

A microscopic alga of brown colour with trunk, rhizoids, and foliaceous part rich in alginates and iodine is ranked with genus of: {

- =Laminaria
 - ~Chlorella
 - ~Ulothrix
 - ~Chlamydomonas
 - ~Spirogira
- }

It is known that representatives of Chlorophyta division have cells with different shapes of chromatophores. Band-shaped chromatophores are species of the genus...

- {
 - =spirogyra
 - ~volvox
 - ~chlorella
 - ~chlamydomonas
 - ~spirulina
- }

The studied cells have nucleus and have no chloroplasts; their cytoplasm reserves glycogen, the cell walls contain chitin. So, the cells belong to... {

- =fungi
 - ~lichen
 - ~alga
 - ~higher plant
 - ~cyanobacteriae
- }

The structure of gill-bearing hymenophore is considered by way of example of poisonous pileate fungus from the Basidiomycota class – {

- =fly agaric
 - ~champignon
 - ~shelf fungus
 - ~ergot
 - ~polypore
- }

A sterile form of xylotroph *Inonotus obliquus* (i.e. shelf fungus) is detached from a trunk of *Betula pendula*. In other terms this is: {

- =polypore
 - ~fly agaric
 - ~ergot
 - ~champignon
 - ~tinder fungus
- }

Representatives of this Division reproduce vegetatively by means of special formations: Isidia, soredia, lobules. These organisms are from Division... {

=lichenes

~basidiomycota

~equisetophyta

~lycopodiophyta

~polypodiophyta

}

The highest cryptogams have the ability to produce spores at the process of asexual reproduction. This is one of adaptations for living in upland. What is the chromosome set for spores? {

=haploid

~diploid

~triploid

~tetraploid

~polyploidy

}

A higher nonvascular plant has precise heterogenesis, where gametophyte is dominant (sexual generation) and sporophyte (unisexual generation) is reduced.

So, a plant belongs to... {

=bryophyta (mosses)

~lycopodiophyta (club mosses)

~equisetophyta (horsetails)

~polypodiophyta (ferns)

~gymnospermae (conifers)

}

The plant with phylloids and rhizoids has no natural conductive tissues; its gametophyte is dominating in the development cycle. So, this plant belongs to... {

=bryophyta

~lycopodiophyta

~equisetophyta

~polypodiophyta

~gymnospermae

}

The subkingdom Embryophytes incorporates various groups of eucaryotes with the common feature of ability to photosynthesis. One can observe in their biocycle the heterogenesis alternation of sporophyte and gametophyte generations. What is the division of plants for which the gametophyte dominates the sporophyte in the life cycle? {

=bryophyta

- ~magnoliophyta
- ~pynophyta
- ~lycopodiophyta
- ~polypodiophyta

}

Sphagnum possesses quick absorbability and strong water retention because ... {
=there are special hyaline cells

- ~alive near reservoirs
- ~presence of roots
- ~absence of transpiration
- ~a leave surface has a dense layer of cutin

}

Spores of a higher plant are used as a powder for children. This plant is ... {
=lycopodium clavatum

- ~equisetum arvense
- ~pinus sylvestris
- ~ledum palustre
- ~calendula officinale

}

Spore and pollen analysis revealed in the pollen some tetrahedral spores with a semi-circular base and a reticular surface, which may belong to: {
=lycopodiophyta

- ~equisetiphyta
- ~bryophyta
- ~polypodiophyta
- ~pinophyta

}

The investigated plant has a rhizome, spring nonchlorophyllic brown sporiferous shoots and summer green vegetative shoots. This is... {
=Equisetum arvense

- ~Polytrichum commune
- ~Dryopteris filix mas
- ~Lycopodium clavatum
- ~Ephedra distachium

}

A plants under examination has a rhizome, big pinnatisected leaves with sori and sporangia on their undersurface . According to this data the plant should be related to one of the the following divisions : {
=Polypodiophyta

