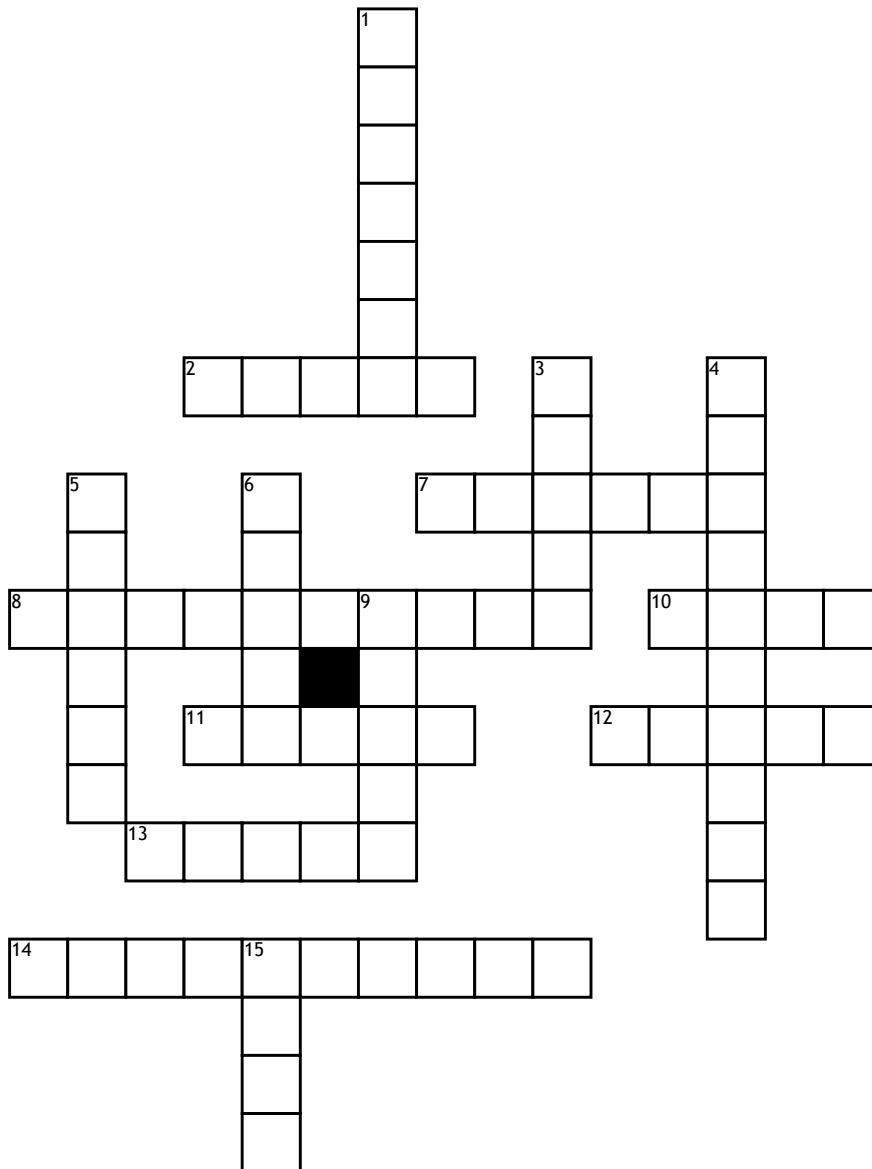


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# Chapter 16 Vocabulary



## Across

2. In animals, the female gonad, which produces egg cells and reproductive hormones. In flowering plants, the base of a carpel in which the egg containing ovules develop.

7. The portion of a plant's vascular system that conveys sugars, nutrients, and hormones throughout a plant. It is made up of live food-conducting cell.

8. A flowering plant, which forms seeds inside a protective chamber called an ovary

10. Any of a group of seedless nonvascular plants.

11. A modified leaf of a flowering plant. The often colorful parts of a flower that advertise it to insects and other pollinators.

12. A modified leaf of a flowering plant. A whorl of them encloses and protects the flower bud before it opens.

13. A ripened, thickened ovary of a flower, which protects dormant seeds and aids in their dispersal.

14. The uptake of small nutrient molecules by an organism's own body. In animals, it is the third main stage of food processing, following digestion; in fungi, it is acquisition of nutrients from the surrounding medium.

## Down

1. A gymnosperm, or naked seed plant, most of which produce cones.

3. The portion of a plant's vascular system that provides support and conveys water and inorganic nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant. It consists mainly of vessel elements and/or tracheids, water-conducting cells.

4. A naked-seed plant. Its seed is said to be naked because it is not enclosed in an ovary.

5. A chemoheterotrophic eukaryote that digests its food externally and absorbs the resulting small nutrient molecules. Most consist of a netlike mass of filaments called hyphae. Molds, mushrooms, and yeasts are examples of these.

6. In plants and algae, a haploid cell that can develop into a multicellular haploid individual, the gametophyte, without fusing with another cell, in fungi, a haploid cell that germinates to produce a mycelium

9. A multicellular eukaryote that carries out photosynthesis and has a set of structural and reproductive terrestrial adaptations, including a multicellular, dependent embryo.

15. The underground organ of a plant. They anchor the plant in the soil, absorb and transport minerals and water, and store food.