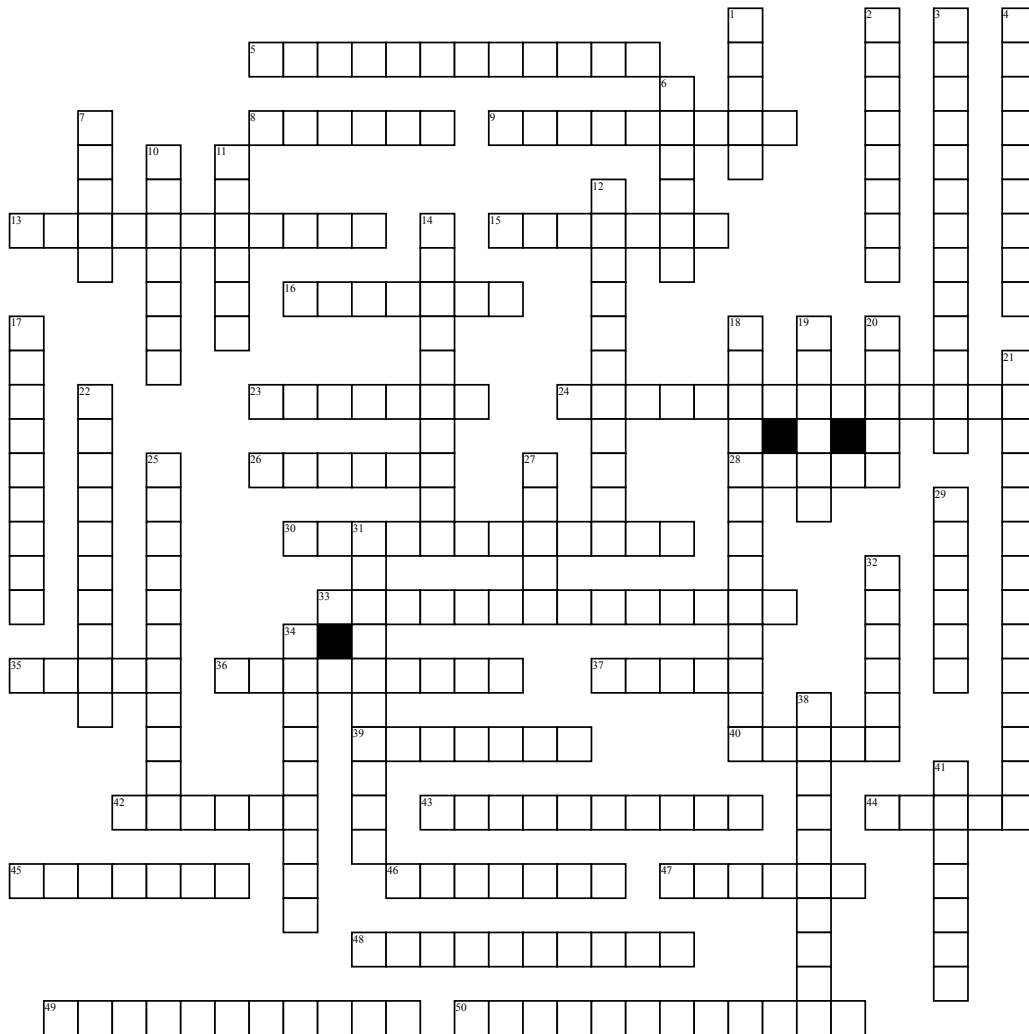


Biology Semester Review (Continued)