- ~Lycopodiophyta

- ~Magnoliophyta
- ~Pinophyta
- ~Equisetophyta
- }

The sporophyte of the studied plant is a rhizome perennial. The plant frond leaves are pinnatisected; they have sori with spores on the underside. The plant belongs to division... {

- =Polypodiophyta
- ~Bryophyta
- ~Lycopodiophyta
- ~Equisetophyta
- ~Gymnosperme
- }

On the marshland we have collected *Sphagnum palustre*. Its stems are branched without rhizoids, leaves are arranged spirally imbricated, between the leaves of lateral branches there are antherids, and on the tips of shoots there are archegonias. This generation of sphagnum is... {

- =monoecious gametophyte
- ~dioecious gametophyte
- ~sporophyte
- ~protonema
- ~sporogonia
- }

As a dietary supplement, a source of complete protein and vitamins used spirulina - representative of the division ... {

- =cyanobacterium
- ~green algae
- ~diatoms
- ~askomicotus
- ~zigomicotus
- }

A conifer has soft, bright-green needles collected in a bunch on the short shoots. Every year in autumn these leaves fall down. It indicates that this tree belongs to the genus ... {

- =Larix (larch)
- ~Abies (abies)
- ~Pinus (pine)
- ~Picea (spruce)
- ~Cedar (cedrus)
- }

The subkingdom Embryophytes consists mainly of terraneous organisms which are presented by various life forms (herbs, shrubs, subshrub, trees and others). What is the division of Embryophytes which includes only shrubs and trees? {

- =Pynophyta
 - ~Magnoliophyta
 - ~Bryophyta
 - ~Lycopodiophyta
 - ~Polypodiophyta
- }

The main diagnostical feature for distinguishing the species of pine-tree is quantity of needles on the shortened shoots. The pine-tree has ... {

- =two needles
 - ~five needles
 - ~three needles
 - ~eight needles
 - ~many needles
- }

One of the important diagnostic characters for determining of pine species is the number of acerose leaf (needles). What is this number for common pine? {

- =2
 - ~5
 - ~3
 - ~8
 - ~many
- }

A common species of the Pinaceae family is an evergreen, shade tolerant, high tree. Its needles are tetrahedral, short, hard, barbed, spirally arranged. This is... {

- =Picea abies
 - ~Larix sibirica
 - ~Pinus sylvestris
 - ~Juniperus communis
 - ~Ephedra equisetina
- }

In their practical classes, students have identified gymnosperms with dark blue cones, covered with a waxy bloom. This is... {

- =Juniperus communis
 - ~Thuja occidentalis
 - ~Taxus baccata
 - ~Abies sibirica
 - ~Cedrus libani
- }

Flowers of *Brassica oleracea* (cultivated cabbage) have four long stamens and two – short. So, the type of the androecium is ... {

=tetradymous

~didymous

~monadelphous

~diadelphous

~polyadelphous

}

Plants which have flowers with cruciform calyx and corolla, tetradymous androecium and fruits – silique and silicle, are typical for family ... {

=Brassicaceae (Mustard)

~Solanaceae (Potato)

~Fabaceae (Legume)

~Apiaceae (Carrot)

~Scrophulariaceae (Figwort)

}

According to the presence of typical features - cruciform (or cross-shaped) calyx, tetradymous androecium, and fruit silicle, plant belongs to the ... {

=Brassicaceae (Mustard) Family

~Solanaceae (Potato) Family

~Apiaceae (Carrot) Family

~Fabaceae (Legume) Family

~Rosaceae (Rose) Family

}

The morphological comparison of the plants of *Brassicaceae* (Mustard) Family shows that most of the representatives have small flowers gathered in inflorescences - ... {

=raceme, panicle

~corymb, umbel

~glom, anthodium

~spadix, spike

~compound umbel

}

Small yellow flowers of the *Brassicaceae* (Mustard) Family plant aggregate in inflorescence, which is called ... {

