**Unit 2 (Plants) Vocabulary**

**Petal**- Modified leaves that surround the reproductive parts of a flower used to attract pollinators with bright colors and shapes.

**Stamen-** Male reproductive part of a flower. Consists of the anther, filament, and pollen.

**Pollen-** Male sex cell of a flower used to fertilize an ovule.

**Anther-** Exposed end of a stamen that produces pollen.

**Filament-** Slender stalk within the stamen that supports the anther.

**Pistil-** Female reproductive part of a flower. Consists of ovules, ovary, stigma, and style.

**Ovule-** Female sex cells found within the ovary that develop into seeds when fertilized.

**Ovary-** Holds and protects the ovules and can develop into fruit after fertilization.

**Stigma-** Sticky, exposed end of the pistil that captures pollen during pollination.

**Style-** Slender stalk within the pistil that connects the stigma to the ovary.

**Sepal-** Modified leaves on the outside of the flower that protect the petals and all reproductive parts of the flower.

**Stomata-** Small holes on the underside of a leaf that allow gases to enter and exit the plant.

**Chlorophyll -** The green pigment found in chloroplasts; gives leaves their green color.

**Chloroplast -** Structure within plant cells that is the location for photosynthesis.

**Guard Cells -** Paired cells that control the opening or closing of the stomata to allow for gas and water vapor exchange.

**Tropism -** The turning of all or part of an organism in a particular direction in response to an external stimulus.

**Dormancy -** A period in an organism’s life when growth and development are temporarily stopped.

**Transpiration -** The process where plants absorb water through their roots and then give off water vapor through their stomata as a by-product of respiration.

**Photosynthesis -** The process by which sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide chemically react to produce glucose and oxygen in green plants.

**Respiration (for plants) -** The process that converts the glucose made from photosynthesis to useable energy for the plant.

**Producers -** An organism that makes their own food with energy from the sun.

**Consumers -** An organism that feeds on other organisms because they lack the ability to make their own food (carnivores, omnivores, herbivores).

**Carnivore -** An animal that feeds on other animals.

**Omnivore -** An animal that feeds on both plants and animals.

**Herbivore -** An animal that feeds on only plants.

**Prey -** An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.

**Predator -** An animal that naturally preys on another.

**Biome -** A large community of plants and animals that occupies a distinct region. (Marine, Desert, Coniferous Forest, Taiga, Forest, Tundra, Rainforest, Temperate Forest, Rainforest, Freshwater, Grassland, Deciduous Forest)