

Sec. 2.2: Introduction to Multicellular Organisms: Plants are producers.

**Learning Goal: Organisms have basic needs for survival.
Classify organisms as producers, consumers, or decomposers**

Plants capture energy from the sun – pg. 51-53

Plants turn light _____ into _____ energy through a process called _____.

Plants take in _____ and _____ from the environment to make _____ from the carbon, then releases the _____ back into the environment.

The _____ take in the carbon dioxide.

The stems _____ the leaves and direct them toward the _____.

The roots _____ the plant in place and provide water and _____.

What do you call an organism that doesn't consume food?

What organisms other than plants use photosynthesis?

Plants use the _____ captured as fuel for _____, as building materials to promote growth, and the rest is stored as _____.

As the plant needs food the starches are broken down to _____.

Where do plants store starch?

Cellular Respiration is a chemical process that release _____ from the _____.

Plants are adapted to different environments – pg. 53-54

Plants have reproductive _____ such as the ability to produce _____ quickly, and protective adaptations such as _____ or odors.

Name 2 different types of adaptations plants have.	

Plants respond to their environment – pg. 55-56

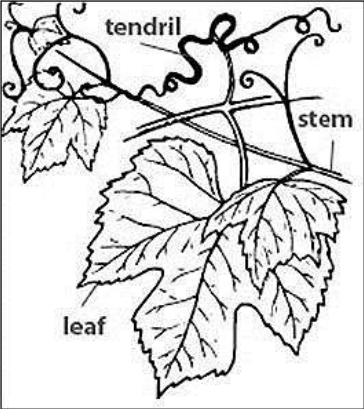
What produces a response from an organism?	

3 types of stimuli

How do plants respond to gravity?	

Touch is another _____. Many plants have special stems called _____.

Tendrils respond to _____ of another object. They will wrap their selves around objects to help in the plants growth.



_____ is a powerful stimulus for plants.

_____ is a plant hormone that stimulates plant _____.

Auxin is in the _____ of plant and causes it to move _____ from light causing the plant to bend _____ light.

Plants respond to seasonal changes – pg. 57

Shorter days cause plants to go _____.
This stops the growing and requires less _____.