=raceme, panicle

~corymb, umbel

~head, anthodium

~spike, spadix

~compound umbel, compound corymb

}

Seeds of the *Brassicaceae* (Mustard) Family plants have poignant taste and used for production of the mustard plasters and fatty oil. These seeds are taken from such plants as ... {

=*Brassica nigra* (black mustard), *Sinapis alba* (white mustard) and *Brassica juncea* (chinese mustard)

~*Brassica oleracea* (cabbage), *Brassica nigra* (black mustard) and *Brassica juncea* (chinese mustard)

~*Capsella bursa-pastoris* (shepherd's purse), *Sinapis alba* (white mustard) and *Brassica juncea* (chinese mustard)

~*Brassica nigra* (black mustard), *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (shepherd's purse) and *Sinapis alba* (white mustard)

~*Erysimum canescens* (treacle mustard), *Brassica nigra* (black mustard) and *Brassica juncea* (chinese mustard)

}

By comparison of five medicinal plants it is determined that one of them belongs to the *Brassicaceae* (Mustard) Family, namely ... {

=*Erysimum canescens* (erysimum)

~*Rosa canina* (dog rose)

~*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (bearberry)

~*Urtica dioica* (great nettle)

~*Polygonum aviculare* (knot grass)

}

Among the samples of the plants we determine the species that belongs to the *Brassicaceae* (Mustard) Family. This is ... {

=*Erysimum canescens* (treacle mustard)

~*Ledum palustre* (marsh tea)

~*Salvia officinalis* (garden sage)

~*Taraxacum officinale* (dandelion)

~*Calendula officinalis* (pot marigold)

}

Capsella bursa-pastoris (shepherd's purse) is annual plant, which has ... {

=pinnatisected and pinnatipartite leaves and triangular silicles

~entire leaves and roundish silicles

~pinnatilobate leaves and cylindrical siliques

~pinnately compound leaves and loment siliques

~pinnatipartite leaves and cylindrical siliques

}

The fruit of black locust is dry, formed of a single carpel, dehisces by the ventral and dorsal sutures on two sides, the seeds are attached along the ventral suture.

Such fruit is called: {

=Legume

~Siliqua

~Follicle

~Capsule

~Silicula

}

A fruit of plants of the Cabbage Family has approximately the same length and width, consists of two flaps and false membranous septum on both sides of which the seed is located. This fruit is - ... {

=silicle

~legume

~berry

~achene

~samara

}

The determined medicinal plant has a pistil formed with big quantities of carpels; its fruit is fruitcase which dehisce by small holes. This is ... {

=*Papaver somniferum* (opium poppy)

~*Chelidonium majus* (rock poppy)

~*Zea mays* (maize)

~*Mentha piperita* (peppermint)

~*Sanguisorba officinalis* (greater burnet)

}

The plant from the Poppy Family contains milky sap of yellow coloring, it has umbel-shaped inflorescence, flowers with deciduous calyx and 4 yellow petals.

This is ... {

=*Chelidonium majus* (rock poppy)

~*Robinia pseudoacacia* (black locust)

~*Papaver somniferum* (opium poppy)

~*Taraxacum officinale* (dandelion)

~*Glaucium flavum* (yellow horned poppy)

}

Investigated plant of the *Papaveraceae* (Poppy). Family has laticifers with yellow and orange latex in

all its organs. It's typical for ... {

=*Chelidonium majus* (rock poppy)

~*Ranunculus acris* (species of buttercup)

~*Adonis vernalis* (spring vernalis)

~*Papaver somniferum* (opium poppy)
~*Aconitum napellus* (aconite)
}

Investigated flowers have papilionaceous type of the corolla. This is plant belong to the ... Family. {
=Fabaceae (Legume)
~Scrophulariaceae (Figwort)
~Ranunculaceae (Buttercup)
~Lamiaceae (Mint)
~Asteraceae (Sunflower)
}

