

1. **Photosynthesis**- process where plants use energy from sunlight to make food from CO₂ and H₂O
2. **Chlorophyll**- green pigment in chloroplasts that captures energy from sunlight
3. **Chloroplast**- organelles in plant cell that contain chlorophyll
4. **Producer**- organism that makes its own food
5. **Cuticle**- waxy coating on the surface of plants to keep them from drying out
6. **Cell wall**- sturdy outside shell of a plant cell that is made mostly of fiber
7. **Sporophyte**- stage in a plant life cycle when spores are made
8. **Gametophyte**- stage in a plant life cycle where male gametophytes produce sperm and female gametophytes produce eggs
9. **Non vascular plant**- has no special tissues for moving food or water. They move by diffusion only
Examples: moss, liverwort, hornwort
10. **Diffusion**- when a substance moves (seeps) from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration
11. **Vascular plant**- has special tissues for moving food or water (xylem and phloem)
12. **Rhizoid**- root-like structure in nonvascular plants
13. **Rhizome**- underground stem that can produce new plants in new locations
14. **Spore** – a single cell that can develop into a plant (like a seed)
15. **Pollen**- granule made by a flower that contains sperm
16. **Cotyledon**- stored food in a seed that is used by the young plant
17. **Seed coat**- protective coating of a seed
18. **Gymnosperm**- seed making plant that does not make flowers or fruit but instead wraps seeds in cones
19. **Angiosperm**- seed making plant that makes flowers and wraps seeds in fruit
20. **Pollination**- the point in time where pollen gets stuck to the stigma
21. **Monocot**- angiosperm that has one cotyledon, leaves with parallel veins, scattered vascular tissue, and flower petals in 3s.
22. **Dicot**- angiosperm that have two cotyledons, leaves with branching veins, vascular tissue in a ring, and flower petals in 4s or 5s.
23. **Xylem**- vascular tissue that transports water and minerals
24. **Phloem**- vascular tissue that transports food molecules
25. **Root cap**- protects the tip of a root and secretes a slimy substance so the root can move through soil easier
26. **Fibrous root system**- branched roots (usually monocots)
27. **Tap root system**- one main root (usually dicots and gymnosperms)
28. **Herbaceous stem**- soft and flexible stem
29. **Woody stem**- rigid stem
30. **Epidermis**- outside layer of cells on a plant
31. **Palisade layer**- densely packed layer of cells in the leaf with many chloroplasts
32. **Spongy layer**- lightly packed layer of cells in the leaf that allow gases to move about freely
33. **Sepal**- leaves at the base of a flower that protect it when it is still a bud
34. **Petal**- colored flat portion of a flower that attracts pollinators
35. **Pistil**- female reproductive structure in a flower
36. **Stigma**- the top sticky part
37. **Style**- the stalk-like middle part
38. **Ovary**- the bottom part that holds eggs
39. **Stamen**- male reproductive structure in a flower
40. **Anther**- the top part with pollen in it
41. **Filament**- the stalk-like middle part
42. **Ovule**- contains the egg
43. **Nitrogen**- a mineral found in soil, taken up by the roots, and used in a plant to make proteins
44. **Tissue**- many cells performing the same function
45. **Organ**- many tissues working together
46. **System**- many organs working together