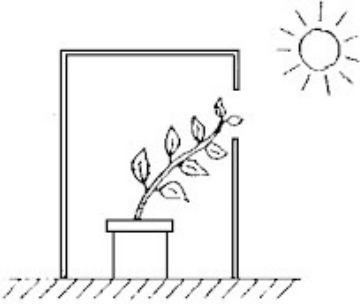
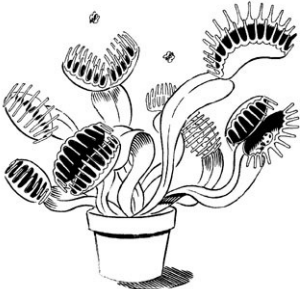


Quiz Sheet: Plant Hormones & Adaptations Review

1. _____ are chemical substances that control a plant's patterns of growth & development & responses to environmental stimuli.	2. What hormone causes gravitropism and phototropism?	3. Cactus plants are typically found in the desert biome. What are plants that are found in the desert called?	4. What is the portion of the plant affected by a hormone called?
5. Fruit is stimulated to ripen by _____.	6. The tendency of roots to grow down into soil and stems to grow up is due to _____.	7. This hormone is a gas.... Which one is it?	8. Dramatic increases in the size of stems, flowers, and fruits are the result of which hormone?
9. The tendency of plants to grow toward light is called _____.	10. What substance is produced in the apical meristem?	11. The _____ layer of cells at the petiole seals the leaf off from the vascular system. This causes the leaves to fall.	12. The areas on the side of stems that give rise to side branches is called _____.
13. Give an example of a plant that is affected by thigmotropism.	14. Describe a plant's growth after the apical meristem is removed from the plant.	15. How does the presence of auxins affect lateral stem growth?	16. Compounds that are toxic to plants and contain high concentrations of auxins are called _____.
17. The response of plants to environmental stimuli are called _____.	18. What pigment regulates the changes in activity that prepare plants for winter? It is involved in photoperiodism.	19. The period when a deciduous plant starts to decrease its activity is called _____.	20. Plants can respond to changes in the length of day and night. This is called _____.
21. What part of the following statement is incorrect? The growing tip of a climbing vine exhibits phototropism when it grows in a circling motion.	22. Give two examples of plants that are nutritional specialists.	23. Describe two adaptations of xerophytes that allow them to live in a dry environment.	24. In preparation for winter the _____ forms a layer of glue that keeps water from reaching the leaves of deciduous plants.
25. How do cytokinins differ from auxins?	26. _____ are common plants found in the tropical rainforest because they grow on trees in order to reach sunlight.	27. Most plant hormones are produced in the rapidly dividing tissues in a.) flower buds b.) tips of roots & stems c.) leaves d.) flowers in full bloom	28. Insect predators have provided the adaptive pressure over time for plants to develop _____ to avoid being eaten.
29. Mistletoe is a _____ plant because it must obtain nutrients from a host plant.	30. The loss of water through a plant's leaves is called _____.	31. What hormone seals cells during winter causing leaves to fall. This action helps protect the plant from cold temperatures.	32. The act of deciduous plants to slow or completely stop their functions during cold weather.

<p>33. The phenomenon where auxin inhibits lateral buds from growing on plants.</p>	<p>34. The tendency of plants to move towards water is called _____.</p>	<p>35. Name the type of response the plant is showing in the image below.</p> 	<p>36. What hormone stimulates cells to get longer because of their need to move towards a stimuli?</p>
<p>37. Name the type of response the plant is showing in the image below.</p> 	<p>38. Name all five hormones that control most plant functions.</p>	<p>39. What process stops in deciduous plants due to them dropping all their leaves?</p>	<p>40. What is the scientific term for the location of where auxins are produced in a plant?</p>
<p>41. Explain what an adaptation is?</p>	<p>42. What two parts of the plant produces the hormone auxin?</p>	<p>43. Spanish moss growing on a live oak tree in Savannah, GA is an example of what type of plant?</p>	<p>44. In what direction is auxin trying to make plant stems grow?</p>
<p>45. What are 3 examples of external stimuli that would cause plants to respond?</p>			