**Review for Test #4: Protista, Fungi and Plantae**

**Terms to Know:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Protists  Zooflagellates  Ciliates  Sporozoans  Sarcodines  Amoeba  Pseudopod  Paramecium  Cilia  Euglena  Eyespot | Fungi  Chitin  Hyphae  Mycelium  Fruiting body  Plantae  Cellulose  Chlorophyll  Non-vascular plants  Mosses  Liverworts  Hornworts | Seedless Vascular Plants  Xylem  Phloem  Lignin  Roots  Leaves  Stems  Ferns  Fronds  Club mosses  Horsetails | Gymnosperms  Angiosperms  Flowers  Fruits  Pollen  Cotyledon  Monocot  Dicot  Anther/Filament  Stigma/Style/Ovary  Ovule |

**Review Questions:**

1. Pg 545: #1,2,7,12, 15
2. Pg 575: #1,5,6,9,24,25
3. Compare the structures used for movement in the amoeba and the paramecium.
4. Study diagrams of the Amoeba and Paramecium.
5. What is the term for the part of the mushroom that we can see above the ground?
6. Study diagram of the mushroom.
7. What are the four divisions of plants? How are they separated?
8. Why are ferns able to grow taller than mosses?
9. How are monocots and dicots different?
10. What are the two types of vascular tissue in plants? Describe the function of each.
11. Study diagram of the flower.
12. What are the three groups of Byrphytes (non-vascular plants)
13. What are the three groups of seedless vascular plants

**Review for Test #4:** **Answer Key**

**Pg 545**

1:A

2:B

7:C

12: Hyphae are tiny filaments that are only one cell thick, whereas a mycelium is a thick mass composed of many hyphae tangled together

15: Spores must land in a favorable environment. There must be the proper combination of temperature, moisture and food.

**575:**

1:B

5:D

6:B

9:C

24:Fruits attract and are eaten by animals that spread the seeds enclosed in the fruits. This increases the range that angiosperms can inhabit.

25: Moncots have leaves with parallel veins, dicots have leaves with branched veins.

**3:** Amoeba= pseudopods- cytoplasmic projections that caused organism to move

Paramecium= cilia- tiny hair like projections that surround the organism and move in rhythmic patterns to move.

5:Fruiting body

7: Non-vascular plants- does not contain vascular tissue

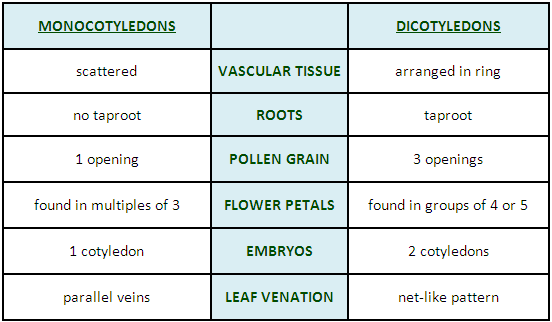
Seedless Vascular plants- contains vascular tissue but does not have seeds.

Gymnosperms- contains vascular tissue and seeds are “naked”

Angiosperms- contains vascular tissue and seeds are enclosed.

8: Ferns contain vascular tissue and is able to transport water up the plant.

9:



10:Xylem= brings water up from the roots to the leaves.

Phloem= transports solutions and nutrients throughout the plant.

12:Mosses, Liverworts, and Hornworts

13: Club Mosses, Horsetails, Ferns