# **Plant Life Cycles Comprehension Check**

For questions 1-5, match each vocabulary term to the correct definition:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Spores | a. a kind of seed produced by angiosperms within the structure of the plant |
| 2. Pollination | b. the process of carrying pollen from the anther to the pistil of the same kind of plant |
| 3. Cross-pollination | c. a kind of seed produced by gymnosperms outside of the structure of the plant |
| 4. Enclosed seeds | d. a single cell that can grow into a new plant |
| 5. Naked seeds | e. the process of carrying pollen from the anther of one plant to the pistil of another kind of plant |

1. Spores –
2. Pollination –
3. Cross-pollination –

1. Enclosed seeds –
2. Naked seeds –
3. Provide an example of how seeds can travel and therefore grow in new environments.
4. What conditions must be right in order for germination to occur?
5. What is asexual reproduction and what is special about the newly produced cells?
6. Why are rain forests home to so many varieties of plants?
7. Provide at least three examples of common life cycle disruptions in plants.

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1. Spores – d
2. Pollination – b
3. Cross-pollination – e
4. Enclosed seeds – a
5. Naked seeds – c
6. Provide an example of how seeds can travel and therefore grow in new environments.
   1. Seeds can travel in many ways. The wind can carry seeds, some seeds can float on water, and other seeds get distributed by animals. In addition, when animals including humans eat fruit, they often spit out the seeds which can fall to the ground and sprout anew. Finally, gardeners move seeds to new places.
7. What conditions must be right in order for germination to occur?
   1. In order for a seed to germinate and begin its life cycle, the seed must have access to the proper amount of water, sunlight, warmth, and nutrients. This amount can be different depending on the plant and how it has adapted to its environment.
8. What is asexual reproduction and what is special about the newly produced cells?
   1. Asexual reproduction is the process by which an organism produces an offspring without sperm or egg cells. Only one plant is needed to reproduce asexually. Cells that are reproduced this way are identical to their parent cells because they share the same chromosomes.
9. Why are rain forests home to so many varieties of plants?
   1. Rain forests are home to so many varieties of plants because of the favorable growing conditions there. Rainforests get massive amounts of rainfall, and the tropical climate’s warmth and moisture keep the plants thriving. Many animals also live in rain forests and help move seeds as well as cross-pollinate plants.
10. Provide at least three examples of common life cycle disruptions in plants.
    1. Plant life cycle disruptions include deforestation, food shortages, lack of water, unfavorable growing conditions, diseases, pollution, invasive species, and parasites.