

Plant definitions study sheet

1. Stigma = The receptive apex of the pistil of a flower, on which pollen is deposited at pollination
2. Pollen = A microspore of seed plants, containing a male gametophyte.
3. Spore = A small, usually single-celled reproductive body that is highly resistant to desiccation and heat and is capable of growing into a new organism, produced especially by certain bacteria, fungi, algae, and nonflowering plants
4. Photosynthesis = The process in green plants and certain other organisms by which carbohydrates are synthesized from carbon dioxide and water using light as an energy source. Most forms of photosynthesis release oxygen as a byproduct.
5. Leaf = A usually green, flattened, lateral structure attached to a stem and functioning as a principal organ of photosynthesis and transpiration in most plants
6. Sprout = Young plant growth, such as a bud or shoot
7. Mold = Any of various fungi that often cause disintegration of organic matter
8. Nutrition = A source of nourishment; food.
9. Seed = A ripened plant ovule containing an embryo
10. Stem = A slender stalk supporting or connecting another plant part, such as a leaf or flower
11. Flower = The reproductive structure of some seed-bearing plants, characteristically having either specialized male or female organs or both male and female organs, such as stamens and a pistil, enclosed in an outer envelope of petals and sepals
12. Bud = A small protuberance on a stem or branch, sometimes enclosed in protective scales and containing an undeveloped shoot, leaf, or flower
13. Node = The point on a stem where a leaf is attached or has been attached; a joint.
14. Petal = A unit of a corolla, usually showy and colored
15. Anther = The pollen-bearing part of the stamen
16. Chlorophyll = Any of a group of related green pigments found in photosynthetic organisms
17. Parasite = An organism that grows, feeds, and is sheltered on or in a different organism while contributing nothing to the survival of its host

18. Root = Any of various other underground plant parts
19. Fungus = Any of numerous eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom Fungi, which lack chlorophyll and vascular tissue and range in form from a single cell to a body mass of branched filamentous hyphae that often produce specialized fruiting bodies. The kingdom includes the yeasts, molds, smuts, and mushrooms.
20. Vein = One of the vascular bundles or ribs that form the branching framework of conducting and supporting tissues in a leaf or other expanded plant organ
21. Pollinate = To transfer pollen from an anther to the stigma of (a flower)
22. Algae = Any of various chiefly aquatic, eukaryotic, photosynthetic organisms, ranging in size from single-celled forms to the giant kelp.
23. Tuber = A swollen, fleshy, usually underground stem, such as the potato, bearing buds from which new plant shoots arise
24. Fruit = The ripened ovary or ovaries of a seed-bearing plant, together with accessory parts, containing the seeds and occurring in a wide variety of forms
25. Vegetable = A plant cultivated for an edible part, such as the root of the beet, the leaf of spinach, or the flower buds of broccoli or cauliflower
26. Grain = A small, dry, one-seeded fruit of a cereal grass, having the fruit and the seed walls united. Also called caryopsis.
27. Terrarium = A small enclosure or closed container in which selected living plants and sometimes small land animals, such as turtles and lizards, are kept and observed
28. Host = The animal or plant on which or in which another organism lives
29. Group = A class or collection of related objects or entities
30. Embryo = The minute, rudimentary plant contained within a seed or an archegonium
31. Lichen = A fungus, usually of the class Ascomycetes, that grows symbiotically with algae, resulting in a composite organism that characteristically forms a crust like or branching growth on rocks or tree trunks
32. Sepal = One of the separate, usually green parts forming the calyx of a flower
33. Phloem = The food-conducting tissue of vascular plants, consisting of sieve tubes, fibers, parenchyma, and sclereids

34. Corolla = The petals of a flower considered as a group or unit
35. Germinate = To begin to sprout or grow
36. Humus = A brown or black organic substance consisting of partially or wholly decayed vegetable or animal matter that provides nutrients for plants and increases the ability of soil to retain water
37. Phototropism = Growth or movement of a sessile organism toward or away from a source of light
38. Xylem = The supporting and water-conducting tissue of vascular plants, consisting primarily of tracheids and vessels; woody tissue.
39. Rhizome = A horizontal, usually underground stem that often sends out roots and shoots from its nodes. Also called rootstalk, rootstock.
40. Pulse = The edible seeds of certain pod-bearing plants, such as peas and beans