Across

- 5. _____ covers & protects lants
- 8. The _____ are the part of a flower that protects it while it's a bud
- 9. _____ are tiny hairs that reduce airflow over leave and evaporation of water
- 13. _____ is the phase of meiosis where The chromosomes may uncoil- and cytokinesis reaches completion- creating four haploid daughter cells
- 15. _____ are Haploid cells with one set of genetic info
- 16. the process of meiosis creates _____ cells called egg and sperm cells.
- 23. A _____ Protects the root and helps it "dig" through the soil and is made of collenchyma
- 24. _____ transports xylem and phloem
- 26. The _____ is the female reproduction parts of a flower
- 28. _____ Hold leaves up to the sun
- 30. _____ is the process of growing toward gravity
- 33. A _____ is a vein inside a leaf containing xylem and phloem
- 35. _____ allows plants to survive dry conditions and form from ovules
- 36. _____ is the phase of meiosis where the chromosomes coil up- centrioles move toward the poles- and the nuclear membrane begins to dissolve.
- 37. the _____ is where the egg of a flower is located
- 39. _____ is the part of a tree where mineral and water flows in wood
- 40. _____ Absorb water and minerals from soil and anchor plant in the dirt

- 42. The _____ is the part of a flower with a sticky top where pollen lands
- 43. _____ is the phase of meiosis where the chromosomes may uncoil- and Cytokinesis reaches completion- creating two haploid daughter cells
- 44. The _____ is the "egg" of a flower
- 45. A _____ is One Large Root
- 46. _____ is the formation of sex cells
- 47. The _____ is the part of a flower where pollen is produced and stored
- 48. _____ have tubes & seeds-- live almost anywhere
- 49. _____ Plants are plants without a vascular system
- 50. _____ is the process of growing toward the light

Down

- 1. _____ transports water and minerals up from the soil
- 2. The _____ is the part of a flower that holds anther up
- 3. _____ is the process of growing toward a touch (Ex; Vines)
- 4. _____ is A place in a tree trunk that is gunked up with tree sap and provides a solid structure
- 6. _____ is a Lightweight grains for dispersal by wind and critters
- 7. The _____ is the tube part of a flower where pollen travels down
- 10. When these cells are recombined in the process of fertilization- the resulting the organism becomes _____.
- 11. The _____ is the male reproduction parts of a flower

- 12. _____ is the phase of meiosis where Microtubules grow from the centrioles and attach to the centromeres and the sister chromatids line up along the cell equator
- 14. _____ is the phase of meiosis where centrioles form and move toward the poles and the nuclear membrane dissolves
- 17. _____ is the phase of Meiosis where The homologous chromosomes separate
- 18. The _____ is the layer right under the upper epidermis of a leaf
- 19. The _____ pumps ions into the root
- 20. _____ transport water within the plan
- 21. The _____ stores water in cells
- 22. _____ is the phase of meiosis where microtubules grow from the centrioles and attach to the centromeres- and the tetrads line up along the cell equator
- 25. A _____ is Multiple small roots branching in all directions Ex; Grass
- 27. _____ are pores int he epidermis of the leaf
- 29. _____ transports water with sugar (that the plant made in its leaves)
- 31. _____ is the phase of meiosis where the centromeres break and sister chromatids separate and Cytokinesis begins
- 32. The _____ are the part of a flower that attracts pollinators and serves as a landing pad
- 34. _____ are Extensions of dermal tissue that aid absorption
- 38. The _____ are the first leaves to emerge from a seed
- 41. A _____ is a waterproof covering on leaves

Word Bank

Seedplants	Ovary	ANAPHASEII	Phloem	diploid	Cuticle	Filament	METAPHASEII
CentralVacuole	Nonvascular	Dermaltissue	Cortex	Gravitropism	Vascularbundle	Xylem	Sapwood
Vasculartissue	TELOPHASEI	Petals	Stems	Gametes	Haploid	Stamen	Anther
Heartwood	Stigma	Roothairs	Fibrousroot	Thigmotropism	TELOPHASEII	Rootcap	Taproot
ANAPHASEI	Sepals	Pistle	Style	PROPHASEI	Trichomes	Ovule	METAPHASEI
Cotyledones	Pollen	Veins	Roots	Palisadelayer	Phototropism	PROPHASEII	Meiosis
Stoma	Seeds						