

Seed Plants ▪ *Guided Reading and Study*

Angiosperms

This section describes the type of seed plants that produce fruit and their life cycle. It also explains the difference between two groups of plants that produce different kinds of seeds.

Use Target Reading Skills

Using a word in a sentence helps you think about how best to explain the word. After you read the section, reread the paragraphs that contain definitions of Key Terms. Use all the information you have learned to write a meaningful sentence using each Key Term.

Introduction

1. A plant that produces seeds that are enclosed in a fruit is called a(n) _____.
2. Circle the letter of the reproductive structure of an angiosperm.

a. seed	b. flower
c. petals	d. sepals
3. List two characteristics of angiosperms.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

The Structure of Flowers

Match the parts of the flower with their function.

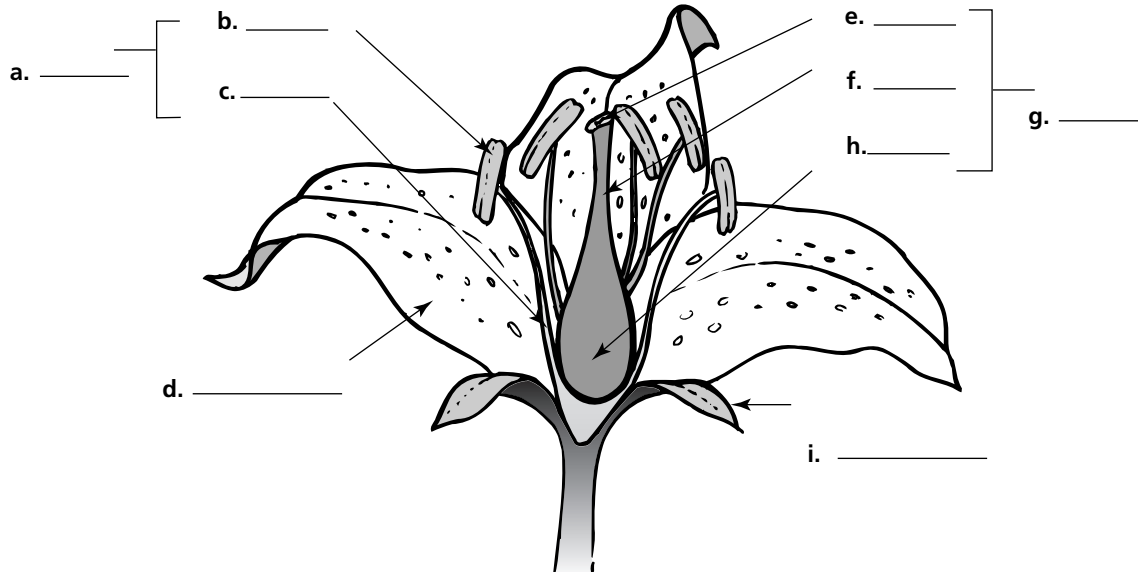
Function	Flower Parts
___ 4. Male reproductive parts	a. petals
___ 5. Protect the developing flower	b. sepals
___ 6. Female reproductive parts	c. stamens
___ 7. Colorful structures that attract pollinators	d. pistils



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Angiosperms *(continued)*

8. Label the parts of the flower in this diagram.



Reproduction in Angiosperms

9. When a flower is pollinated, a grain of pollen falls on a(n) _____.

10. In what part of the flower do the sperm cell and the egg cell join together?

11. Is the following sentence true or false? All angiosperms rely on wind for pollination. _____

12. Describe how animals help to pollinate flowers.

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Types of Angiosperms

13. What are the two major groups of angiosperms?

- a. _____ b. _____

14. The embryo in a seed gets food from the _____, or seed leaf.

Match each characteristic with the type of angiosperm. Each type of angiosperm may be used more than once.

Characteristics	Types of Angiosperms
___ 15. Have only one seed leaf	a. monocots
___ 16. Have two seed leaves	b. dicots
___ 17. Flower petals are in fours or fives.	
___ 18. Flower petals are in threes.	
___ 19. Leaves are wide with branching veins.	
___ 20. Leaves are narrow with parallel veins.	
___ 21. Roses, violets, and oak trees are examples.	
___ 22. Corn, wheat, and tulips are examples.	

Angiosperms in Everyday Life

23. Circle the letter of each product made from angiosperms.

- a. furniture
- b. clothing
- c. turpentine
- d. steel

24. Is the following sentence true or false? Medicines, such as digitalis, come from angiosperms. _____