Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: BIO3 Section: _____

Assignment 10 - Biodiversity of Fungi and Plants

1. Bacteria are prokaryotic, but fungi and plants are _____, they both contain nucleus and membrane-bound organelles.
2. Yeast are unicellular _____. They reproduce asexually using a process called _____. Yeast is an important commercial organisms, because humans use it to make _____, _____, and _____.
3. The _____ fungus is used to make the antibiotic penecillin, which is used to treat certain _____ diseases.
4. Compare various bryophytes and explain how they are different from each other by illustrating.

Exmaples of Bryophytes		
Moss	**Liverwort**	**Hornwort**

5. Bryophytes live in _____ environments and reproduce via _____, which are stored in a capsule.
6. Both bryophytes and ferns reproduct using _____.; but ferns unlike bryophytes, ferns have r _ _ _ _ and v _ _ _ _ _ _ r t _ _ _ _ _ that transports water long distances through the plant.
7. Contrast angiosperms and gymnosperms by explaining how they are different.

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
8. Unlike angiosperms, gymnosperms do not product _ l _ _ _ _ _. However, both angiosperms and gymnosperms produce p _ _ _ _ n and eggs. After pollination, a z _ _ _ _ _ is formed, which produces a seed that may grow into a new plant.
9. Pine cones are produced by g _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ , and contain s _ _ _ _ that may grown into a new tree.
10. Fruits are produced by _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

11. Angiosperms are classified into monocots and dicots. Contrast monocots and dicots by listing their differences below.

Angiosperms	
Monocots	**Dicots**

12. Analyze the reproductive structrues of angiosperms by creating a diagram of a flower. Label ALL of the following structures: carpel, stigma, style, ovary, anther filament stamen ovule, sepal, calyz, and petal.

Flower Structure