

# 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/athlete's foot/ring worm/wheat rust/corn smut/cordyceps
12. gills
13. cellulose
14. chlorophyll
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. embryo
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. leaves 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.



Answers p. 575 Reviewing Content#1, 5, 6, 7,8, 9, 10 Understanding Concepts #15,18,22,24

- 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

## Attachments

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Gymnosperms.asf

2.9 Angiosperms.notebook

Angiosperms.asf