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Biology chapter 23 assessment answer key

Biology P. 683 3. Vegetative reproduction 1 answ 7. D. greater genetic variation 1 answ 8. Provides protection to developing seed. It may depend on the mother plant for nutrition. 1 answ 9. Advantages: attachment and nutrition; Disadvantages: You can't make your own food, depending on gametophyte, can't grow bigger. 1 answ 10. All the young shown in the figure are produced by the cultivation of tissues. They're all genetically identical to each other. 1 answ 11. Advantages: Allows the development of the different spores in different ways. This greatly increases the development options of the plant and means that vulnerable stages may be eliminated. Disadvantages: more energy is required to produce them and need to be fused for pollinator-mediated fertilization. 1 answ 12. A well-developed and independent sporophyte is advantageous because it can harbor and produce multiple gametes and provide safety for young people who develop embryos. One possible mechanism for the development of the independent sporophyte is that the sporophyte may have accidentally separated from gametophyte and developed roots to absorb water and nutrients. Increased accumulation of mutations and adaptations will lead to independent sporophyte. 1 answ 13. Pistil is the female reproductive structure. Stamens are male reproductive structures that harbor pollen sacs. 1 answ 14. Long-day plants bloom in summer because they need more light duration for flowering, while short-day plants bloom in winter. 1 answ 15. The petal is the second whorl organ of the flower that is often colorful to attract pollinators. The sepal is the outermost organ of the flower that is usually green and protects the young bud. 1 answ 679 Pages 684 1. The answer is b. stem 1 answ 2. The answer is a. meristematic tissue 1 answ 3. The answer is to transport photosynthesis products. 1 answ 4. The answer is c. xylem. 1 answ 5. C. Casparian Strip 3 answ 6. A. vascular cambium 2 answ 7. B. spongyphilic mesophile 2 answ 10. D. Pull Perspiration 2 answ 11. Xylem tissues carry water from the roots that go up to the other parts of the plant. It consists of specialized cells called vessels and vessel elements. Both are involved in the movement of water throughout the plant. Phloem tissues carry nutrients and photosynthesis products throughout the plant. It has sieve tube elements that are the specialized cells involved in transferring molecules to other parts of the plant. The activity of the sieve tube elements is regulated by partner cells. 2 answ 12. Parenchyma: It is where photosynthesis takes place in the leaves of a Collenchyma: This cell has flexible and strong cell walls that work to support larger plants. Sclerenchyma: This cell has rigid cell walls that make soil tissues have a harder texture. 1 answ answ Explanation \$see for solution 1 answ 14. Explanation \$see for solution 1 answ 15. Secondary growth of a plant occurs in the vascular cambium. When vascular cambium produces more tissues, it makes the stems thicker over time. 2 answ 16. Explanation \$see for solution 1 answ 17. Explanation \$see for solution 1 answ 18. Explanation \$see for solution 1 answ 19. The ownership of water that is essential in its upward movement in a plant is the capillary action caused by adhesion. Capillary action is the movement of water molecules across the surface of plant tissues caused by adhesion between the two. 2 answ 20. Guardian cells, found in stomata, contain a turgor pressure that controls the opening and closing of stomata to regulate the rate of perspiration in plants. If a plant loses too much water due to uncontrolled perspiration, it will start to wither. 2 answ 21. Phloem tissues carry nutrients and photosynthesis products throughout the plant. It has sieve tube elements that are the specialized cells involved in transferring molecules to other parts of the plant. The activity of the sieve tube elements is regulated by partner cells. 2 answ 22. Explanation \$see for Solution 1 answ Page 2 23. In plants, stems grow in two ways: primary growth and secondary growth. Primary growth is produced by apical meristem located at the top of the stem. Cutting this will inhibit a plant from growing vertically. On the other hand, secondary growth of a plant occurs in the vascular cambium. When vascular cambium produces more tissues, it makes the stems thicker over time. This is responsible for lateral growth or increased plant diameter. 2 answ 24. At the roots of a plant, endodermis cells, which enclose the vascular cylinder, are involved in the absorption of nutrients and water from the soil. On the

