

January 16th, 2015	Life Science (Day #94)
1. Class Notes C8S4 - (Use the White Board not the SMART Board)	- Monocot and Dicot Differences
2. Notecard Characteristics - (Use the White Board not the SMART Board)	- Gymnosperms and Angiosperms - Monocots and Dicots
3. Assignment	- Work on an Extra Credit Article

Nov 13-12:58 PM


1-16	Class Notes: C8S4
	Gymnosperms - 'naked' seed
	1. needle-like leaves
	2. deep growing root
	3. oldest seed plants
	4. use CONES to reproduce
	Angiosperms - 'flowering' plants
	1. seeds are protected by a fruit
	2. branching root system
	3. FLOWERS are the reproductive structures
	4. Grow almost anywhere

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Monocots - one seed leaf
1. the leaves have parallel veins in leaves
2. bundles of vascular tissue is spread throughout the stem
3. Flowering parts of in 3's ex. corn, lily, tulip, etc...
Dicots - two seed leaves
1. Branching veins in leaves
2. bundles of vascular are arranged in rings in the stem
3. flowering parts of 4's and 5's ex. Roses and violets

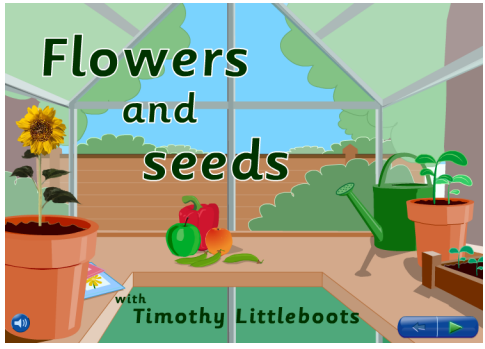
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Monocot and Dicots Examples: Which of the following plants are monocots and which ones are dicots?



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The Structure of a Flower (code: cep-1053)



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