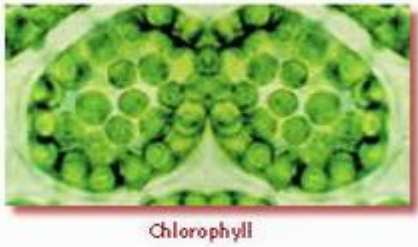
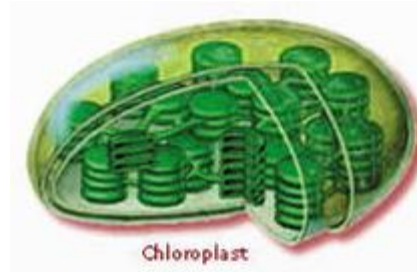


**Chlorophyll-** A green pigment found in plant cells that absorbs light energy.



**Chloroplasts-** Parts of plant cells that contain chlorophyll.



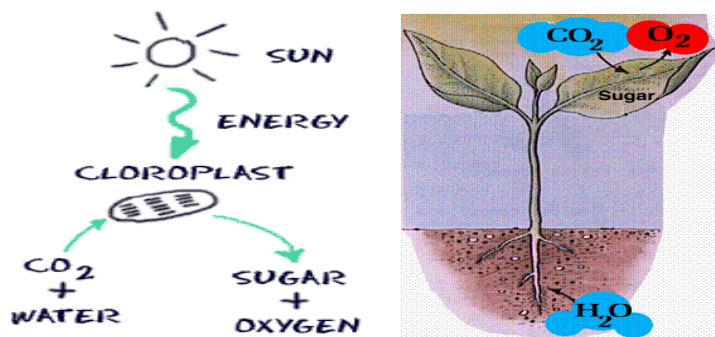
**Stomata-** Pores (holes) that allow air in and out of leaves.



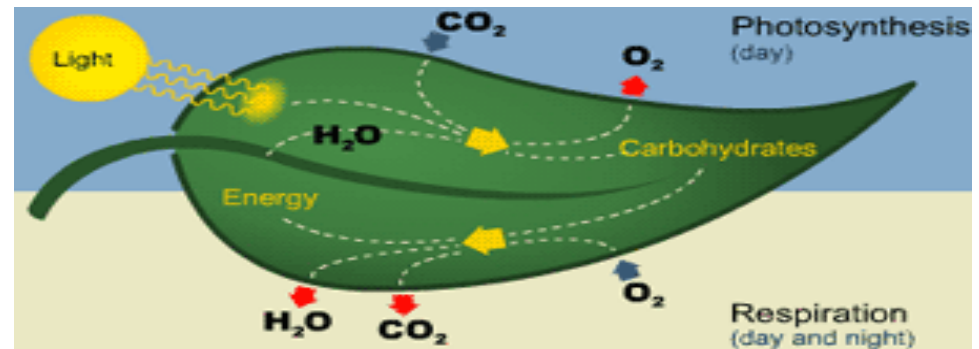
**Guard cells-** Cells that open and close the stomata to allow or prevent water loss from leaves.



**Photosynthesis-** Process plants use to make sugar (or their own food) through specialized cells called Chloroplasts



**Respiration-** Process in which organisms obtain energy from the food it produces (plants) or consumes (animals). Sugar and Oxygen change into water and Carbon Dioxide.



**Fertilization-** Plant process in which an embryo is formed by a sperm cell from a pollen grain joining with an ovule.

pollen + ovule = embryo  
(the sperm) (the egg) (the baby)



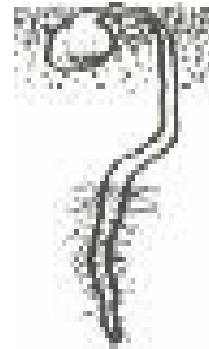
**Pollination-** The transfer of pollen from the anther of a stamen to the stigma portion of the pistil.



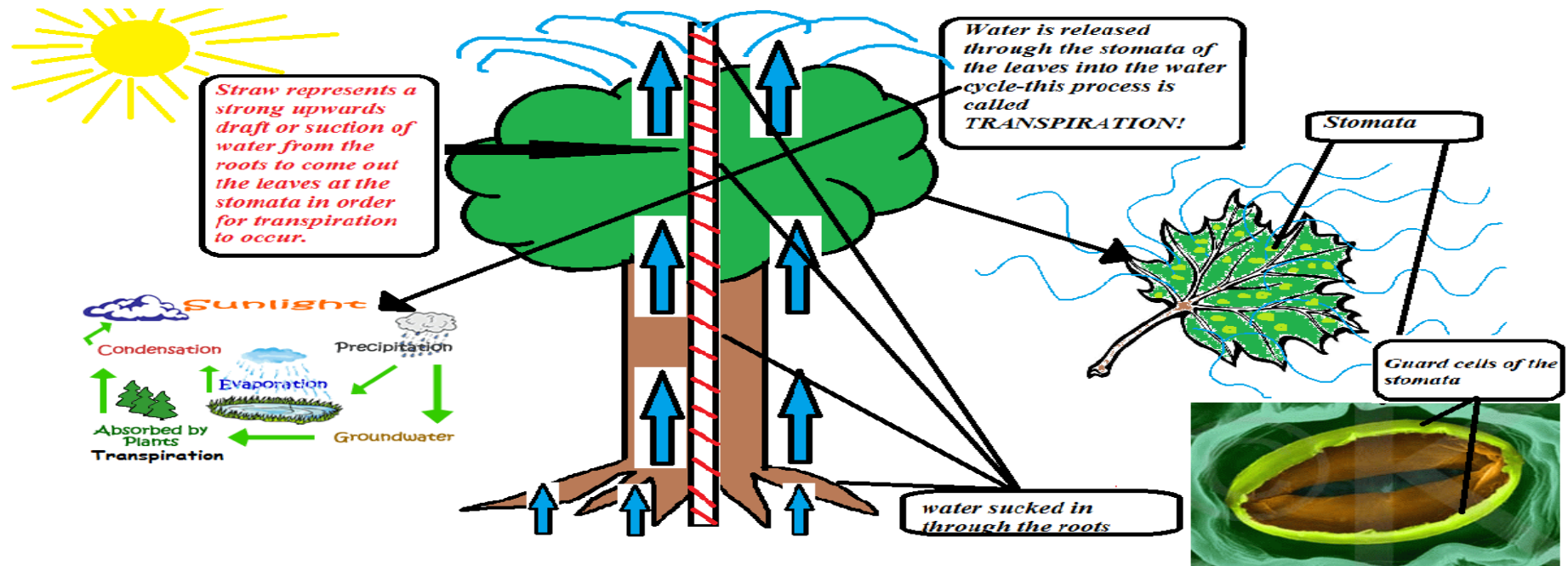
**Germination** – Plant process where environmental conditions (temperature, light, water) are right and a seed begins to grow.



**Root hairs** -Tiny extensions of plant roots that increase the surface area of the roots to allow more water & nutrients to be absorbed



**Transpiration-** Water loss/movement (evaporation) through the Stomata of the leaves that allows water to travel up the plant against the pull of gravity.



**Xylem (up elevator, xylem up)-** Vascular tissue that transports water and minerals from the roots up to the rest of the plant. ↑

**Phloem (down elevator, phloem down)-** Vascular tissue that transports food from the leaves down to the rest of the plant. ↓