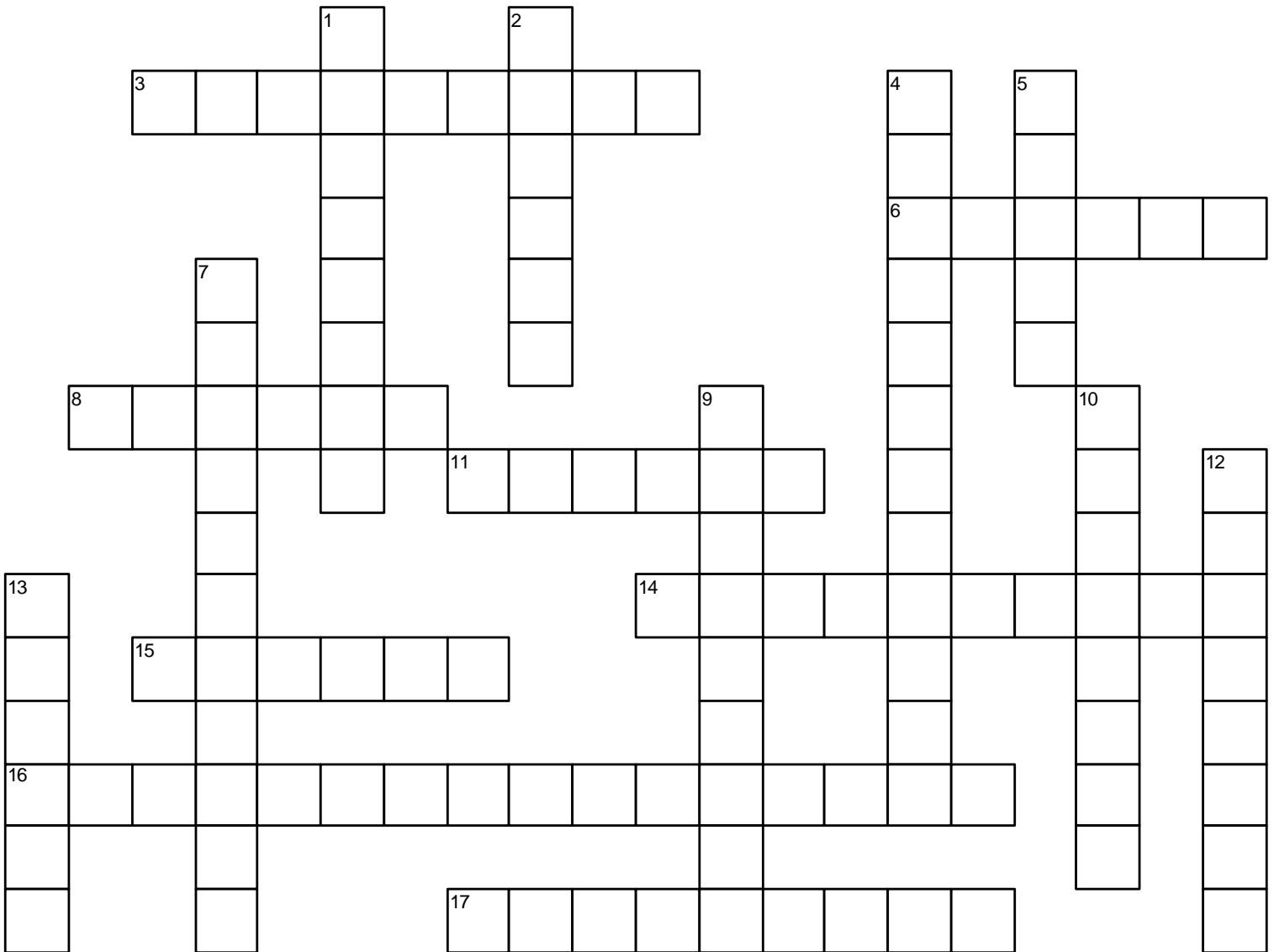


Apologia Biology Module 14:
Kingdom Plantae: Anatomy and Classification
Vocabulary from Module 14 of Exploring Creation with Biology (2nd Ed.)
By Dr. Jay Wile and Marilyn F. Durnell



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Clues for “Kingdom Plantae: Anatomy and Classification”

Exploring Creation with Biology (Vol. 2) – Module 14

ACROSS

- 3 A _____ plant loses its leaves for winter.
- 6 Living vascular tissue that carries sugar and organic substances throughout a plant
- 8 The study of plants
- 11 A fine dust that contains the sperm of seed-producing plants
- 14 _____ organs are the parts of a plant (such as stems, roots, and leaves) that are not involved in reproduction.
- 15 The characteristics of the leaf edge is the leaf _____.
- 16 Cells that have not specialized in any particular function are _____ cells.
- 17 A "seed leaf" which develops as a part of the seed- it provides nutrients to the developing seedlings and eventually becomes the first leaf of the plant

DOWN

- 1 The process of cutting away a ring of inner and outer bark all the way around a tree trunk
- 2 A leaf _____ is the arrangement of leaves on the stem of a plant.
- 4 The parts of a plant (such as flowers, fruits, and seeds) involved in reproduction are called _____ plant organs.
- 5 Nonliving vascular tissue that carries water and dissolved minerals from the roots of a plant to its leaves
- 7 _____ of generations is a life cycle in which there is both a multicellular diploid form and a multicellular haploid form.
- 9 _____ plants grow year after year.
- 10 In alternation of generations, the generation that occupies the largest portion of the life cycle is called the _____ generation.
- 12 Plants that live for two years are called _____ plants.
- 13 _____ plants live for only one year.

Solution to "Kingdom Plantae: Anatomy and Classification"

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