stems of a plant, fleema tissues have sieve tube elements, which are the specialized cells involved in transferring molecules to other parts of the plant. In the leaves of a plant, guardian cells, found in stomata, contain a turgor pressure that controls the opening and closing of stomata to regulate the rate of perspiration in plants. 1 answ 25. Caspary strips aid in the one-way or upward movement of water molecules in the vascular cylinder of the roots. Since the strips have a hydrophobic characteristic that gives a wax-like texture on the cell walls of the roots, it prevents background flow by helping to contain water within the vascular cylinder. 2 answ 26a. graph shows the correlation between a plant's perspiration rate and water intake over a given amount of time. The Y-axis values show the relative velocity using the g water/2 hr unit, while the X-axis values show the time. 1 answ 27. Desert plants, such as have smaller and less stomata than other plants. Stomata cells are also located in the depths of cactus tissues. Since the desert has an arid environment, having this type of adaptation allows the cactus to reduce water loss and keeps the wind warm away from drying the stomata in the leaves. On the other hand, a conifer plant, like an enebro, thrives in a temperate region. Junipers have leaves that are reduced to small waxy scales that can cover branches and small branches to prevent desecration and to protect the plant from cold weather. 1 answ 29. A leaf is a plant organ that joins a stem or stem. It usually has a flat, thin structure that works to absorb light and process photosynthesis. This is also where perspiration and breathing take place. 1 answ 30. An herb is a monocotyledon plant that begins as a single section but grows and develops nodes and internodes. During its primary growth, its stem and leaves increase in length by a certain limit as they do not grow very high. In addition, its secondary growth produces fleshy growth. On the other hand, a conifer experiences primary growth in its apical meristem, while secondary growth occurs in vascular cambium and cork cambium. When apical meristem produces tissues, the tree grows taller, while the vascular cambium produces more tissues to make the stem diameter larger over time. 1 answ 31. A tall tree can be relatively similar to a skyscraper in such a way that these two require high water pressure for a proper water supply. In skyscrapers, they use pressurized systems to ensure sufficient water pressure. This is extremely important to ensure that the water supply can reach the highest history of the skyscraper. This is similar to how a tall tree needs the combined forces of root pressure, capillary action and perspiration to aid in the upward movement of water molecules to reach all parts of the tree, including the highest. 1 answ 32. This is because the sap is activated by temperature changes in the environment. When the temperature drops, a pressure develops inside the tree and causes the sap to go from the roots to the crown. This is why the sap pushes itself into any hole or crack in the tree. When early spring arrives, there is a fluctuation in temperature so it is above the freezing point and this triggers the sap to come out. 2 answ Page 3 Biology Biology Pg. 616 1. In gymnosperms, their reproductive structures include pollen cones, which produce pollen grains or gametophyte and seed cones, which produce female gametophyte. 2 answ 2. Flowers are more than just a decorative part of some plants in a garden. They are the reproductive organ of angiosperms. They initiate the pollination and fertilization process and provide a place where seeds can 2 answ 3. Since wind pollination is based solely on a favorable climate or condition, animal pollination, such as insect pollination, occurs most often in angiosperms. The flowers have different colors and sweet nectar that attract insects and other animals. Once these animals are attracted to the flowers, they will bring pollen from one flower to another. 2 answ 4. The endosperm found in a seed is a tissue that provides food and nutrition for a developing embryo. This tryloid cell is produced from the fusion of the sperm nucleus with two polar nuclei. This process takes place inside the embryo sac. 2 answ 5. Animals are attracted to certain colors and aromas. For example, bees are drawn to flowers that have bright blue and violet colors, while butterflies such as yellow, orange, red and pink flowers. Because plants rely on animals to bring pollen from one flower to another, plants that have colorful flowers are more likely to undergo pollination and reproduction than those without attractive flowers. This explains why flowering plants have adapted to be more attractive over time. 2 answ 606 Pages 621 621

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