One of the plants under examination has a zygomorphic flower and papilionaceous corolla. This plant is called: {
=*Melilotus officinalis*
~*Mentha piperita*
~*Valeriana officinalis*
~*Urtica dioica*
~*Rosa canina*
}

A plant has compound leaves and papilionaceous flowers, its fruit is legume. Most probably it belongs to the family ... {
=Fabaceae
~Scrophulariaceae
~Ranunculaceae
~Lamiaceae
~Asteraceae
}

The flowers of *Astragalus dasyanthus* (milk vetch) sit on the shorted and thickened main axis, forming simple inflorescence, which is called ... {
=glome
~corymb
~catkin
~panicle
~spike
}

Astragalus dasyanthus has sessile flowers gathered into inflorescences with a short thick axis. This inflorescence is called: {
=capitulum
~cyme

~truss
~spike
~head
}

Leaves of the *Pisum sativum* (pea) attach to prop with help of the tendrils. These tendrils are metamorphoses of ... {
=leaflets of the compound leaf
~petiole of the compound leaf
~simple leaves
~petioles
~stipules
}

The representative of the *Fabaceae* Family has pinnately compound leaves, stipules, modified as spines, and a droop white raceme. This is ... {
=Robinia pseudoacacia (black locust)
~Artemisia vulgaris (mugwort)
~Aronia melanocarpa (black chokeberry)
~Pisum sativum (garden pea)
~Quercus robur (english oak)
}

Comparative analysis of 5 medicinal plants of *Fabaceae* (Legume) Family discovers that 4 of them have tricompond leaves, and the 5th has pinnately compound leaves.

This plant is ... {
=Robinia pseudoacacia (black locust)
~Melilotus officinalis (sweet clover)
~Glicine hispida (soya bean)
~Ononis arvensis (restharrow)
~Phaseolus vulgaris (kidney bean)
}

Plant of *Fabaceae* (Legume) Family has well developed rhizome with roots and stolons, pinnately compound leaves with 5 or 7 pairs egg-shaped, glandulosous leaves, and friable and axillary racemes. Flowers are faintly – violet. Legumes are indehiscent. Underground organs are used as expectorant drug and for improvement of the drug taste. This plant is ... {
=Glycyrrhiza glabra (sweet root)
~Melilotus officinalis (sweet clover)
~Robinia pseudoacacia (black locust)
~Ononis arvensis (restharrow)
~Astragalus dasyanthus (milk vetch)
}

At the medicinal pectoral collection we discover brightly yellow pieces of the root with a sweet taste. It is determined that this root is of the ...: {

- =Glycyrrhiza glabra (licorice)
 - ~Althea officinalis (sweatweed)
 - ~Acorus calamus (sweet flag)
 - ~Valeriana officinalis (common valerian)
 - ~Sanguinea officinalis (greater burnet)
- }

While studying 5 herbarium specimens of medicinal plants, it is determined that one plant belongs to *Fabaceae* (Legume) Family, namely ... {

- =Glycyrrhiza glabra (licorice)
 - ~Atropa belladonna (belladonna)
 - ~Hyoscyamus niger (poison tobacco)
 - ~Datura stramonium (datura)
 - ~Solanum tuberosum (potato)
- }

While studying 5 herbarium specimens of medicinal plants, it was determined that one plant belong to the *Fabaceae* (Legume) Family namely ... {

- =Mellilotus officinalis
 - ~Atropa belladonna
 - ~Hyoscyamus niger
 - ~Datura stramonium
 - ~Solanum tuberosum
- }

The industrial source of rutin and of quercetin is flowers of a plant from the *Fabaceae* (Legume) Family: {

- =sophora japonica
 - ~locust pseudo-acacia
 - ~caragana
 - ~astragalus
 - ~silver wattle acacia
- }

One of the common features of the representatives of subfamily Prunoideae from the *Rosaceae* (Rose) Family is that their fruit is ... {

- =drupe
 - ~aggregate-accessory
 - ~berry
 - ~apple
 - ~pepo
- }

Fleshy false cenocarpous fruit of the *Rosaceae* (Rose) Family is formed from hypantium and inferior ovary. Seeds are surrounded by cartilaginous endocarp.

