**BIOL 301 – Reverse Lecture Quiz #10** **NAME:**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Fill out the chart:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Araceae** | **Lemnaceae** | **Arecaceae** |
| **Why do we care?** |  |  |  |
| **Habit** |  |  |  |
| **Leaf arrangement** |  |  |  |
| **Leaf composition and other vegetative characters** |  |  |  |
| **Significant reproductive structures** |  |  |  |
| **Ovary Position** |  |  |  |

1. The largest and smallest monocots are in this group of families – by size, not diversity. Which is which?
2. Did you come across the term “raphide”? What is a raphide? It’s diagnostic for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family.
3. Describe the structure of a spadix / spathe inflorescence, found in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Araceae includes the largest unbranched inflorescence of all the angiosperms. Did you find information on this species?
5. What is the most common form of reproduction in the Lemnaceae?
6. Why is the Lemnaceae no longer considered to be separate from the Araceae?
7. Why would the stem of a palm tree sometimes take on a wasp-waisted look?
8. Large-fruited palms tend to be monoecious, with the female flowers close to the stem. What would be the selective advantage of this arrangement?
9. Why are so many palm species found on island chains?
10. What is the historical significance of *Sabal palmetto*?
11. How did you learn about these families? What resources did you use? Are you using new resources as we continue with the reverse lecture process? Do you feel comfortable about your level of understanding? Did this quiz adequately capture your knowledge of these families? Is there anything else that you learned that is interesting and/or significant?