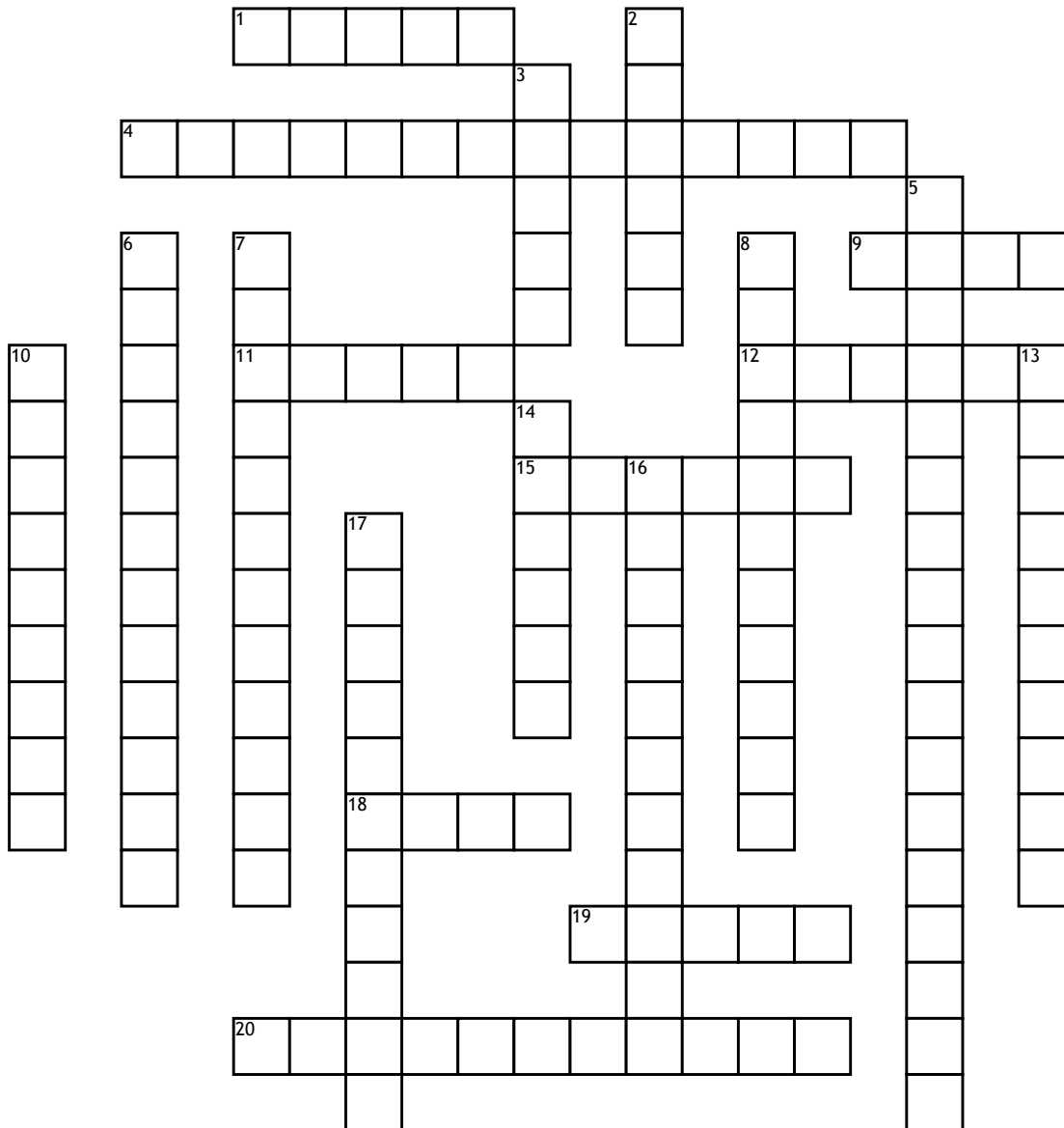


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

PLANTS



Across

1. is one of two main structural axes of a vascular plant, the other being the root, it is normally divided into nodes and internodes
4. also known as tracheophytes, they form a large group of plants that are defined as those land plants that have tissues for conducting water and minerals throughout the plant
9. is an impermeable, buoyant material, a prime-subset of bark tissue that is harvested for commercial use
11. In vascular plants, it is the organ of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil which absorbs water and nutrients
12. organs of a vascular plant and is the principal lateral appendage of the stem that is involved in gas exchange
15. a complex organic polymer deposited in the cell walls of many plants, making them rigid and woody

18. a flowering plant's unit of reproduction, capable of developing into another such plant

19. one of the two types of transport tissue in vascular plants, phloem being the other, the basic function is to transport water, but it also transports some nutrients

20. are a group of seed-producing plants that includes conifers, cycads, Ginkgo, and Gnetales

Down

2. the vascular tissue in plants that conducts sugars and other metabolic products downward from the leaves

3. the seed-bearing structure in angiosperms formed from the ovary after flowering

5. also known as bryophytes, they are small, simple plants without a vascular transport system

6. tissue with cells that lie between dermal and vascular tissue; include parenchyma, collenchyma, and sclerenchyma

7. the outer covering of a plant which typically consists of a single layer of epidermal cells

8. is a process in which pollen is transferred to the female reproductive organs of seed plants, thereby enabling fertilization and reproduction

10. a significant part of the embryo within the seed of a plant, upon germination, it usually becomes the first leaves of a seedling

13. spore producing plant; diploid (2N) phase of reproduction

14. the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by a brightly colored corolla (petals) and a green calyx (sepals)

16. gamete producing plant; haploid (N) phase of reproduction

17. are seed-producing plants that include flowers and the production of fruits that contain the seeds