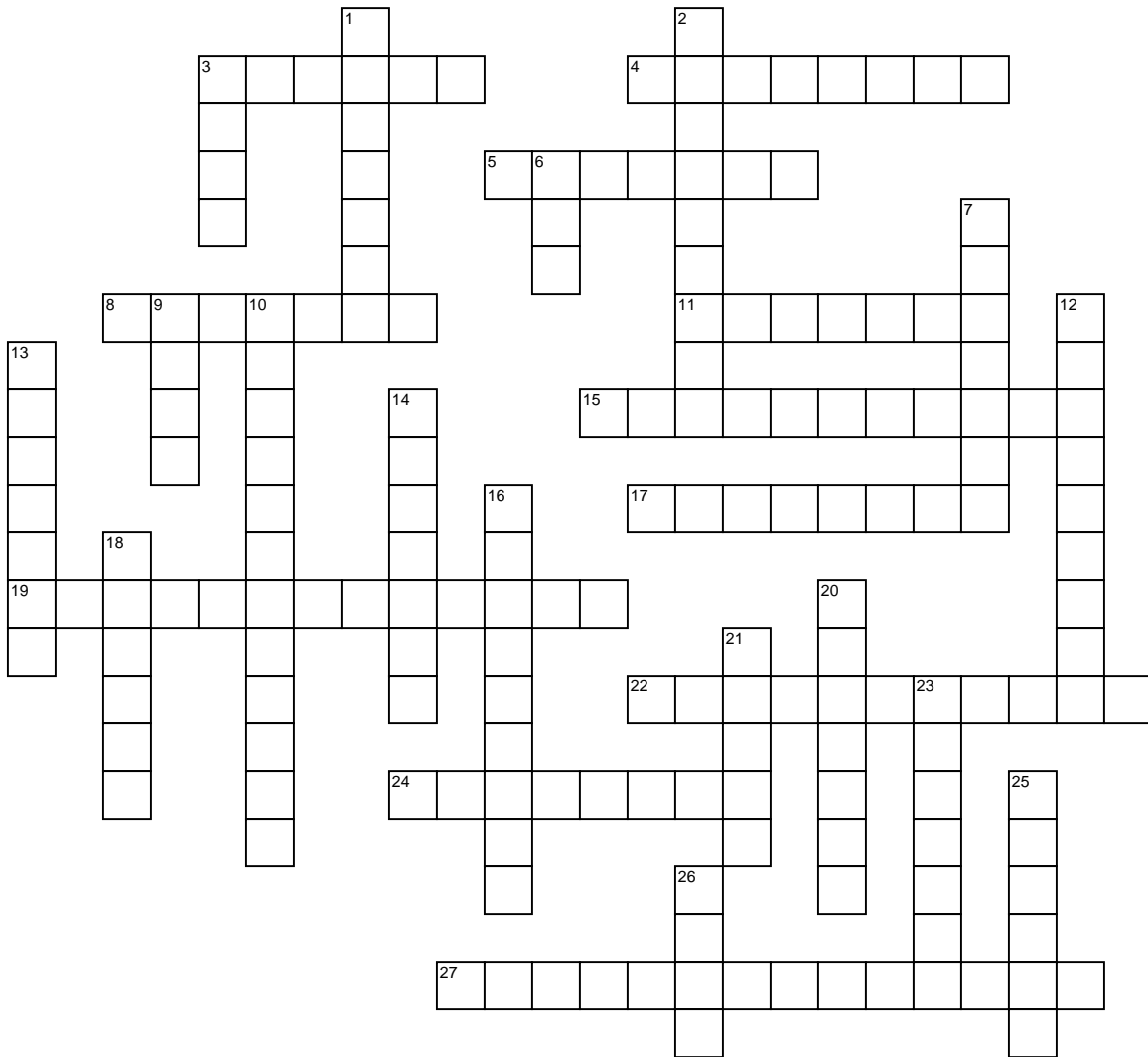


# Plants 4.4

## Leave it to the Leaves



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### ACROSS

- 3 – Leaf blades consisting of one unit.  
 4 – The arrangement of the veins in a leaf.  
 5 – Openings in the epidermal layer of plant tissues which leads to intercellular spaces.  
 8 – A common monosaccharide sugar that serves as the building block for many complex carbohydrates; blood sugar.  
 11 – A small, immature leaf. A separate division of a compound leaf.  
 15 – Forking regularly and repeatedly, the two branches of each fork usually essentially equal.  
 17 – Tissues just below the epidermis of the leaf of a plant;  
 19 – The process by which water vapor is released to the atmosphere by the leaves or other parts of a living plant.  
 22 – A substance present in all green plants  
 24 – A leaf composed, usually, of two or more leaflets.  
 27 – Process by which green plants, using chlorophyll and the energy of sunlight, produce carbohydrates from water and carbon dioxide, and release oxygen.

### DOWN

- 1 – In the naming of plants and animals, Latin is used.  
 2 – Designating the chemical changes that take place in living plant and

animal cells whereby one compound is converted to one or more other compounds.

- 3 – Stalk, trunk, branch of a plant. Can be vertical or horizontal.  
 6 – The end of a branch, twig, etc.  
 7 – The stem of any leaf.  
 9 – A flattened outgrowth from a plant stem, varying in size and shape,  
 10 – Minute objects within plant cells which contain the green pigment, chlorophyll.  
 12 – The parenchyma tissue between the upper and lower epidermis of a leaf; the cells usually contain chloroplasts.  
 13 – Constructed somewhat like a feather, with the parts arranged along both sides of an axis, as in pinnate venation.  
 14 – Energy transmitted in wave motion. Light.  
 16 – The cellular layer of an organism; the outer skin.  
 18 – The edge, border, or borderline, as margin of a leaf.  
 20 – A group of related plants or animals that differs from other similar groups by characteristics too trivial or inconstant to be recognized as a species  
 21 – The expanded portion of a leaf.  
 23 – With three or more nerves, lobes, or leaflets radiating fanwise from a common basal point of attachment.  
 25 – The main vein of a leaf; located halfway between the two edges. It is a continuation of the leaf stalk.  
 26 – In botany, the part of a leaf or branch attached to a stem or trunk.