

14. Monocots and dicots are so named because of _____.
 a. the number of seed leaves in the seed
 b. the number of stamens (odd or even) in the flower
 c. the number of petals (multiples of three or four) in the flower
 d. the venation pattern of the leaves
 e. the branching patterns of the roots
15. From the top to the bottom, the structures on the axis of a seedling are _____.
 a. plumule, hypocotyl, epicotyl, radicle
 b. plumule, epicotyl, hypocotyl, radicle
 c. epicotyl, plumule, hypocotyl, radicle
 d. epicotyl, plumule, radicle, hypocotyl
 e. epicotyl, hypocotyl, plumule, radicle
16. The presence, in a seed, of inhibitors that must be washed away before a seed can germinate is _____.
 a. advantageous to a plant because it prevents germination until there is sufficient water
 b. advantageous to a plant because it prevents germination until there is sufficient growth space
 c. not advantageous to a plant because it slows development
 d. not advantageous to a plant because it results in smaller plants in regions of lower rainfall
17. Plant roots determine their orientation to gravity by sensing _____.
 a. the direction of the source of red light
 b. the direction of the source of blue light
 c. what face their meristematic cells the plastids rest upon
 d. what face of their root hairs the nuclei rest upon
 e. what face of the root cap their amyloplasts rest upon
18. A long-day plant is one that will flower when it experiences _____.
 a. days that are at least twelve and a half hours long
 b. nights that are some minimum period of time in length or less
 c. days that are 24 hours long and nights that are 24 hours long
 d. a and b
 e. a, b, and c
19. If a seed requires light to germinate, which of the following wavelengths will be most effective?
 a. far red
 b. red
 c. green
 d. blue
 e. ultraviolet
20. Of the plant hormones, which one most directly stimulates cell division and delays senescence?
 a. auxin
 b. gibberellin
 c. cytokinin
 d. abscisic acid
 e. ethylene

21. Which of the following plant hormones is most directly involved in mediating phototropism?
- auxin
 - gibberellin
 - cytokinin
 - abscisic acid
 - ethylene
22. Which of the following plant hormones is most directly involved in promoting fruit ripening?
- auxin
 - gibberellin
 - cytokinin
 - abscisic acid
 - ethylene
23. The initial inflammatory response to local tissue infections occurs as _____ leave the capillaries and enter the damaged tissue.
- macrophages
 - neutrophils
 - mast cells
 - T lymphocytes
 - B lymphocytes
24. The non-specific plasma complement proteins that kill microorganisms are produced by the _____ and the specific plasma antibodies are produced by _____.
- neutrophils; macrophages
 - neutrophils; lymphocytes
 - macrophages; neutrophils
 - macrophages; lymphocytes
 - lymphocytes; macrophages
25. Tissue damage stimulates mast cells to release _____.
- histamine
 - interleukins
 - interferon
 - a and b
 - a, b, and c
26. Interleukin-1 stimulates the _____ to produce a fever, and this is _____.
- hypothalamus; helpful in retarding microbial growth
 - hypothalamus; a neutral side effect of the inflammatory response
 - thymus; helpful in increasing the rate of immune response
 - thymus; a neutral side effect of the inflammatory response
 - thymus; harmful, in that the increased temperature may damage the body's own cells
27. The cells that directly responsible for the cell-to-cell attack on foreign cells are the _____.
- neutrophils
 - mast cells
 - T lymphocytes
 - B lymphocytes
 - macrophages