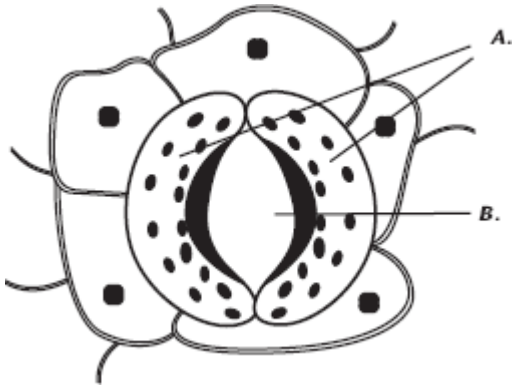
Name _____ Class _____ Date

Chapter Vocabulary Review



For Questions 1–2, refer to the diagram.

1. What are the names of the two parts of a leaf indicated in the diagram?

A. _____

B. _____

2. What process do the structures control?

_____

For Questions 3–9, match the description with the tissue or cell type.

Description

_____ **3.** Ground tissue specialized for photosynthesis

_____ **4.** Layer of ground tissue that encloses the vascular cylinder

_____ **5.** Thick-walled cells in ground tissue

_____ **6.** Dermal tissue in leaves and young plants

_____ **7.** Region of actively dividing unspecialized cells

_____ **8.** Very thick-walled cells that make ground tissue such as seed coats tough and strong

_____ **9.** Thin-walled cells in ground tissue

Tissue and Cell Types

A. sclerenchyma

B. collenchyma

C. parenchyma

D. mesophyll

E. meristem

F. epidermis

G. endodermis

For Questions 10–16, complete each statement by writing the correct word or words.

10. Most leaves have a flattened part called a _____, which is attached at a_____ on the stem by a _____.

11. The root _____ increase a root's surface area for absorption, while the root ___ protects the growing tip of the root.

12. The cells of the _____ mesophyll are tightly packed, but many air spaces separate the cells of the _____ mesophyll.

13. The meristem between xylem and phloem cells is called _____ and forms wood by _____.

14. In a mature stem, the tissues outside the vascular cambium make up the _____; the tissues include phloem, cork, and the _____.

15. Water is drawn to the material in cell walls by the process called _____.

16. Monocot stems have scattered _____ while dicots form a ringlike pattern around the _____.

17. Tendency of water to rise in a thin tube is called _____ _____.

18. Adhesion is the _____.