

Plants are multicellular, photosynthetic organisms having alternation of generations

- Many adaptations permit the success of plants on land.
- Conifers & flowering plants are the most widespread organisms.
- Pollen and seeds increase the reproductive success of complex plants.
- Tropisms are plant responses to environmental stimuli.

Key Vocabulary	Assignments
<p>Adaptation Algae Competition Conifer Cuticle Flower Leaf Limiting factor Multicellular Photosynthetic Phototropism Pollen Pollination Root Seed Stem Stomata Vascular tissue</p>	<p>#1 Read pages 354-355</p> <p>A. List four possible advantages to living on land could overcome the major disadvantage of water being more difficult to get?</p> <p>B. Why does being multicellular help organisms survive on land?</p> <p>C. What are the adaptations that help vascular plants live on land?</p> <p>#2 Read pages 358 to 360</p> <p>A. Draw and label the parts of a flower.</p> <p>B. Explain the process of pollination using the words: petal, carpel, stamen, pollen, stigma, ovule and embryo.</p> <p>#3 Optional - Define the Key Vocabulary</p>