Name: _____ Block: _____

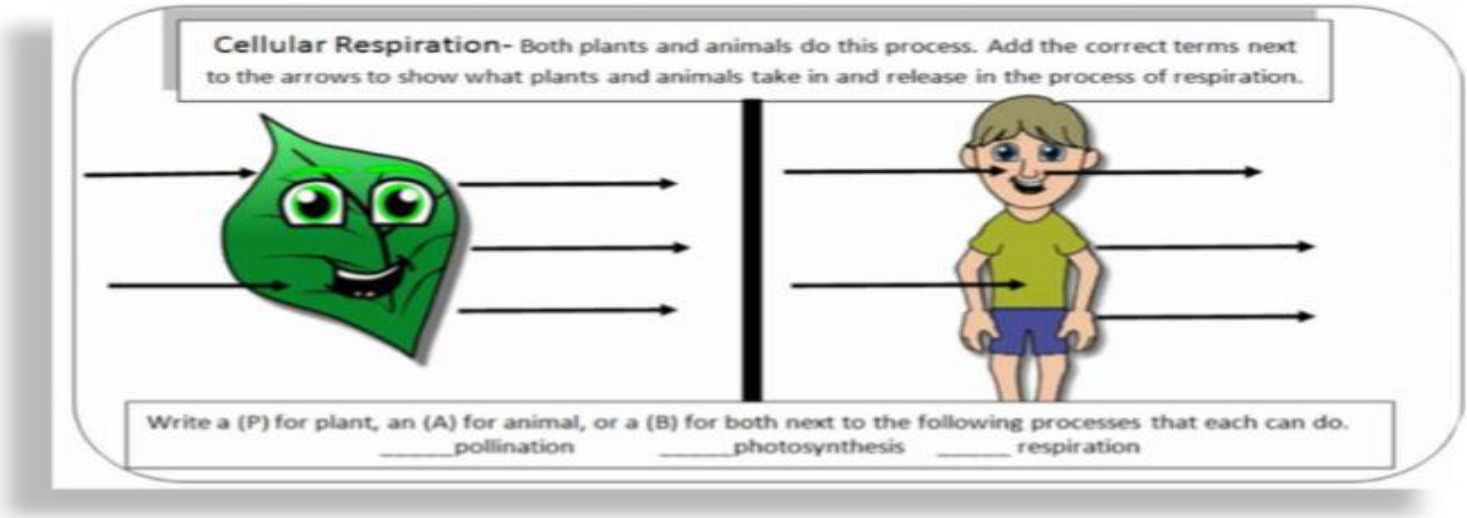
Warm Ups Plant Review Week Oct. 8-12, 2014 Plant Test October 12th/Plant Benchmark October 17th

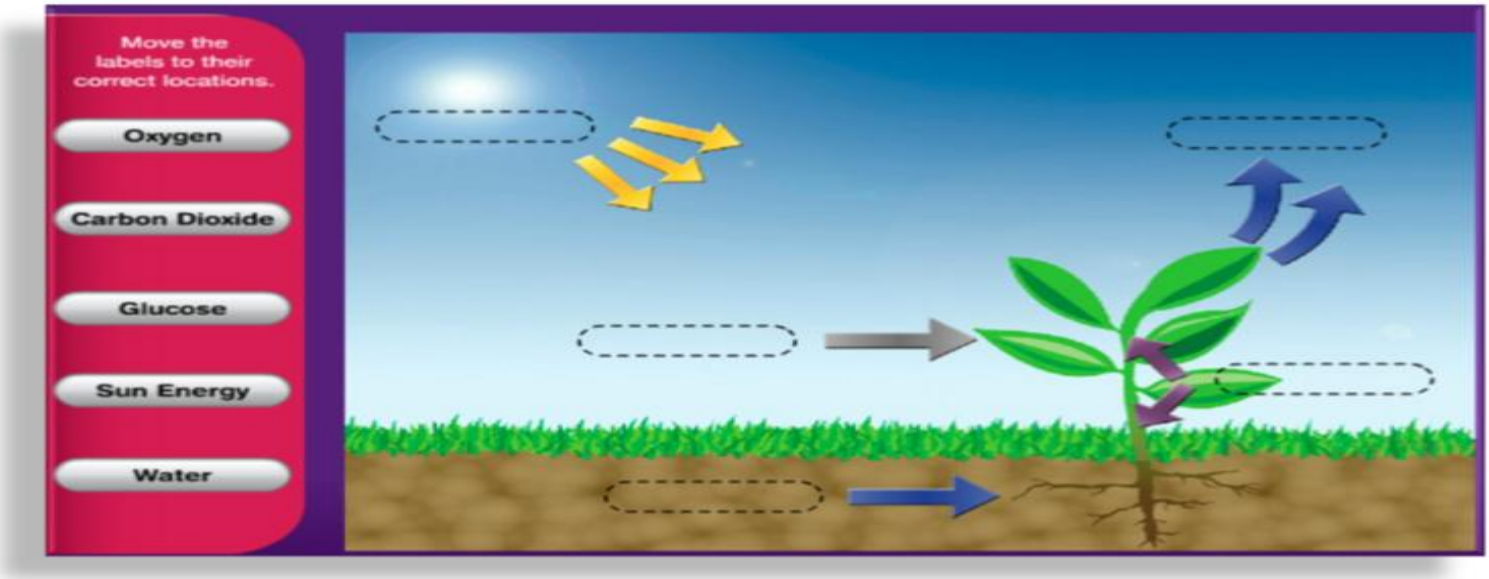
Use the Plant Unit Study Guide from your Weebly and or Edmodo to complete these warm ups.

