

<p>plant</p>	<p>n. a living organism (such as a tree, grass) that absorbs water and inorganic substances through its roots and makes nutrients in its leaves by photosynthesis.</p> <p>"All plants need water and light."</p>
<p>perennial</p>	<p>adj. plants that have a life cycle lasting more than two years.</p> <p>"The orange tree is a perennial plant."</p>
<p>deciduous</p>	<p>adj. shedding its leaves annually.</p> <p>"Deciduous plants have leaves that fall off in Autumn."</p>

<p>tree</p>	<p>n. a woody plant, typically with a single stem growing to a considerable height and bearing lateral branches.</p> <p>"She sat in the shade of that tree."</p>
<p>bush</p>	<p>n. a woody low plant with many branches that arise from or near the ground.</p> <p>"A bush is smaller than a tree."</p>
<p>herb</p>	<p>n. a plant whose stem above ground does not become woody.</p> <p>"Basil is a herb used for cooking."</p>

<p>root</p>	<p>n. a part of a plant that grows down into the soil in search of food and water.</p> <p>"Plants use the root to absorb water."</p>
<p>stem</p>	<p>n. the central part of a plant above the ground, from which branches grow.</p> <p>"The stem of a bush is woody."</p>
<p>leaf/leaves</p>	<p>n. any of the green parts of a plant that are joined to its stems or branches.</p> <p>"This tree will lose all its leaves in Autumn."</p>

<p>sap</p>	<p>n. a liquid carrying food, chemical products, etc. through a plant.</p> <p>"Thanks to sap, plants can make their own food."</p>
<p>oxygen</p>	<p>n. a gas present, in the air, which is necessary for all forms of life on Earth.</p> <p>"Plants use oxygen in the photosynthesis."</p>
<p>carbon dioxide</p>	<p>n. gas produced when plants make the photosynthesis.</p> <p>"Plants need carbon dioxide to photosynthesise."</p>

<p>stamen/stamens</p>	<p>n. the male reproductive organ of a flower where pollen is produced.</p> <p>"Pollen is produced in the stamen."</p>
<p>carpel</p>	<p>n. the female reproductive organ of a flower. Sometimes called pistil.</p> <p>"The carpel consists of an ovary, a stigma, and usually a style."</p>
<p>style</p>	<p>n. the central part of a flower below the stigma.</p> <p>"Style is a part of the female reproductive organ of a flower."</p>

<p>petal</p>	<p>n. any of the coloured leaf-like divisions of a flower.</p> <p>"This flower has yellow beautiful petals."</p>
<p>pollen</p>	<p>n. fine dust of the male part of a flower that causes other flowers to produce seeds when it is carried to them.</p> <p>"Bees take pollen from flowers and help plants reproduce."</p>
<p>ovary</p>	<p>n. the part of a female plant that produces seeds.</p> <p>"The ovary is the place where the ovule will become a seed when fertilized by pollen."</p>

<p>sepal</p>	<p>n. any of the small leaves directly under a flower.</p> <p>"Sepals usually surround and protect the petals while they are developing."</p>
<p>seed</p>	<p>n. small hard object produced by plants, from which a new plant of the same kind can grow.</p> <p>"Seeds need water, warmth and air to germinate."</p>
<p>calyx</p>	<p>n. a ring of leaves which protects a flower before it opens. Also known as the flower bud.</p> <p>"Sepals of a flower form a protective layer called calyx."</p>

stigma

n. the central part of a flower that receives the pollen.

"Stigma is a part of the carpel."