PLANTS (Listening Comprehension)

Ex 1. Listen to the recording. Then, choose the best option to answer each question:

1. Which of the following is a key difference between gymnosperms and angiosperms?

A. Gymnosperms have leaves, while angiosperms have flowers.

B. Gymnosperms produce seeds directly, while angiosperms grow seeds within a structure.

C. Gymnosperms are found on every continent, while angiosperms are limited to certain regions.

D. Gymnosperms are autotrophs, while angiosperms are heterotrophs.

2. Which nutrient is NOT essential for plant growth and development?

A. Water

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Nitrogen

D. Sunlight

3. The primary purpose of photosynthesis in plants is to:

A. Absorb nutrients from the surrounding environment.

B. Convert water and carbon dioxide into oxygen and organic compounds.

C. Disperse spores from the leaves.

D. Soak up water from the earth using their roots.

4. Which type of plant does not rely on seeds for reproduction?

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Bryophytes

D. All plants use seeds for reproduction.

5. Where can plants be found naturally?

A. Only on land

B. Only in the ocean

C. On every continent and even at the bottom of the ocean

D. Only in specific regions of the world

6. What is the primary function of chlorophyll in plants?

A. To absorb sunlight during photosynthesis.

B. To convert water and carbon dioxide into oxygen.

C. To disperse spores from the leaves.

D. To soak up water from the earth.

7. What is the main focus of this chapter on botany?

A. Introducing basic types of plants

B. Discussing how plants obtain nutrients

C. Explaining the process of photosynthesis

D. All of the above

Ex 2. Match the words with the definitions (one word is extra):

disperse *spore* *stem* *seed* *reproduce* *chlorophyll*
soak up *exposed*

a. the main support of a plant that holds up leaves and flowers

b. to spread out or scatter in different directions

c. to absorb liquid, like when a sponge takes in water

d. a tiny cell produced by some plants and fungi that can develop into a new individual

e. a small part of a plant that can grow into a new plant

f. being open to view or not covered by anything

g. the green substance in plants that helps them make food using sunlight

Ex 3. Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the box:

exposure survive reproduce release leaves angiosperms take in botany plant types oxygen converted roots pine trees bottom lifeforms energy autotrophs

1. Plants are a major group of …….. on Earth.

2. They can be found on every continent and even at the …….. of the ocean.

3. ……. is the study of how plants live and grow.

4. The main difference between …… is how they produce new plants.

5. Gymnosperms grow seeds directly from their stems or leaves, like ……..

6. …… produce seeds inside flowers or fruits.

7. Mosses are an example of bryophytes, which …….. using spores.

8. Instead of seeds, bryophytes …… spores from their leaves.

9. Plants are ……., meaning they make their own food.

10. To ……., plants need water, carbon dioxide, and sunlight.

11. Most plants absorb water through their ……., which grow underground.

12. Plants …… carbon dioxide from the air for photosynthesis.

13. Without …….. to the sun, plants will die.

14. The process that allows plants to use sunlight for …… is called photosynthesis.

15. During photosynthesis, water and carbon dioxide are …….. into oxygen and organic compounds.

Ex 4. Listen to a conversation between two students. Mark the following statements as true or false.

1.	The speaker was very confident about the botany lecture from the beginning.	**T / F**
2.	The conversation is about different types of plants.	**T / F**
3.	Gymnosperms and angiosperms both produce seeds.	**T / F**
4.	A rose is an example of an angiosperm.	**T / F**
5.	The person explaining the topic is also confused about plant types.	**T / F**
6.	The conversation does not mention any specific tree examples.	**T / F**
7.	By the end of the conversation, the confused speaker understands the differences between plant types.	**T / F**