Monday Warm Up

Dormancy

- Under certain conditions, when a mature plant or seed becomes or remains inactive, it is said to be _____.
- Dormancy is a period of time when the growth or activity of a plant or seed _____ due to changes in _____ or amount of water.
- Dormancy allows various species to survive in particular environments.
- It helps to ensure that seeds will germinate when _____ for survival of the small seedlings.
- For example, leaves fall from trees prior to the conditions of winter and the leaf buds do not open again until conditions are favorable in the spring.



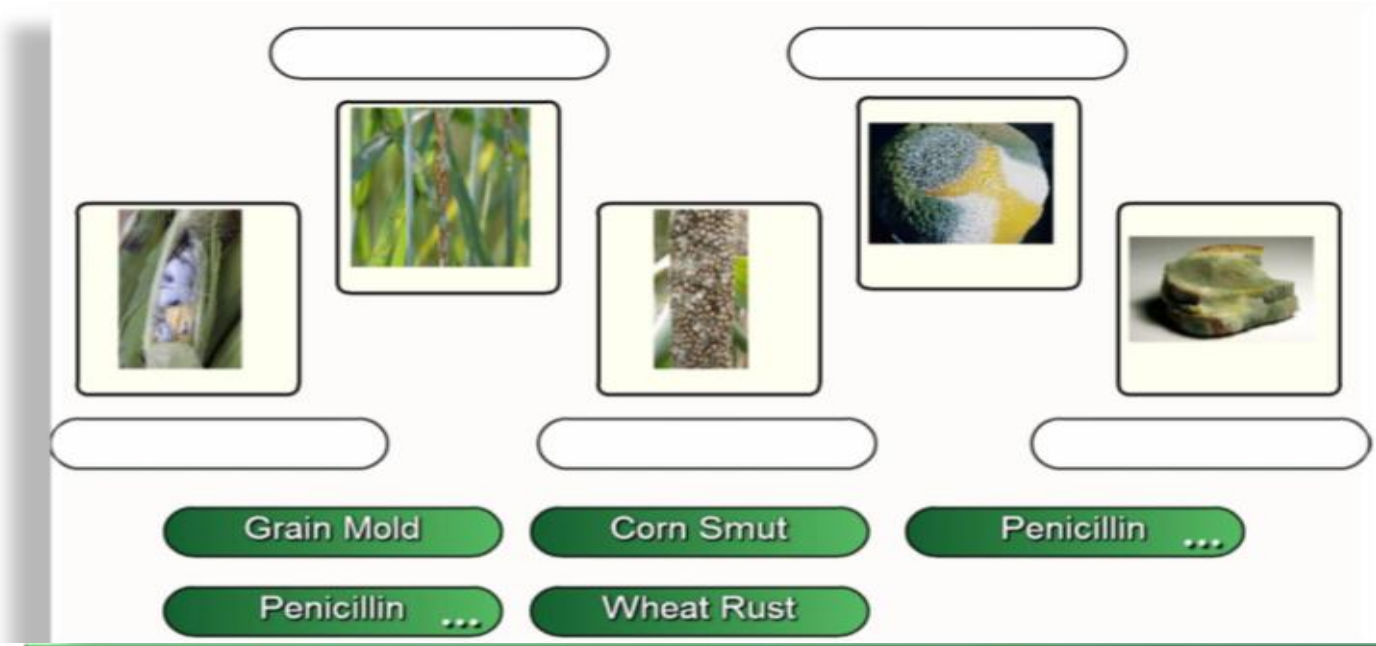


Tuesday Warm Up

Stimuli	Response
light	
	gravitropism/geotropism
water	
touch	

Fungi-

- Fungi are a _____ of organisms that do _____ make their own food.
- Many types of fungi must _____ other organisms, such as plants.
- These fungi, for example _____, _____, and _____, cause diseases in those plants that result in huge crop losses.
- Diseases caused by fungi may also affect other important crops, such as rice, cotton, rye, and soybeans.
- If a fungus infects a tree, fruit, or grass, it can eventually _____.



