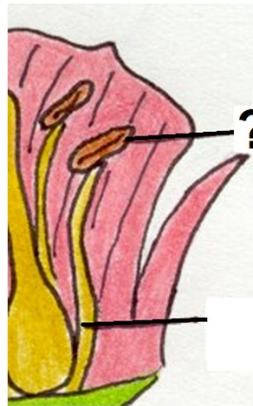


1. **5 Kingdoms** plants, animals, fungi, protists, moneran

2. **anther**



located on the top of the stamen; produces pollen

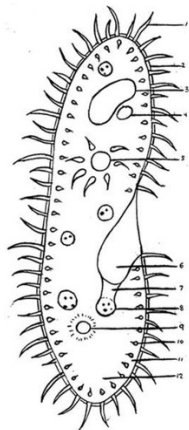
3. **asexual reproduction** A reproductive process that involves only one parent and produces offspring that are identical to the parent.

4. **autotroph** An organism that makes its own food

5. **chlorophyll** a green pigment in plants that absorbs energy from the sun

6. **chloroplast** part of the cell that contains the chlorophyll

7. **Cilia**



small hair-like projections on the surface of the cell used to sweep food into mouth-like structures. Can also be used to move. Paramecium have this

8. **dead** organism that was once alive, but now is not

9. **development** process that occurs in the life of an organism that results in the organism becoming more complex structurally

10. **dormant** a living organism who's processes are slowing down in order to conserve energy; asleep

11. **egg** female reproductive cell

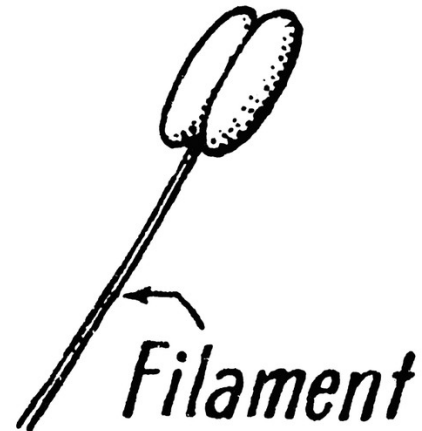
12. **energy** required for all organisms to grow and develop

13. **Eukaryotic** containing a nucleus

14. **evidence** Collected data from observations and experiments; proof

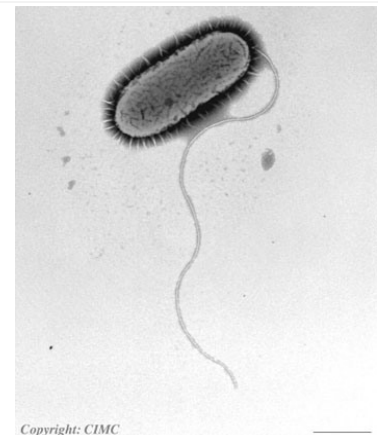
15. **fibrous roots** several main roots that each branch off to form a mass of roots that are all about the same size; found in monocots (grass, corn and some trees)

16. **filament**



located in the stamen; stalk that holds the anther up (like a flagpole)

17. **Flagella (flagellum)**



a long whip-like tail used to move or catch food; Euglena has one

18. **flowers** part of the plant that contains the reproductive organs need to produce new plants/flowers

19. **fruit** formed from the ovary of the plant; protects seeds

20. **fungi kingdom** almost all multi-cellular, eukaryotic (have a nucleus), heterotrophs, but do not move to get food; absorb nutrients from other organisms

21. **gravitropism (geotropism)** a growth response to gravity

22. **growth** a process when a living organism becomes larger

23. **guard cells** mostly located on the bottom of the leaf; open and close the stomata

24. **habitat** Place where an organism lives

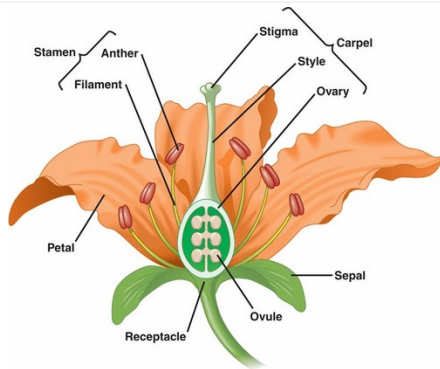
25. **heterotroph** An organism that cannot make its own food.

26. **hydrotropism** a growth response to water

27. **Hyphae** the "root" system of fungi; long fibrous strands

28. Kingdom Protista	lots of variety among members; most are single celled, live in moist environments & vary in how they move and obtain energy
29. levels of classification	kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species
30. living	an organism that reproduces, grows and develops, obtains resources for energy and responds to stimuli
31. locomotion	moving from place to place
32. multicellular	made of more than one cell
33. Mycelium	multiple hyphae
34. nonliving	something that was never alive
35. nonvascular plants	lack vascular tissue, do not have true roots/stems, distributes water/food from cell to cell, small in size, close to the ground
36. offspring	Product of reproduction, a new organism produced by one or more parents; baby
37. Organisms are placed into a kingdom based on...	its ability to make food and the number of cells in its body

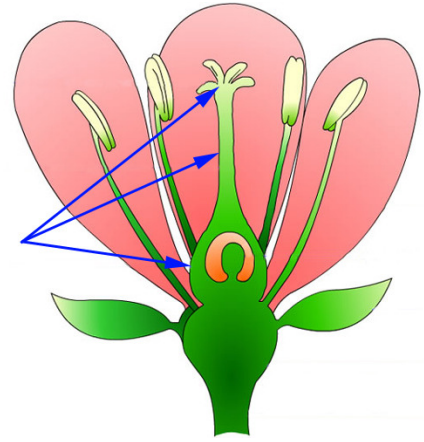
38. **ovary**



located at the bottom of the pistil; contains ovules where egg cells are produced; eventually turns into the fruit

