

### Answer Key

#### Chloroplasts

- Part of plant cells characterized by **green** color that make food for the plant.

#### Complete Flower

- A flower that has both male and female parts.

#### Dicots

- Produced with **two** seed leaves.

#### Epidermis

- A single layer of cells that form the **skin** of a leaf.

#### Flower

- The **reproductive** structure of a flowering plant which attracts insects for pollination.

#### Leaves

- The flat, fleshy part of a plant that absorbs **sunlight** and produces food for the plant.

#### Monocots

- Grown with one seed leaf.

#### Petals

- The colorful **leaves** of a flower.

#### Photosynthesis

- Process by which plants produce food using carbon dioxide and water in sunlight with chlorophyll to make **sugar** and oxygen.



### Pistil

- **Female** reproductive part of a flower where the eggs are located.

### Pollination

- Fertilization process when the pollen cell is transferred to the female plant part where the eggs are located.

### Roots

- The part of the plant that absorbs nutrients from the **soil**.

### Respiration

- The process where **carbon dioxide** is absorbed by plants and oxygen is released.

### Sepals

- The leafy protection around the flower before it blooms.

### Stamen

- The flower's **male** reproductive part containing the pollen.

### Stems

- The stalk-like portion of a plant that transports necessities throughout the plant