This is ... {

=pome

~silicle

~achene

~silique

~fruitcase

}

A fruit-tree of the *Rosaceae* Family has short-cut thorny shoots; its fruit is pome of characteristic shape and has stone cells in the pulp. This is... {

=*Pyrus communis* (pear-tree)

~*Malus domestica* (apple)

~*Cerasus vulgaris* (cherry-tree)

~*Armeniaca vulgaris* (apricot-tree)

~*Prunus domestica* (plum-tree)

}

Which of the following plants has pome fruits? {

=*Sorbus aucuparia*

~*Amygdalus communis*

~*Prunus padus*

~*Prunus domestica*

~*Rosa majalis*

}

Among the plants studied a berrylike pome is typical for the species of ... {

=*Aronia melanocarpa* (black chokeberry)

~*Prunus spinosa* (blackthorn)

~*Rosa canina* (dog rose)

~*Padus racemosa* (bird cherry)

~*Amygdalus communis* (common almond)

}

The macroscopical analysis of the branch of the *Crataegus* (Hawthorn) with a thorn testifies that the thorn is a metamorphosis of the ... {

=shoot

~stipules

~leaf blade

~petiole

~cells of the epidermis

}

Among the investigated herbarium plants choose those which belong to the *Rosaceae* (Rose) Family ... {

- =*Crataegus sanguinea*
- ~*Mellilotus officinalis*
- ~*Conium maculatum*
- ~*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
- ~*Polygonum persicaria*

}

In spring the tree of the *Rosaceae* Family (Rose) blossoms with white, fragrant flowers collected on the top of the shortened shoots in the drooping raceme. This is ... {

- =*Padus racemosa* (cluster cherry)
- ~*Potentilla erecta* (tormentil)
- ~*Sorbus aucuparia* (mountain ash)
- ~*Malus domestica* (apple)
- ~*Crataegus sanguinea* (redhaw)

}

Which representative of the *Rosaceae* family has spring bloom in form of white, fragrant flowers gathered in pendulous racemes at the ends of short shoots? {

- =*Padus racemosa* (P.avia)
- ~*Potentilla erecta*
- ~*Sorbus aucuparia*
- ~*Cerasus vulgaris*
- ~*Crataegus sanguinea*

}

The fruits of chokeberry *Aronia* are false, formed from the inferior, five-nesting ovaries and overgrown juicy hypanthium. Nests with one seed; separated by cartilaginous walls. The fruit is a ... {

- =pome
- ~syncarpous drupe
- ~juicy follicle
- ~fraga
- ~pseudomonocarpous drupe

}

It is determined that one of the common features for *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* (foxberry) and *Vaccinium myrtillus* (bilberry) is that their type of the fruit is ... {

- =berry
- ~fruitcase
- ~follicle
- ~drupe
- ~cremocarp

}

Studied leaves of the *Ericaceae* (Heath) Family are short-petiolar, oblong-linear with reflected down edges; from above – coriaceous, glabrous, brown and green; from below - red-haired and densely downy. These leaves are typical for ... {

=*Ledum palustre* (marsh tea)

~*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (bearberry)

~*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* (foxberry)

~*Vaccinium myrtillus* (bilberry)

~*Oxycoccus palustris* (wild cranberry)

}

Leaves of the representative the *Ericaceae* (Heath) Family are oblong, obovate, narrow at the base into a short petiole, from above it is dark-green, from below - lighter, without dark dotted glandules with well seen net of veins. This is ... {

=*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (bearberry)

~*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* (foxberry)