39. parasitic fungi	feed on other living organisms (host) and harm the host
40. petals	colorful or fragrant to attract insects, birds or other pollinators
41. phloem	vascular tissue in plants that transports sugar down from the leaves to the rest of the plant
42. photosynthesis	process where plants make sugar (glucose) and release oxygen by using sunlight, carbon dioxide and water
43. phototropism	A growth response to light

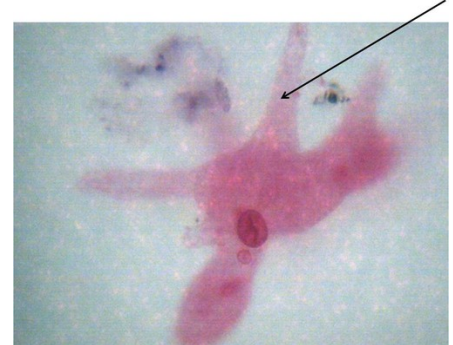
44. **pistil**



female part of the flower

45. plant kingdom	eukaryotic cells (have a nucleus); autotrophs (produce their own food)
46. poison	a structural adaptation for defense of a plant that is contained in either the fruits or leaves to protect it from being eaten from some animals
47. Prokaryotic	single cell that does not have a membrane bound nucleus; like bacteria

48. **Pseudopod**



false foot. a finger-like projection from the cell used to catch food and/or move. amoeba have this

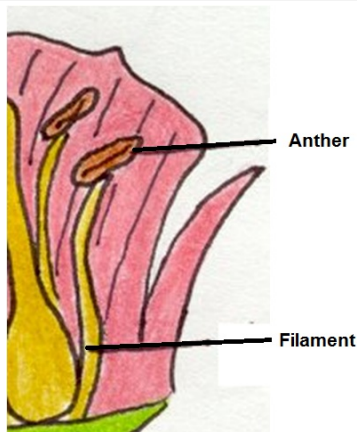
49. respiration	uses sugar (glucose) and oxygen to create carbon dioxide, water and energy for the plant
50. response	An action or change in behavior that occurs as a result of a stimulus.
51. runners	asexual reproduction process; stems that run above ground on the surface (strawberries, ivy, lawn grasses)
52. saprophytic fungi	get energy from decaying organic matter
53. scientific name	Genus species (Latin word written in italics)
54. seed	contains the fertilized egg (embryo) from which new plants are formed; often protected by a fruit
55. seed coat	protect the seed from injury or drying out
56. seed dispersal	special structures on the seed allow it to be carried away from the parent by wind, water or animals

57. **sexual reproduction** a reproductive process which involves 2 parents and produces similar offspring (a mix of the 2 parents)

58. **species consist of..** organisms that are the same type; able to breed and produce offspring of the same kind

59. **sperm** male reproductive cell

60. **stamen**

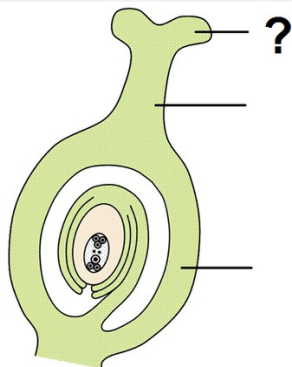


male part of the flower

61. **stem cuttings** asexual reproduction process; piece of stem is cut and replanted, roots form and a new plant develops (sugar cane and pineapple)

62. **stems** support the plant and hold it up closer to the light source

63. **stigma**

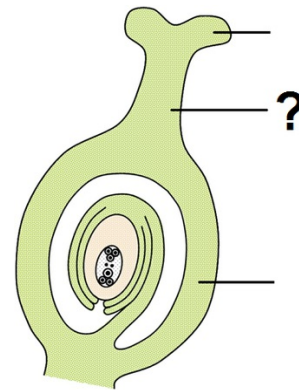


sticky top of the pistil where pollen lands

64. **stimulus** A change in an organism's surroundings that causes the organism to react

65. **stomata** tiny pores on the bottom of leaves that allow gases to enter or exit

66. **style**



located on the pistil; long stalk which the pollen tube grows down after pollination has taken place

67. **symbiotic fungi** feed on other living organisms (host), but do not harm the host

68. **taproot** Single, large root with a few tiny hairs; found in dicots (carrots, dandelions, cacti)

69. **taxonomists** scientists who groups organisms

70. **taxonomy** the study of classifying organisms

71. **thigmotropism** a growth response to touch

72. **thorns** a structural adaptation for defense of a plant that protects it from being eaten by some animals

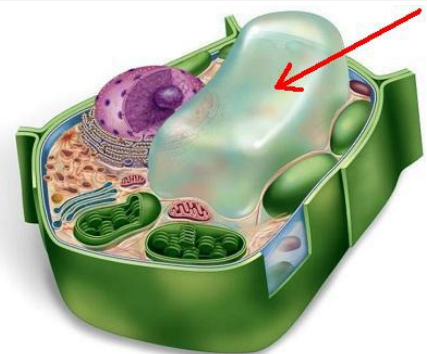
73. **transpiration** when plants lose excess water through tiny holes in the leaves called stomata

74. **tropism** A growth response of a plant toward or away from a stimulus

75. **tubers/bulbs** asexual reproduction process; underground stems (potatoes, onions)

76. **unicellular** single celled organism

77. **vacuole**



part of the cell that stores water/food. plants have one large vacuole to store water for photosynthesis, animals have many small ones

78. **vascular plants** vascular tissue to transport water/nutrients, true roots, stems & leaves, can grow to be very tall

79. **xylem** vascular tissue in plants that transports water up the plant