SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTION FOR SURVEY OF BIOLOGY by Richard X. Thripp Week 13, Fall 2009, Nov 24 / 25. Plants and Fungi Move onto Land ch. 16. daytonastate.org/biology

1.) Beginning with bryophytes (mosses) in Kingdom Plantae, the	is retained in the
mother and a cuticle prevents water loss. The preceding green	(Protista)
performed photosynthesis and nutrient absorption underwater (water, CO ₂ , and	minerals).
2.) Mosses (bryophytes) and ferns (pteridophytes) haves to	make flagella for sperm.
3.) Gymnosperms (conifers) and angiosperms (flowering plants) make seeds ar	nd grains.
4.) Mosses have two generations: the larger (dominant) photosynthetic plant ca	lled the
phyte which makess (haploid / 1N) by mitosis, an	d the smaller
5.) With ferns, the sporophyte (2N) generation is dominant (larger) and the	phyte is small.
6.) Seed plants (sperms andsperms) have a reduced ga	ametophyte generation
dependent on the larger sporophyte generation, i.e. aphyte (2N) p	pine tree with small pine
cones containing male and femalephytes (1N).	
7.) Ferns are seedless plants. They were the first plants to every	volve a vein system.
8.) Bryophytes (mosses) are small because they arevascular, meaning they	lack a vein system.
9.) Place these Plantae in order of evolution #1 through #4:	
# Angiosperms # Bryophytes # Gymnosperms (conifers) #	Seedless vascular plants
10.) Corn, rice, and wheat are, which are flowering	plants.
11.) In flowers, the makes pollen. The ovule develops into a	.
12.) Angiosperms have seeds enclosed in a fruit, a ripened (Gym	nosperms have naked seeds.)
13.) are chemoheterotrophs: they digest (decompose) their food	externally and absorb it.
14.) Fungi are closer to humans/animals thanss are m	icroscopic fungi.
15.) carry water from roots to leaves and carries sugar from leaves	ves to roots in vascular plants.