

Page	Question	Answer(s)	Links/Sources	Student Resources
73	Where are their seeds located?	Inside the fruit.		
73	How do you and your family use angiosperms?	Answers may include: Fruit, grains, sugar, medicine, teas and decoration.	<a href="https://www.britannica.com/plant/angiosperm">https://www.britannica.com/plant/angiosperm</a>	
73	Which of the characteristics just listed explains why angiosperms are so widespread?	Angiosperms are efficient at pollination and seed dispersal.	Page 73 last paragraph.	
73	Which animals and environmental factors assist in the pollination and seed dispersal processes?	Animals that come in contact with the seeds.	<a href="https://www.howitworksdaily.com/how-animals-disperse-seeds/">https://www.howitworksdaily.com/how-animals-disperse-seeds/</a>	
74	How many differences do you notice between the two classes?	5	Page 74 chart.	
74	Which do you encounter more frequently?	The leaf pattern.		
74	How do you use monocots and dicots as resources?	Answers may vary: Food source and decoration.	<a href="http://imgkids.us/kids-zone/imgkidsweb/monocotvadicot/">http://imgkids.us/kids-zone/imgkidsweb/monocotvadicot/</a>	
75	As the root grows, cells in the root cap are rubbed off and replaced with new cells. Why is this necessary?	To continue the protection of the root tip.	Page 75 second paragraph.	
76	Besides transporting materials up and down between the roots and the leaves, what other jobs do stems carry out for the plant?	Support the plant, support the leaves so they can face the sun and support flowers and fruit.	<a href="http://www.sciencepartners.info/module-7-plants-pollinators/an-introduction-to-plants-pollinators/stems-vascular-tissue/">http://www.sciencepartners.info/module-7-plants-pollinators/an-introduction-to-plants-pollinators/stems-vascular-tissue/</a>	
76	How do we use plant stems?	Food source like asparagus and celery.	<a href="http://okfarmtoschool.com/wp-content/uploads/Plant-Parts-We-Eat.pdf">http://okfarmtoschool.com/wp-content/uploads/Plant-Parts-We-Eat.pdf</a>	
76	What plants with climbing and twisting stems can you name?	Answers may vary: Tomato plants, grape vines, poison ivy and honeysuckle.		
77	Given what we know about plants, why are they essential to all life on Earth?	Provide energy in the form of food.		
77	In what other ways are flowers part of your life?	Butterfly gardens and flower gardens.		
77	What does your sense of smell tell you about a flower?	It tells you what type of flower it is. Different smells attract different pollinators.	<a href="http://explorecuriosity.org/Explore/ArticleId/659/why-do-different-flowers-have-different-smells-659.aspx">http://explorecuriosity.org/Explore/ArticleId/659/why-do-different-flowers-have-different-smells-659.aspx</a>	
78	What might be an advantage to having imperfect flowers on the same plant? On different plants?	Imperfect flower provide genetic diversity even if they are on different plants.	<a href="https://kidsgardening.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Imperfect-Flowers.pdf">https://kidsgardening.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Imperfect-Flowers.pdf</a>	
80	What about cucumbers and tomatoes? Are those fruits?	Yes. They have seeds.	<a href="https://www.quora.com/Are-cucumbers-and-tomatoes-fruits">https://www.quora.com/Are-cucumbers-and-tomatoes-fruits</a>	
81	Which image in the diagram do you think is the sporophyte generation? Why?	The right side, the part that follows the anther. It labels the "spore."	Page 81 bottom image.	
82	Why do you think fragrances and colors attract pollinators?	Because they are attracted to them. This way pollination can happen.	<a href="https://phys.org/news/2017-09-combine-fragrance-pollinators.html">https://phys.org/news/2017-09-combine-fragrance-pollinators.html</a>	

82	What happens to the second sperm?	It fuses with two of the haploid cells to produce a triploid ( $3n$ ) nucleus that develops into the endosperm.	Page 82 last paragraph.	
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