~*Ledum palustre* (marsh tea)

~*Vaccinium oxycoccus* (wild cranberry)

~*Vaccinium myrtyllus* (bilberry)

}

Studied leaves of the *Ericaceae* (Heath) Family are alternate, short-petiolar, glabrous, elliptical with emarginated apex, with reflected down edges; from above – rifle-green; from below – with dark dotted glandules. These leaves are typical for ... {

... {

=*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* (foxberry)

~*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (bearberry)

~*Ledum palustre* (marsh tea)

~*Vaccinium oxycoccus* (wild cranberry)

~*Vaccinium myrtyllus* (bilberry)

}

While analysis of the vital form of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (bearberry), *Vaccinium vitis ideae* (foxberry), *Vaccinium myrtillus* (bilberry) we determine that they are ... {

... {

=undershrubs

~lianas

~herbs

~bushes

~subshrubs

}

It is determined that the leaves of evergreen plants studied are adapted to saving water: they are leathery, pubescent, scaly, wrinkled or flat with edges curved down. This is probably the species of the family ... {

- =Ericaceae
 - ~Brassicaceae
 - ~Papaveraceae
 - ~Fabaceae
 - ~Rosaceae
- }

We have collected black berries with glaucous bloom, roundish, flattened at the top, with a ring of small cloves cup, a pit in the center and a column. These are fruits of ... {

- =bilberry
 - ~labrador tea marsh
 - ~bearberry
 - ~cranberry
 - ~cowberry
- }

The leaf investigated has a filmy ocrea that embraces the base of internode. The presence of such modified stipules is a diagnostical feature of the ... Family {

- =Polygonaceae (the Knotweed) Family
 - ~the Gramineae (Grass) Family
 - ~the Rosaceae (Rose) Family
 - ~the Fabaceae (Legume) Family
 - ~the Solanaceae (Potato or Nightshade) Family
- }

While comparative analysis of the plant leaves of *Polygonaceae* (Knotweed) Family we find that their common feature is the presence of ... {

- =ocrea
 - ~vaginal
 - ~tendrils
 - ~spines
 - ~bracts
- }

Cultivated food plant of the *Polygonaceae* (Knotweed) Family has a reddish stem and cordate-arrow-shaped leaves. The fruit is a triquetrous nut. This plant is ... {

- =Fagopirum saggitatum
- ~Polygonum bistorta
- ~Polygonum hydropiper
- ~Polygonum aviculare
- ~Rumex confertus

}

The medicinal plant of the *Polygonaceae* (Knotweed) Family is determined according to the typical features: stem is reddish, leaves are triangular and cordate, inflorescences are panicle of corymbs and flowers are pink, which are adapted for cross-pollination. This is... {

=*Fagopyrum sagittatum* (common buckwheat)

~*Polygonum bistorta* (snake-root)

~*Polygonum aviculare* (bird's knotgrass)

~*Rumex acetosa* (garden sorrel)

~*Rumex confertus* (horse sorrel)

}

Perennial herbal plant of the *Polygonaceae* (Knotweed) Family has thick, horizontal, serpentine rhizome and apical spicate inflorescence, which consists of small pink flowers. This is ... {

=*Polygonum bistorta* (snake-root knotweed)

~*Polygonum persicaria* (spotted knotweed)

~*Polygonum hdropiper* (water pepper)

~*Polygonum aviculare* (bird's knotgrass)

~*Rumex acetosa* (garden sorrel).

