



ACROSS

- 1 A _____ is a tiny opening or pore, found mostly on the underside of a plant leaf, and used for gas exchange.
- 3 The types of _____ tissue found in plants develop from ground tissue meristem and consists of three simple tissues: parenchyma, collenchyma, and sclerenchyma.
- 4 _____ cells are a type of leaf tissue containing chloroplasts found within the mesophyll in leaves of dicotyledonous plants.
- 5 _____s are a part of the flower of angiosperms or flower plants. They are green and lie under the more conspicuous petals.
- 6 The _____s comprise those plants that produce seeds.
- 8 The _____ is the male organ of a flower which generally has a stalk called the filament, and, on top of the filament, an anther with pollen sacs, called microsporangia.
- 9 A _____ is a small embryonic plant enclosed in a covering, usually with some stored food.
- 11 The _____ is the outer single-layered group of cells covering a plant, especially the leaf and young tissues of a vascular plant including stems and roots.
- 13 A _____, consisting of stigma, style, and ovary, is the outer, often visible part of the female reproductive organ of a flower; the basic unit of the gynoecium.
- 15 _____ is a green pigment found

- in most plants, algae, and cyanobacteria which absorbs light to begin the energy transduction processes of photosynthesis.
- 18 The _____ plants are those plants that have lignified tissues for conducting water, minerals, and photosynthetic products through the plant, also known as traepophytes or higher plants.
 - 23 _____ is the albumen tissue produced in the seeds of most flowering plants around the time of fertilization. It surrounds the embryo and provides nutrition.
 - 29 A _____ is a young plant sporophyte developing out of a plant embryo from a seed.
 - 30 A _____ is the structure, or phase of life in plants that undergo alternation of generations which contains only half of the total complement of chromosomes:
 - 34 The _____s are plant growth substances such as indole-3-acetic acid which play an essential role in coordination of many growth and behavioral processes in the plant life cycle.
 - 35 _____ acid is a plant hormone that functions in many plant developmental processes, including abscission and bud dormancy.
 - 36 _____ is a fine to coarse powder consisting of microgametophytes, the grains, which produce the male gametes of seed plants.
 - 38 A _____ is a tissue in all plants consisting of undifferentiated cells and found in zones of the plant

- where growth can take place.
- 39 A _____, also known as a bloom or blossom, is the reproductive structure found in angiosperms.
 - 40 Alternation of _____ is a reproductive cycle of certain plants, fungi, and protists.
 - 41 A main structural axes of a vascular plant, a _____ is normally divided into nodes and internodes, the nodes holding buds and the internodes acting as spaces that distance one node from another.

DOWN

- 1 The term _____ refers to outgrowths borne on either side of the base of a leafstalk or petiole.
- 2 A _____ is an organ on plants in the division Pinophyta that contains the reproductive structures.
- 3 The _____s are a group of spermatophyte seed-bearing plants with ovules on the edge or blade of an open sporophyll, the sporophylls usually arranged in cone-like structures.
- 4 Root _____ occurs in the xylem of some vascular plants when the soil moisture level is high either at night or when transpiration is low during the day.
- 5 All land plants have life cycles in which a haploid gametophyte generation alternates with a diploid _____.
- 7 A _____ is an undeveloped or embryonic shoot and normally occurs in the axil of a leaf or at the

- tip of the stem.
- 10 A _____ is a multicellular diploid eukaryote in its earliest stage of development, from the time of first cell division until birth, hatching, or germination.
 - 12 The _____ is the small stalk attaching the leaf blade to the stem.
 - 14 The _____ plants or angiosperms are the most widespread group of land plants.
 - 16 _____ is the outermost layer of stems and roots of woody plants such as trees, which consists of three sublayers, the cork, the phloem, and the vascular cambium.
 - 17 _____ is the evaporation of water from the aerial parts of plants, especially leaves but also stems, flowers and roots.
 - 19 A _____ is a significant part of the embryo within the seed of a plant, which upon germination, becomes the embryonic first leaves of a seedling.
 - 20 A _____ is an above-ground plant organ specialized for photosynthesis.
 - 21 _____ cambium is a tissue found in many vascular plants as part of the periderm. A lateral meristem, this tissue is responsible for secondary growth replacing epidermis in roots and stems.
 - 22 _____ dominance is the phenomenon whereby a main stem of the plant grows more strongly than other side stems.
 - 24 _____ is the living tissue that carries organic nutrients in vascular plants, particularly sucrose, a sugar, to all parts of the plant where needed.
 - 25 _____ is the process whereby growth emerges from a period of dormancy. The most common example is the sprouting of a seedling from a seed of an angiosperm or gymnosperm.
 - 26 A _____, regarded as a highly modified leaf, is one member or part of the corolla of a flower.
 - 27 A _____ fruit is one that develops from several ovaries in either a single flower or multiple flowers. Conversely, a simple fruit develops from one ovary.
 - 28 _____ is one of the two types of transport tissue in vascular plants, phloem being the other one.
 - 31 The _____ cambium is a lateral meristem, the source of both the secondary xylem (inwards, towards the pith) and the secondary phloem (outwards).
 - 32 _____s are fine outgrowths or appendages on plants and protists of diverse structure and function. Examples are hairs, glandular hairs, scales, and papillae.
 - 33 A _____ is the ripened ovary and sometimes surrounding tissues, together with seeds, of a flowering plant.
 - 37 In vascular plants, the _____ is the organ of a plant body that typically lies below the surface of the soil