

Quizzes

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Pre/Post Quiz: Form A

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS:

A. LEAVES

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Opposite / Alternate | A) Type of leaf |
| 2. Compound / Simple | B) Type of vein organization |
| 3. Pinnate / Palmate | C) Method of leaf organization on stem |
| 4. Entire / Lobed | D) Type of margins on leaves |

B. QUADRAT

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 5. Herbs | A) Non-woody plants |
| 6. Shrub | B) Less than 6 feet in height at maturity |
| 7. Tree | C) Less than 12 inches in circumference |
| 8. Sapling | D) 12 inches or more in circumference |

C. TOOLS

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 9. Soil probe | A) Used to sample and measure soil layers |
| 10. Sling psychrometer | B) Measures amount of acid in soil |
| 11. Light meter | C) Measure amount of moisture in air |
| 12. pH meter | D) Measure intensity of sunlight |

D. CHARACTERISTICS TO TOOL

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 13. Air speed | A) Hubbard screen sieve set |
| 14. Soil temperature | B) Taylor soil thermometer |
| 15. Soil make-up | C) Dwyer wind meter |
| 16. Air temperature | D) Standard Taylor thermometer |

Pre/Post Quiz: Form B

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWERS:

A. LEAVES

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Opposite / Alternate | A) Type of leaf |
| 2. Entire / Lobed | B) Type of vein organization |
| 3. Pinnate / Palmate | C) Method of leaf organization on stem |
| 4. Compound / Simple | D) Type of margins on leaves |

B. QUADRAT

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 5. Sapling | A) Non-woody plants |
| 6. Shrub | B) Less than 6 feet in height at maturity |
| 7. Tree | C) Less than 12 inches in circumference |
| 8. Herbs | D) 12 inches or more in circumference |

C. TOOLS

- 9. Sling psychrometer A) Used to sample and measure soil layers
- 10. Soil probe B) Measures amount of acid in soil
- 11. Light meter C) Measures amount of moisture in air
- 12. pH meter D) Measures intensity of sunlight

D. CHARACTERISTIC TO TOOL

- 13. Air temperature A) Hubbard screen sieve set
- 14. Soil temperature B) Taylor soil thermometer
- 15. Soil make-up C) Dwyer wind meter
- 16. Air speed D) Standard Taylor thermometer

Leaf and Stem Structures: Form A

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

- 1.____ Opposite
 - 2.____ Alternate
 - 3.____ Needles
 - 4.____ Deciduous
 - 5.____ Scale-like
 - 6.____ Compound leaf
 - 7.____ Palmate veins
 - 8.____ Pinnate veins
 - 9.____ Bi-pinnately compound
 - 10.____ Lobed
 - 11.____ Parallel vein
 - 12.____ Lenticels
 - 13.____ Bud scales
 - 14.____ Pith
 - 15.____ Terminal bud
 - 16.____ Entire
 - 17.____ Node
 - 18.____ Whorled
- A. Place on twig where previous years bud scales were attached; used to age twig
 - B. Leaf venation that has one main vein with smaller branching veins
 - C. Leaflets of the Kentucky coffeetree are divided into smaller leaflets
 - D. Type of leaf margin that has no teeth and is a continuous smooth edge.
 - E. Large indentations in leaf that may go to the main vein
 - F. A single leaf that has a rachis or leaflets
 - G. One bud at a node; leaves come out on the stem one side then other
 - H. When three or more leaves are arranged in a circle around one point on the stem
 - I. Small dot-like structures on twig used for gas exchange

- J. Spot on twig where buds had formed and a line or scar remains
- K. Types of leaves found on most evergreens
- L. Covering of a bud before it opens or grows
- M. Center most material of a twig; used in identification of plants
- N. Type of leaf found on arborvitae or cedar trees
- O. Two buds at a node; two leaves come out either side of stem at same spot
- P. Trees that have leaves that fall off once each year at about the same time
- Q. Multiple veins running along side one another
- R. Vein design on leaf that has more than one major vein coming from the base of the leaf

