

Key Vocab	Definition
Non-vascular	Plants that have no vascular tissue, so the plants cannot retain water or deliver it to other parts of the plant body.
Vascular	Composed of vessels or ducts that convey fluids
Photosynthesis	The cycle of plants and how they make energy The sun (light energy), water, minerals and carbon dioxide are all absorbed by the plant. The plant then uses them to make glucose/sugar, which is the energy/food for the plant.
Chlorophyll	A green pigment, present in all green plants and in cyanobacteria, which is responsible for the absorption of light to provide energy for photosynthesis.
Xylem	The vascular tissue in plants which conducts water and dissolved nutrients upwards from the root and also helps to form the woody element in the stem.
Phloem	The vascular tissue in plants which conducts sugars and other metabolic products downwards from the leaves.
Stomata	Spores in the epidermis of the leaf or stem of a plant which allows movement of gases in and out of the intercellular spaces.
Asexual	Asexual reproduction only involves one parent plant, and does not need sex cells. New plants made through asexual reproduction are all exactly the same.
Spores	A spore is a unit of sexual or asexual reproduction that may be adapted for dispersal and for survival. Spores form part of the life cycles of many plants, algae and fungi.
Pollination	Pollination is the act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
Fertilisation	Plant fertilization is the union of male and female reproductive cells to produce a fertilized egg.
Germination	Germination is the process by which an organism grows from a seed or similar structure.
Monocots	The word Mono- means one. Monocots get their names from having one cotyledon. A cotyledon is the part of the seed that will grow into the leaves.
Dicots	The word Di- means two. Dicots get their names from having two cotyledons instead of one.

