

gibberellins and thus are more affected by an increase in this type of hormone.

CHAPTER TEST B

Multiple Choice 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. d

7. a 8. c 9. d 10. a **Completion** 1. meristematic

2. hormone 3. outside 4. root cap 5. tropisms **True**

or False 1. T 2. F, heartwood 3. T 4. F, gibberellins

5. F, right **Using Science Skills** 1. lateral bud 2. f

3. d 4. c **Essay** 1. Day-neutral plants are relatively unaffected by the number of hours of daylight or darkness they receive. Short-day plants bloom when there is a long period of darkness. Long-day plants bloom when there are short periods of darkness. 2. A hormone must account for the difference. A hormone must be produced in the leaf and conducted to areas where flower buds are produced. Without leaves, no flower buds can be produced. 3. Annuals grow from seed to maturity, flower, produce seeds, and die all in the course of one growing season. Biennials grow roots, stems, and leaves in one year and lose their stems and leaves in the winter. In the second year they grow new stems and leaves, produce flowers and seeds, and then die. Perennials are plants that live for more than two years. 4. A tree produces one annual ring, consisting of a light and dark band, each year. When a tree falls, you can calculate its age by counting the number of annual rings. 5. Tree roots that grow into a water pipe present an example of positive hydrotropism because the plant grows toward its stimulus, water.