Leaf Stem and Structures: Form B

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Opposite | A. Place on twig where previous years bud scales were attached; used to age twig |
| 2. _____ Alternate | B. Type of leaf margin that has no teeth and is a continuous smooth edge. |
| 3. _____ Needles | C. Spot on twig where buds had formed and a line or scar remains |
| 4. _____ Deciduous | D. Multiple veins running along side one another |
| 5. _____ Scale-like | E. Small dot-like structures on twig used for gas exchange |
| 6. _____ Compound leaf | F. Types of leaves found on most evergreens |
| 7. _____ Palmate veins | G. Type of leaf found on arborvitae or cedar tree |
| 8. _____ Pinnate veins | H. A single leaf that has a rachis or leaflets |
| 9. _____ Bi-pinnately compound | I. Covering of a bud before it opens or grows |
| 10. _____ Lobed | J. Center most material of a twig used in identification of plants |
| 11. _____ Parallel vein | |
| 12. _____ Lenticels | |
| 13. _____ Bud scales | |
| 14. _____ Pith | |
| 15. _____ Terminal bud | |
| 16. _____ Entire | |
| 17. _____ Node | |

18. ____ Whorled

- K. Two buds at a node; where 2 leaves come out either side of stem at same spot
- L. Leaf venation that has one main vein with smaller branching veins
- M. Vein design on leaf that has more than one major vein coming from base of leaf
- N. One bud at a node; leaves come out on stem one side then other side
- O. Trees that have leaves that fall off once each year at about the same time
- P. Leaflets of the Kentucky Coffeetree are divided into smaller leaflets
- Q. Large indentations in leaf that may go to the main vein
- R. When three or more leaves are arranged in a circle around one point on stem.

Herbarium Specimens: Form A

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

- 1. ____ herbarium
 - 2. ____ pruning shears
 - 3. ____ vasculum
 - 4. ____ notebook
 - 5. ____ hand lens
 - 6. ____ plant press
 - 7. ____ corrugated cardboard
 - 8. ____ newspaper
 - 9. ____ herbarium paste
 - 10. ____ tree key
 - 11. ____ trowel
 - 12. ____ botanical tape
 - 13. ____ storage cabinet
 - 14. ____ terminal bud
 - 15. ____ preservative
- A. Shovel or other digging device to get roots of small samples to be pressed
 - B. Placed between blotter paper to help press leaves
 - C. Liquid used to hold fruits or larger seeds in a jar
 - D. Vessel or container used for field storage of collected plant material
 - E. Plant part necessary in identification
 - F. Used to hold specimens while drying in plant press
 - G. Device used to hold plant specimens with bug repellent and dessicant
 - H. Used to trim and size plant specimens

- I. Device used to maintain plant material in a flat condition for re-examination
- J. Material used to hold down larger plant materials that glue cannot
- K. Identified collection of plants that is well preserved and accurate
- L. Glue used to hold plant specimens to paper
- M. Guide used to identify trees
- N. Booklet used in the field to note data while collecting specimens
- O. Tool used to identify small structures on plants needed for identification

Herbarium Specimens: Form B

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ herbarium | A. Liquid used to hold fruits or larger seeds in a jar |
| 2. _____ pruning shears | B. Vessel or container used for field storage of collected plant material |
| 3. _____ vasculum | C. Used to hold specimens while drying in plant press |
| 4. _____ notebook | D. Used to trim and size plant specimens |
| 5. _____ hand lens | E. Device used to hold plant specimens with bug repellent and dessicant |
| 6. _____ plant press | F. Identified collection of plants that is well preserved and accurate |
| 7. _____ corrugated cardboard | G. Glue used to hold plant specimens to paper |
| 8. _____ newspaper | H. Plant part necessary in identification |
| 9. _____ herbarium paste | I. Device used to maintain plant material in a flat condition for re-examination |
| 10. _____ tree key | J. Shovel or other digging device to get roots of small samples to be pressed |
| 11. _____ trowel | |
| 12. _____ botanical tape | |
| 13. _____ storage cabinet | |
| 14. _____ terminal bud | |
| 15. _____ preservative | |

- K. Guide used to identify trees
- L. Material used to hold down larger plant materials that glue cannot
- M. Booklet used in the field to note data while collecting specimens
- N. Placed between blotter paper to help press leaves
- O. Tool used to identify small structures on plants needed for identification