Word	Description
	the transfer of pollen from anther to stigma
	first growth of shoot and root systems
	the loss of water through the stomata to create negative pressure to pull water up
	process of breathing oxygen to break down sugar into energy, water, and
	the joining of pollen and ovules to form plant embryos.
	process of chlorophyll changing carbon dioxide and water into sugar and oxygen

transpiration
fertilization
respiration
pollination
photosynthesis
germination

Wednesday Warm Up

Kingdom

While scientists currently disagree as to how many kingdoms there are, most support a five-kingdom (Plants, Animals, Fungi, Protists, Monerans) system.

Organisms are placed into kingdoms based on their _____ and the number of cells in their body.

Phylum (pl. phyla)

In the Plant Kingdom, phyla are sometimes referred to as _____.

Plants are normally divided into two groups: _____.

In the Animal Kingdom, there are 35 different phyla. These phyla can be divided into two groups: vertebrates and invertebrates.

Class, Order, Family

These _____become even _____ and will include fewer organisms that have more in common with each other as they move down the levels.

Write the correct order of the levels of classification in the space provided. Broadest group-top, smallest group (bottom).

PHYLUM

ORDER

CLASS

SPECIES

FAMILY

GENUS

KINGDOM

Genus (pl. Genera)

Contains closely related organisms.

The genus is used as the _____ in an organism's scientific name.

Species

Consists of all the _____ of the same type which are able to breed and produce young of the _____.

The species is used as the _____ in an organism's scientific name.

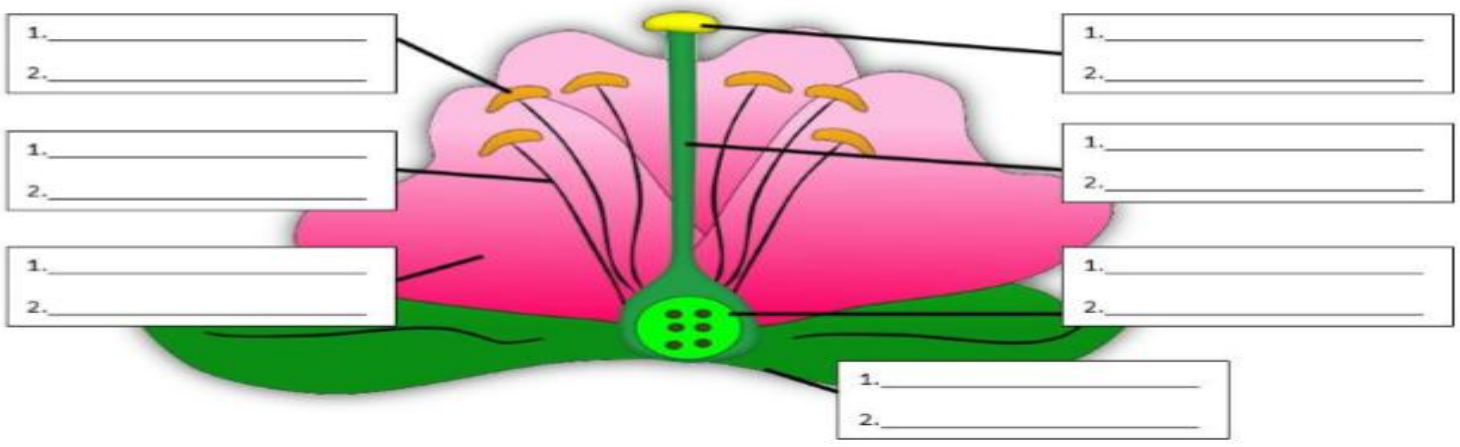
Scientific name

The scientific name of an organism is made up of its _____. It is written in italics (Genus species) with the genus capitalized.

For example, Canis lupus is the scientific name for the _____and Pinus taeda is the scientific name for a _____.

Label the Flower: Use the word bank to identify the parts and functions on the flower diagram.