}

The plant of *Polygonaceae* (Knotweed) Family has a dense, upright, spike-shaped inflorescence; its leaves are lanceolate with brown, U-shaped spot; red-brown, ciliated on the sides' ocreas. These features allow to suppose that this plant is ... {

=*Polygonum persicaria* (spotted knotweed)

~*Polygonum aviculare* (knot grass)

~*Polygonum bistorta* (snake-root)

~*Rumex confertus* (horse sorrel)

~*Fagopyrum sagittatum* (common buckwheat)

}

The *Rumex acetosa* (garden sorrel) early in spring forms radial rosette of macropodous leaves; their leaf blade in its form is ... {

=spear-shaped (or hastate)

~cordate

~kidney-shaped

~diamond (or rhombus)-shaped

~falcated

}

The determined plant has fistular, costate stems, inflorescence is compound umbel, fruit is schizocarpous – cremocarp, which contains ether oils; which is typical for ... {

=the Apiaceae (Carrot) Family
~the Fabaceae (Legume) Family
~the Ericaceae (Heath) Family
~the Brassicaceae (Mustard) Family
~the Asteraceae (Sunflower) Family
}

Investigated plant has edible root; ribbed-striated and fistular stems; leaves are repeatedly pinatisected, petiole with vagina; inflorescences is compound umbel; fruit – cremocarp with gum ducts in pericarp. Such features are typical for plants of the family ... {

=Apiaceae (Carrot)
~Solanaceae (Potato)
~Fabaceae (Legume)
~Brassicaceae (Mustard)
~Scrophulariaceae (Figwort)
}

A plant under examination has storage root; its stems are ribbed and channeled, hollow; leaves are many times pinnatisected, compound umbel; fruit is the cremocarp in the pericarp. Such characteristics are typical for the plants of the following family: {

=Apiaceae
~Solanaceae
~Scrofulariaceae
~Brassicaceae
~Fabaceae
}

Some of the investigated plants have fruits with common features. They explode into 2 mericarps, which have longitudinal costas with conductive bundles and intercostals scrobiculus with essential oil canaliculus. So, these plants belong to the family ... {

=Apiaceae (Carrot)
~Lamiaceae (Mint)
~Papaveraceae (Poppy)
~Solanaceae (Potato)
~Rosaceae (Rose)
}

While studying the plants we determine common features of fruits. They fall into two parts, which have longitudinal ribs with conductive bundles and furrows with ether oil tubules. So, the plant belongs to the ... Family {

=the Apiaceae (Carrot) Family
~the Lamiaceae (Mint) Family

- ~the Papaveraceae (Poppy) Family
 - ~the Solanaceae (Potato or Nightshade) Family
 - ~the Fabaceae (Legume) Family
- }

The analyzed plant has hollow ribbed stems, compound umbel inflorescence, schizocarpic fruit (cremocarp) and is rich in essential oils, which is a characteristic of: {

- =Apiaceae
 - ~Fabaceae
 - ~Ericaceae
 - ~Brassicaceae
 - ~Asteraceae
- }

Select the type of a fruit by the following properties: a coenocarp fruit whose mericarps have 5 axial main edges between which secondary edges can be contained. A lot of ethereal oils are contained in the ethereal channels of its pericarp. {

- =cremocarp
 - ~cypsela
 - ~nut
 - ~legume
 - ~silique
- }

Plant of the *Apiaceae* (Carrot) Family has large thrice-pinnatisected leaves on the filamentous segments; inflorescences - compound umbels; yellow flowers and small oblong fruits – cremocarp. Fruits are used for preparation dill water. This is ... {

- =Foeniculum vulgare (fennel)
 - ~Anethum graveolens (dill)
 - ~Carum carvi (caraway)
 - ~Petroselinum crispum (parsley)
 - ~Daucus sativus (species of carrot)
- }

This poisonous plant of the Apiaceae Family has red-violet points on the stem and obnoxious mouse odour. This is ... {

- =Conium maculatum
 - ~Anisum vulgare
 - ~Apium graveolens
 - ~Anethum graveolens
 - ~Foeniculum vulgare
- }

Some medicinal plants can be poisonous. Choose such a plant of the Apiaceae (Carot). Family from the list below ... {

=*Cicuta virosa*

~*Viburnum opulus*

~*Valeriana officinalis*

~*Plantago major*

~*Arctium lappa*

}