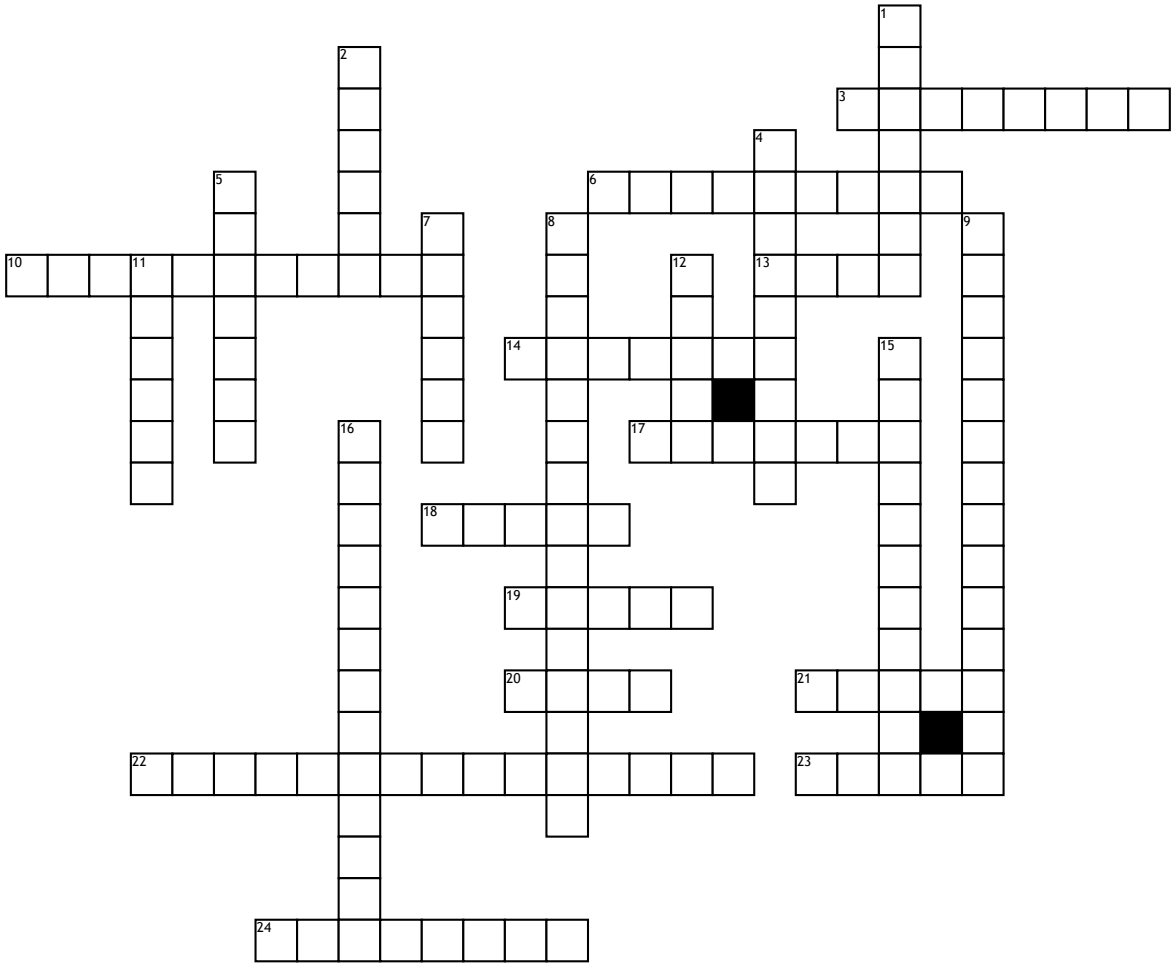
Name: _____ Date: _____

Plants!



Across

3. Some plants have long _____ so that they can get water from deep down in the ground.

6. Some plants have adapted to their environment by producing bright flowers. These flowers attract insects like bees, which _____ the plants as they go from flower to flower.

10. Some plants have pointy or poisonous structures on them. This is an adaptation for _____

13. Plants make their own _____ but they provide _____ for some animals.

14. Some plants have _____ roots which form a thick mat that gathers water at the upper layers of the soil.

17. The process of water moving across a membrane from an area of high water concentration to an area of low water concentration.

18. Making clothing from cotton is an example of using plants for _____.

19. Cacti can store lots of _____ in their stems. This helps them survive in dry deserts.

20. This provides a pathway for movement of water and food, and supports the leaves and reproductive structures.

21. These have either male or female parts for reproduction.

22. Plants _____ _____ _____ soil. Plant roots hold the soil together.

23. These contain an embryo that will form a new plant. They also contain a food supply for the embryo.

24. Some plants have very large leaves or grow very tall. These adaptations help a plant to reach _____.

Down

1. Plants are _____ to their environment, which means they have structures that help them survive in their environment.

2. Plants provide _____. This helps animals breathe.

4. The process of particles moving from an area of high particle concentration to an area of low particle concentration until the concentrations are equal.

5. Plants provide _____ to protect other organisms from weather and predators.

7. These produce food for the plant, take in and release carbon dioxide and oxygen, and allow water to exit the plant

8. Describes how the attraction between different water molecules and the attraction between water molecules and the sides of tiny tubes in a plant stem helps water travel up a plant.

9. The process by which plants make their own food using water, energy from the sun, and carbon dioxide to produce oxygen (and glucose).

11. This part of a plant, which is often very colourful, has both male and female parts for reproduction.

12. These absorb water and dissolved nutrients, and the anchor the plant in the soil.

15. The process of gases entering and exiting a plant.

16. The process of water evaporating from the leaves of a plant, leaving room for more water molecules to move up the plant.