Tree Environment: Form A

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. ____ acidic | A. underground part of tree that takes nutrients from the soil and air |
| 2. ____ compost | B. stem or trunk of a tree |
| 3. ____ pesticide | C. the foliage and flowering or fruiting part of the tree |
| 4. ____ broadleaf | D. the art of producing and caring for a forest |
| 5. ____ conifer | E. small, growing projections at the ends or sides of stems |
| 6. ____ deciduous | F. the study of trees |
| 7. ____ dendrology | G. a mixture of decayed organic matter used as a fertilizer |
| 8. ____ bole | H. a chemical agent used to destroy pests (usually insects) |
| 9. ____ defoliation | I. having a pH lower than 7 |
| 10. ____ silviculture | J. mineral elements and compounds which a plant uses for tissue growth |
| 11. ____ nutrients | K. dead cells that give strength to the tree |
| 12. ____ sap | L. plants that shed all of their leaves at the end of the growing season |
| 13. ____ forest | M. trees that bear seeds in cones and have needle-like leaves |
| 14. ____ crown | N. the shape that a tree takes when it is mature |
| 15. ____ roots | O. trees that have wide, flat leaves |
| 16. ____ buds | P. the body produced by flowering plants which can grow into a new plant |
| 17. ____ phloem | |
| 18. ____ heartwood | |
| 19. ____ growth habit | |
| 20. ____ seed | |

- Q. a complex community of associated trees, shrubs, other plants, and animals
- R. carries food from leaves to twigs, branches, trunk and roots
- S. the liquid that circulates through the tissues of woody plants
- T. loss of leaves, esp. prematurely

Tree Environment: Form B

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. ____ acidic | A. stem or trunk of a tree |
| 2. ____ compost | B. having a pH lower than 7 |
| 3. ____ pesticide | C. the body produced by flowering plants which can grow into a new plant |
| 4. ____ broadleaf | D. the study of trees |
| 5. ____ conifer | E. a mixture of decayed organic matter used as a fertilizer |
| 6. ____ deciduous | F. trees that have wide, flat leaves |
| 7. ____ dendrology | G. the liquid that circulates through the tissues of woody plants |
| 8. ____ bole | H. the foliage and flowering/fruiting part of the tree |
| 9. ____ defoliation | I. the shape that a tree takes when it is mature |
| 10. ____ silviculture | J. underground part of tree that takes nutrients from the soil and air |
| 11. ____ nutrients | K. mineral elements and compounds which a plant uses for tissue growth |
| 12. ____ sap | L. a chemical agent used to destroy pests (usually insects) |
| 13. ____ forest | M. trees that bear seeds in cones and have needle-like leaves |
| 14. ____ crown | N. plants that shed all of their leaves at the end of the growing season |
| 15. ____ roots | O. carries food from leaves to twigs, branches, trunk and roots |
| 16. ____ buds | P. loss of leaves, esp. prematurely |
| 17. ____ phloem | Q. the art of producing and caring for a forest |
| 18. ____ heartwood | R. small, growing projections at the ends or sides of stems |
| 19. ____ growth habit | S. dead cells that give strength to the tree |
| 20. ____ seed | |

- T. a complex community of associated trees, shrubs, other plants, and animals
-

Soil Texture and Structure: Form A

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ screen sieves | A. drill-like device requiring a catcher to collect soil layers |
| 2. ____ aggregates | B. tool for separating soils |
| 3. ____ permeability | C. speed at which water moves through a material |
| 4. ____ soil water | D. column of soil that is saved to demonstrate layers below the ground |
| 5. ____ soil sampler | E. a cross section of the soil usually seen by looking in a large pit or hole |
| 6. ____ soil auger | F. the amount of water trapped between soil particles |
| 7. ____ monolith | G. long narrow cylinder that takes a soil sample from below ground in a column |
| 8. ____ soil color | H. large clumps of soil |
| 9. ____ soil profile | I. is used to help us name the type of soil we find at a given spot |
| 10. ____ soil texture | J. the amounts of sand, silt and clay determine this |
| 11. ____ silt | K. soil that is a mixture of silt, sand and less clay |
| 12. ____ loam | L. visual clue used to aid in the classification of soil |
| 13. ____ texture triangle | M. the outer portion of the earth's crust that supports plant growth |
| 14. ____ soil structure | N. soil particles that are larger than clay but smaller than sand |
| 15. ____ soil | O. arrangement of individual soil particles in various groups or clusters |