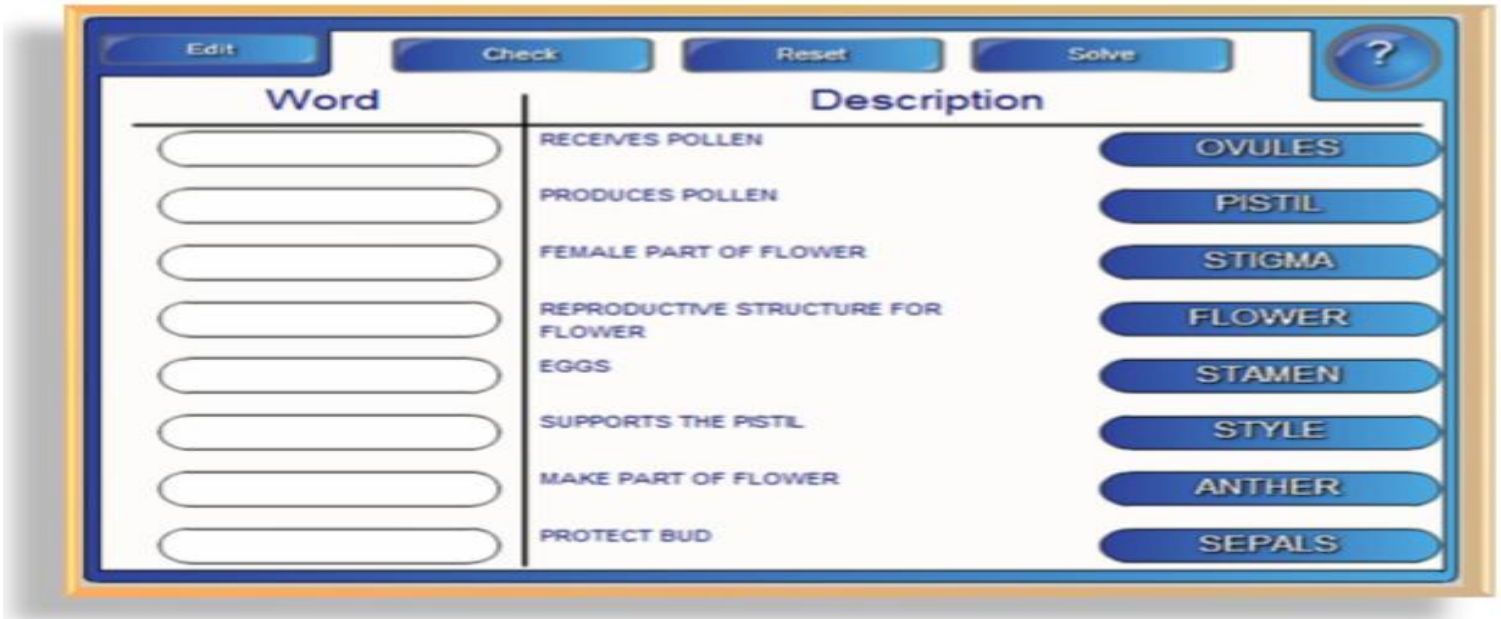
Anther	Attract pollinators	Catch pollen	Contains eggs	Future seeds	Filament	Ovary
Petals (corolla)	Produce pollen	Stigma	Style	Support anther	Support stigma	Ovules



Thursday Warm Up

Monocot/Dicot

Monocotyledon (aka. Monocot)		Dicotyledon (aka. Dicot)	
Draw a picture of each description in the chary below.			
A seed with one food storage area is called a monocotyledon, or monocot.			A seed with two food storage areas is called a dicotyledon, or dicot.
Flowers of monocots have either three petals or multiples of three.			Flowers of dicots have either four or five petals or multiples of these numbers.
The leaves of monocots are long and slender with veins that are parallel to each other.			The leaves are usually wide with branching veins.
The vascular tube structures are usually scattered randomly throughout the stem.			The vascular tube structures are arranged in circular bundles.
Examples include : grass, corn, rice, lilies, and tulips			Examples include roses, dandelions, maple, and oak trees.

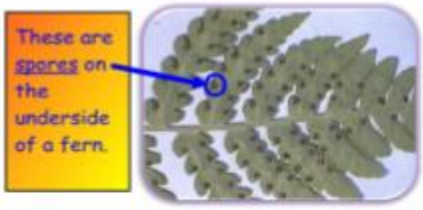


Friday Warm Up

Classifying Plant Groups

Spore-producing

Spore-producing plants are plants that produce _____ for reproduction instead of _____. Spores are much smaller than seeds. Almost all flowerless plants produce spores. Examples include _____and _____.



Flowering Plants

Flowering plants differ from conifers because they grow their seeds inside an _____, which is embedded in a _____. The flower then becomes a _____ containing the seeds.

Examples include most trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and legumes.

Cone-bearing Plants

Most cone-bearing plants are evergreen with _____ leaves. _____ never have _____ but produce _____in _____. Examples include pine, spruce, juniper, redwood, and cedar trees.

Activity: compare /contrast cone-bearing, flowering, and spore producing plants

Nonvascular Plants

These plants do _____ have a well-developed system for transporting water and food; therefore, do not have true roots, stems, or leaves. They must obtain nutrients directly from the environment and distribute it from cell to cell throughout the plant. This usually results in these plants being very _____. Examples include _____, _____, and _____.

Draw a label for each type of non-vascular plant shown below.