

SCIENCE

YEAR 10 OCEANS ALIVE MARINE PLANTS

Tutorial Quiz

1. Students answer all questions T or F (Do NOT write explanations)
2. Teacher reads out answers and students mark own quiz
3. Class discussion of each question. Students write explanations where required.

	Write True or False for each Statement	My Answer	Correct Answer
1	Marine plants are the producers of the sea because they make their own food.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
2	Marine plants use the process of respiration to make their food the same as land plants.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
3	Marine plants are vital to the food chain because they provide food and habitats for other animals.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
4	Marine plants are similar to land plants in that they provide stability for the sediments.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
5	Marine plants produce carbon dioxide unlike land plants that produce oxygen.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
6	An algal bloom is when an algae produces a flower.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
7	'Blue-green' algae and 'red tide' algae are examples of cyanobacteria.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
8	Algal blooms can reduce oxygen levels in the water and kill or damage marine life.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
9	Diatoms are single celled plants with a two part silica outer casing or shell.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
10	Typical multi-celled algal plants have a thalus which consists of a leaf like blade and a root system.		
<i>Explanation</i>			

11	The blade and stipe make up the thalus.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
12	The holdfast of seaweed is the part that fixes it to the rocks or other hard parts of the ocean floor.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
13	Seaweed algae can typically be green, brown or red.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
14	Green seaweed contains chlorophyll which is the green pigment used to trap sunlight.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
15	Brown algae contain chlorophyll and a yellow pigment called carotene which gives it its olive brown colour.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
16	Sea grass have roots that serve the same purpose as land plants.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
17	Sea grass has a flowering stage and rhizomes which are an underground stem system.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
18	Mangroves can live in salt water because they can cope with salt by secreting it from the leaves, shed old salt filled tissue and resist salt intake due to a plastic coating on the roots and lower stem.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
19	Mangroves shed sinking seeds that can grow in nearby mud.		
<i>Explanation</i>			
20	Mangroves are important as a marine life habitat,		
<i>Explanation</i>			
21	Destruction of mangroves are a problem because they serve the purpose of shade for the general public.		
<i>Explanation</i>			