

1. Know the Taxonomy and be able to identify (if a *Genus name* is listed you must also know it):

Kingdom Fungi

- Phylum Zygomycota (Bread Molds) - *Rhizopus*
- Phylum Ascomycota (Cup Fungi) - *Penicillium*; *Aspergillus*
- Phylum Basidiomycota

Kingdom Plantae

- Phylum Bryophyta (mosses)
- Phylum Hepaticophyta (liverworts)
- Phylum Anthocerophyta (Hornworts)
- Phylum Pterophyta (Ferns)
- Phylum Lycopphyta (Club mosses)
- Phylum Psilophyta (Whisk Ferns)
- Phylum Sphenophyta (Scouring Rush)
- Phylum Cycadophyta (Cycads)
- Phylum Ginkgophyta (Ginkgo)
- Phylum Coniferophyta (Conifers; example of a Gymnosperm)
- *Pinus*
- Phylum Anthophyta (Flowering Plants; Angiosperms)
Class Monocotyledones (Monocots)
Class Dicotyledones (Dicots)

2. Figures, tables and pictures in lab manual to review:

- Kingdom Fungi
- 26.1; 26.2; 26.3; 26.4; 26.5; 26.6; 26.7; 28.8; 26.9; 26.10; 26.11, 26.12; 26.13; 26.14; 26.15; 26.17
- Kingdom Plantae (liverworts, hornworts, mosses)
- 27.1; 27.2; 27.3; 27.5 b; 27.6; 27.7; 27.8; 27.9; 27.10; 27.11 (slide of horn only)
- Kingdom Plantae (seedless vascular plants)
- 28.1; 28.2; 28.3; 28.8; 28.9; 28.11
- Kingdom Plantae (Gymnosperms)
- 29.1; 29.2; 29.3; 29.4; 29.5; 29.6; 29.8; 29.9; 29.10
- Kingdom Plantae (Angiosperms)
- Table 30.1; 30.3; 30.4; 30.7.; 30.8; 30.11; 30.12; 30.14; 30.15; 30.16;
- Plant Anatomy
- 31.2 a&b; 31.4; 31.5; 31.9; 31.10; 31.11; 31.12; 31.15; 31.19

- 3. Read each narrative associated with each phylum, class, figure and picture (Exercises 26-31). As you review, be able to identify the following terms and explain its function:**
- Kingdom Fungi
 - spore; hypha; mycelium; extracellular digestion; sporangia; gamete; budding; zygosporangium; rhizoids; sporangiophores; gametangia; conidiophores; ascus; ascospore; ascocarp; cap; gills; basidia; basidiocarp; basidiospores; lichen; symbiosis; crustose; fruticose; foliose.
 - Kingdom Plantae
 - sporophyte generation; gametophyte generation; gemmae cups; gemmae; archegonium; antheridium; sperm; ovule; frond; sorus; sporangium; cones of gymnosperms (ovulate and pollen); microspore; megaspore (also known as macrospore); syngamy; peduncle; receptacle; sepal; petal; perianth; androecium; gynoecium; stamen; anther; pollen grain; carpel; ovary; style; stigma; calyx; fruit; meiosis; endosperm; cotyledon; shoot apical meristem; root cap; root apical meristem; root hair; mucilage; vascular bundle (vein); cortex; epidermis; phloem; xylem; pericycle; endodermis; vessel elements; pith; ground tissue; bark; primary xylem; primary phloem; secondary xylem; secondary phloem; cork cambium; periderm; vascular cambium; lenticels; stomata; guard cell; spongy mesophyll in leaf (= parenchyma tissue); cuticle; transpiration; monocot; dicot.
- 4. Understand the apparatus used for transpiration experiment, the hypotheses of the experiments, and the methodology used to generate data to find answers to your hypotheses.**