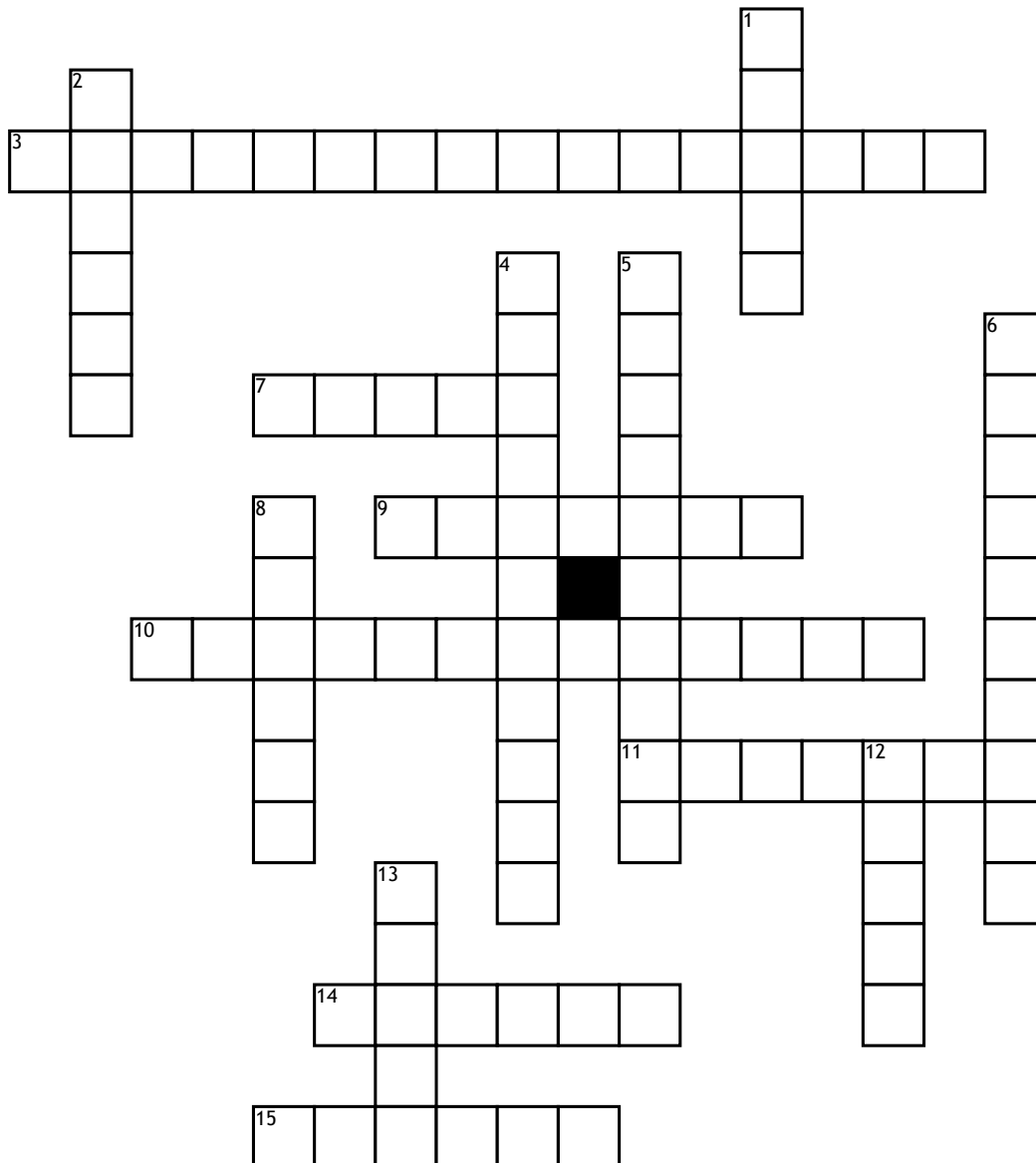


# Introduction To Plants



## Across

- 3.** The three groups of plants (liverworts, hornworts, and mosses) that lack specialized conducting tissues and true roots, stems, and leaves.
- 7.** in a flower, one of the outermost rings of modified leaves that protect the flower bud
- 9.** a rootlike structure in nonvascular plants that holds the plants in place and helps plants get water and nutrients
- 10.** a plant that has specialized tissues that conduct materials from one part of the plant to another
- 11.** a horizontal, underground stem that produces new leaves, shoots, and roots

**14.** the male reproductive structure of a flower that produces pollen and consists of an anther at the tip of a filament

**15.** the tissue that conducts food in vascular plants

## Down

- 1.** the type of tissue in vascular plants that provides support and conducts water and nutrients from the roots
- 2.** the tiny granules that contain the male gametophyte of seed plants
- 4.** The transfer of pollen from the male reproductive structures to the female reproductive structures of seed plants

**5.** a woody, vascular seed plant whose seeds are not enclosed by an ovary or fruit

**6.** a flowering plant that produces seeds within a fruit

**8.** the female reproductive part of a flower that produces seeds and consists of an ovary, style, and stigma

**12.** in flowering plants, the lower part of a pistil that produces eggs in ovules

**13.** one of the ring or rings of the usually brightly colored, leaf-shaped parts of a flower