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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

PLANTS

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|  |  |  |  |  | 1S |  T |  E |  M |  S |  |  | 2P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3F |  |  H |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4V |  A |  S |  C |  U |  L |  A |  R |  P |  L |  A |  N |  T |  S |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  U |  |  O |  |  |  |  | 5N |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6G |  | 7D |  |  |  |  |  I |  |  E |  | 8P |  | 9C |  O |  R |  K |
|  |  |  |  R |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  T |  |  M |  |  O |  |  |  N |  |  |
|  | 10C |  |  O |  | 11R |  O |  O |  T |  S |  |  |  |  | 12L |  E |  A |  V |  E | 13S |
|  |  O |  |  U |  |  M |  |  |  |  | 14F |  |  |  |  L |  |  |  A |  |  P |
|  |  T |  |  N |  |  A |  |  |  |  | 15L |  I | 16G |  N |  I |  N |  |  S |  |  O |
|  |  L |  |  D |  |  L |  | 17A |  |  |  O |  |  A |  |  N |  |  |  C |  |  R |
|  |  Y |  |  T |  |  T |  |  N |  |  |  W |  |  M |  |  A |  |  |  U |  |  O |
|  |  E |  |  I |  |  I |  |  G |  |  |  E |  |  E |  |  T |  |  |  L |  |  P |
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|  |  |  |  |  | 20G |  Y |  M |  N |  O |  S |  P |  E |  R |  M |  S |  |  T |  |  |
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| **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, itis 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 |