

PLANTS

Glossary.

bush: n. a woody low plant with many branches that arise from or near the ground.

calyx: n. a ring of leaves which protects a flower before it opens.

carbon dioxide: n. gas produced when plants make the photosynthesis.

carpel: n. the female reproductive organ of a flower.

deciduous: adj. shedding its leaves annually.

herb: n. a plant whose stem above the ground does not become woody.

leaf: n. any of the green parts of a plant that are joined to its stems or branches.

ovary: n. the part of a female plant that produces seeds.

oxygen: n. a gas, present in the air, which is necessary for all forms of life on Earth.

perennial: adj. a plant that have a life cycle lasting more than two years.

petal: n. any of the coloured leaf-like divisions of a flower.

plant: 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.

pollen: n. fine dust of the male part of a flower that causes other flowers to produce seeds when it is carried to them.

root: n. the part of a plant that grows down into the soil in search of food and water.

sap: n. a liquid carrying food, chemical products, etc. through a plant.

seed: n. small hard object produced by plants, from which a new plant of the same kind can grow.

sepal: n. any of the small leaves directly under a flower.

stamen: n. the male reproductive organ of a flower where pollen is produced.

stem: n. the central part of a plant above the ground, from which branches grow.

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

style: n. the central part of a flower below the stigma.

tree: a woody plant, typically with a single stem growing to a considerable height and bearing lateral branches.