seeds can be dispersed in many different ways. The wind, flowing water, animals and birds are some examples of how this can occur. **Dispersal** means to be ...
- A. planted in a near-by field
 - B. pollinated by another plant of the same species
 - C. sprouted without the aid of humans
 - D. transported away from the parent plant
17. When a farmer plants a crop they use large machines to spread the seeds. Once the crop has grown, it is harvested in two steps. First it is cut and laid on the field to dry. Then it is collected and shredded, separating the seeds from the stubble. The machine which cuts the plant and lays it on the ground to dry is done by a ...
- A. tractor
 - B. plow
 - C. swather
 - D. combine
18. There are many reasons why **dandelions** are difficult to get rid of. One reason is because they have this type of root system.
- A. tap
 - B. top
 - C. flowing
 - D. fibrous
19. Identify the parts of the flower in the diagram that are not labeled.



20. The part of the flower which gives it its attractive colors is called the ...
- A. stamen
 - B. sepal
 - C. petal
 - D. style