Name_____ Class_____ Date _____

Section 22–5 Angiosperms—Flowering Plants

(pages 569–572)

Key Concepts

- What are the characteristics of angiosperms?
- What are monocots and dicots?
- What are the three categories of plant life spans?

Flowers and Fruits (page 569)

1. Angiosperms are members of the phylum _____.
2. Angiosperms have unique reproductive organs known as _____.
3. During which geologic period did flowering plants first appear? _____

_____

_____

4. In flowering plants, the seed is encased in a(an) _____.
5. What is a fruit? _____
6. Why is using fruit to attract animals one of the reasons for the success of flowering plants? _____

_____

_____

_____

Diversity of Angiosperms (pages 570–572)

7. The seed leaves of plant embryos are called _____.
8. Complete the table about classes of angiosperms.

CLASSES OF ANGIOSPERMS

Class	Common Name	Number of Seed Leaves	Examples
Monocotyledonae			
Dicotyledonae			

9. Circle the letter of each plant feature that is characteristic of dicots.
   - **a.** Parallel leaf veins
   - **b.** Floral parts in multiples of 4 or 5
   - **c.** Roots include a taproot
   - **d.** Vascular bundles scattered throughout stem

Name_____ Class_____ Date _____

10. Classify each of the following plants as either woody or herbaceous by writing the correct term on the line.

a. Rose shrubs _____

b. Oaks _____

c. Tomato plants _____

d. Sunflowers _____

e. Grape vines _____

f. Dandelions _____

11. Woody plants are made primarily of what kind of cells? _____

_____

_____

12. What characteristics do the stems of herbaceous plants have? _____

_____

_____

13. Complete the table about plant life spans.

PLANT LIFE SPANS

Category	Definition	Examples
Annuals		
Biennials		
Perennials		