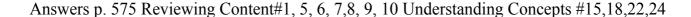
## Fill in the blanks review Worksheet

- 1. eukaryotic, heterotrophic, cell walls made of chitin, live in dark, moist environments (usually).
- 2. heterotrophs
- 3. chitin
- 4. hyphae
- 5. mycelium
- 6. fruiting body
- 7. fair ring
- 8. asexually and sexually
- 9. plus and minus
- 10. spores scatter easily in the wind, others attract animals to help them disperse
- 11. yeast infection/athelets foot/ring worm/wheat rust/corn smut/cordyceps
- 12. gills
- 13. cellulose
- 14. chlorphyll
- 15. ferns
- 16. mosses, ferns, gymnosperms, angiosperms
- 17. require water for reproduction, small and must live in moist areas
- 18. rhizoids
- 19. liverworts, hornworts, mosses
- 20. xylem, phloem
- 21. lignin
- 22. club mosses, horsetails, ferns
- 23. rhizomes, fronds
- 24. gymnosperms, angiosperms
- 25. cones
- 26. flowers
- 27. stamen
- 28. seed
- 29. embyro
- 30. conifers
- 31. needles for leaves (conserve water); can be very large and long-lived, produce cones; able to survive cold weather
- 32. fruit
- 33. monocots and dicots
- 34. leaves have parallel veins, fibrous roots, vascular bundles scattered, petals in multiples of 3
- 35. leave have branching veins, taproot, vascular bundles arranged in a ring; petals in multiples of 4 or 5

Answers pg 545 Reviewing Content#1-3, 7, Understanding Concepts#11,12

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 7. C
- 11. The cell walls of fungi are similar to the exoskeletons of insects because they both contain chitin.
- 12. Hyphae are tiny filaments that are only one cell thick, whereas mycelium is a thick mass composed of many hyphae tangled together.



- 1. B
- 5. D
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. D
- 9. C
- 10. C
- 15. Bryophytes depend upon the presence of water to complete their life cycle, because the only way the sperm can reach the egg is to swim through standing water or dew.
- 18. The evolution of lignin made the cell walls of plants rigid. This enabled plants to grow upright and reach great heights.
- 22. Features of conifers that suggest they evolved to live in dry habitats include long, thin needles to reduce the surface area of their leaves and the leaves have a waxy outer covering.
- 24. Fruits attract and are eaten by animals that spread the seeds enclosed in the fruits widely, increasing the ranges that the angiosperms inhabit.

Answers pg 577 #1,3,4,

- 1. E 3. C 4. B

Gymnosperms.asf

2.9 Angiosperms.notebook

Angiosperms.asf