Soil Texture and Structure: Form B

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ screen sieves | A. the outer portion of the earth's crust that supports plant growth |
| 2. _____ aggregates | B. speed at which water moves through a material |
| 3. _____ permeability | C. visual clue used to aid in the classification of soil |
| 4. _____ soil water | D. large clumps of soil |
| 5. _____ soil sampler | E. is used to help us name the type of soil we find at a given spot |
| 6. _____ soil auger | F. tool for separating soils |
| 7. _____ monolith | G. a cross section of the soil usually seen by looking in a large pit or hole |
| 8. _____ soil color | H. arrangement of individual soil particles in various groups or cluster |
| 9. _____ soil profile | I. drill like device requiring a catcher to collect soil layers |
| 10. _____ soil texture | J. soil particles that are larger than clay but smaller than sand |
| 11. _____ silt | K. the amounts of sand, silt and clay determine this |
| 12. _____ loam | L. soil that is a mixture of silt, sand and less clay |
| 13. _____ texture triangle | M. the amount of water trapped between soil particles |
| 14. _____ soil structure | N. column of soil that is saved to demonstrate layers below the ground |
| 15. _____ soil | O. long narrow cylinder that takes a soil sample from below ground in a column |

General Quiz: Form A

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. ____ acidic | A. the body produced by flowering plants which can grow into a new plant |
| 2. ____ compost | B. trees that have wide, flat leaves |
| 3. ____ pesticide | C. mineral elements and compounds which a plant uses for tissue growth |
| 4. ____ broadleaf | D. a chemical agent used to destroy pests (usually insects) |
| 5. ____ conifer | E. carries food from leaves to twigs, branches, trunk and roots |
| 6. ____ deciduous | F. having a pH lower than 7 |
| 7. ____ dendrology | G. the art of producing and caring for a forest |
| 8. ____ bole | H. the shape that a tree takes when it is mature |
| 9. ____ defoliation | I. the study of trees |
| 10. ____ silviculture | J. underground part of tree that takes nutrients from the soil |
| 11. ____ nutrients | K. a complex community of associated trees, shrubs, other plants, and animals |
| 12. ____ sap | L. small, growing projections at the ends or sides of stems |
| 13. ____ forest | M. plants that shed all of their leaves at the end of the growing season |
| 14. ____ crown | N. the liquid that circulates through the tissues of woody plants |
| 15. ____ roots | O. the foliage and flowering or fruiting part of the tree |
| 16. ____ buds | P. loss of leaves, esp. prematurely |
| 17. ____ phloem | Q. trees that bear seeds in cones and have needle-like leaves |
| 18. ____ heartwood | R. dead cells that give strength to the tree |
| 19. ____ growth habit | S. a mixture of decayed organic matter used as a fertilizer |
| 20. ____ seed | T. stem or trunk of a tree |

General Quiz: Form B

NAME _____

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ acidic | A. the liquid that circulates through the tissues of woody plants |
| 2. _____ compost | B. the body produced by flowering plants which can grow into a new plant |
| 3. _____ pesticide | C. a chemical agent used to destroy pests (usually insects) |
| 4. _____ broadleaf | D. loss of leaves, esp. prematurely |
| 5. _____ conifer | E. the shape that a tree takes when it is mature |
| 6. _____ deciduous | F. trees that have wide, flat leaves |
| 7. _____ dendrology | G. the foliage and flowering / fruiting part of the tree |
| 8. _____ bole | H. a complex community of associated trees, shrubs, other plants, and animals |
| 9. _____ defoliation | I. the study of trees |
| 10. _____ silviculture | J. having a pH lower than 7 |
| 11. _____ nutrients | K. carries food from leaves to twigs, branches, trunk and roots |
| 12. _____ sap | L. stem or trunk of a tree |
| 13. _____ forest | M. the art of producing and caring for a forest |
| 14. _____ crown | N. small, growing projections at the ends or sides of stems |
| 15. _____ roots | O. mineral elements and compounds which a plant uses for tissue growth |
| 16. _____ buds | P. plants that shed all of their leaves at the end of the growing season |
| 17. _____ phloem | Q. a mixture of decayed organic matter used as a fertilizer |
| 18. _____ heartwood | R. dead cells that give strength to the tree |
| 19. _____ growth habit | S. underground part of tree that takes nutrients from the soil |
| 20. _____ seed | T. trees that bear seeds in cones and have needle-like leaves |