

T or F. 1. Flowers that lack a corolla are said to be 'imperfect'.

T or F. 2. Flowers are modified branches.

T or F. 3. Ripened ovaries which don't become sweet as they mature, such as tomatoes and cucumbers, cannot be called fruits.

\_\_\_\_ 4. The structure bearing the four whorls of modified leaves in a flower is the

- A. calyx B. perianth C. corolla D. gynoecium E. receptacle

\_\_\_\_ 5. A fruit formed from the multiple pistils of a single flower is best known as a

- A. simple fruit B. simple pistil C. compound fruit D. aggregate fruit E. accessory fruit

\_\_\_\_ 6. When you eat fruit from an epigynous flower, such as an apple, much of the tissue you are eating is formed by the

- A. stigma B. cotyledons C. hypanthium D. endocarp E. ovule

\_\_\_\_ 7. The anther tissue that provides nutrition for the transformation of microspores into pollen is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. embryo sac B. generative cell C. tapetum D. integument E. endosperm

\_\_\_\_ 8. The showy part of most familiar flowers consists of the

- A. gynoecium B. androecium C. receptacle D. calyx E. corolla

\_\_\_\_ 9. Flowers with pollination involving feathered vectors are referred to as

- A. chiropterophilous B. ornithophilous C. entomophilous D. anemophilous E. hydrophilous

\_\_\_\_ 10. *Lilium* has a 2n chromosome number of 12. The nuclei of the egg in *Lilium* would therefore have how many chromosomes?

- A. 3 B. 6 C. 12 D. 18 E. 24

\_\_\_\_ 11. The collective term for all the carpels of a flower is

- A. gynoecium B. androecium C. calyx D. pistil E. corolla

\_\_\_\_ 12. ~~What is the flower type shown here?~~

- A. hypogynous B. perigynous C. epigynous D. inferior E. imperfect

\_\_\_\_ 13. Name the flower part indicated by the arrow.

- A. petal B. sepal C. filament D. anther E. carpel

\_\_\_\_ 14. The fruit shown here developed from a \_\_\_\_\_ ovary.

- A. perigynous B. inferior C. hypogynous D. superior E. epigynous

\_\_\_\_ 15. How many carpels were present in the ovary from which this fruit developed?

- A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5 E. 6

\_\_\_\_ 16. Which term best describes the flower type of this tulip?

- A. imperfect B. hypogynous C. perigynous D. epigynous E. inferior

\_\_\_\_ 17. The fruit shown here is the classic example of a \_\_\_\_\_ fruit.

- A. aggregate B. dehiscent C. multiple D. simple E. indehiscent

\_\_\_\_ 18. In this flower bud cross section, identify the structure indicated by the arrow.

- A. sepal B. petal C. stamen D. pistil E. ovule

19. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the ploidy level of the structure indicated in #18

20. \_\_\_\_\_ The red flesh of the strawberry forms from which part of the flower?

21. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the three major flower types is represented in this section?

22. \_\_\_\_\_ Name the structure indicated by the bracket.

23. \_\_\_\_\_ A typical composite flower like this dandelion is which of the three common types?.

24. \_\_\_\_\_ The closeup on the right side shows a section through what specific flower part?

25. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the ploidy level of the special tissue indicated by the red arrow.

26. \_\_\_\_\_ In this *Capsella* embryogeny slide, name the structure indicated by the red arrow.

27. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the very special tissue indicated by the yellow arrow?

What is the likely ploidy level of this tissue? In this species, what is the ultimate fate of this tissue in the mature seed?