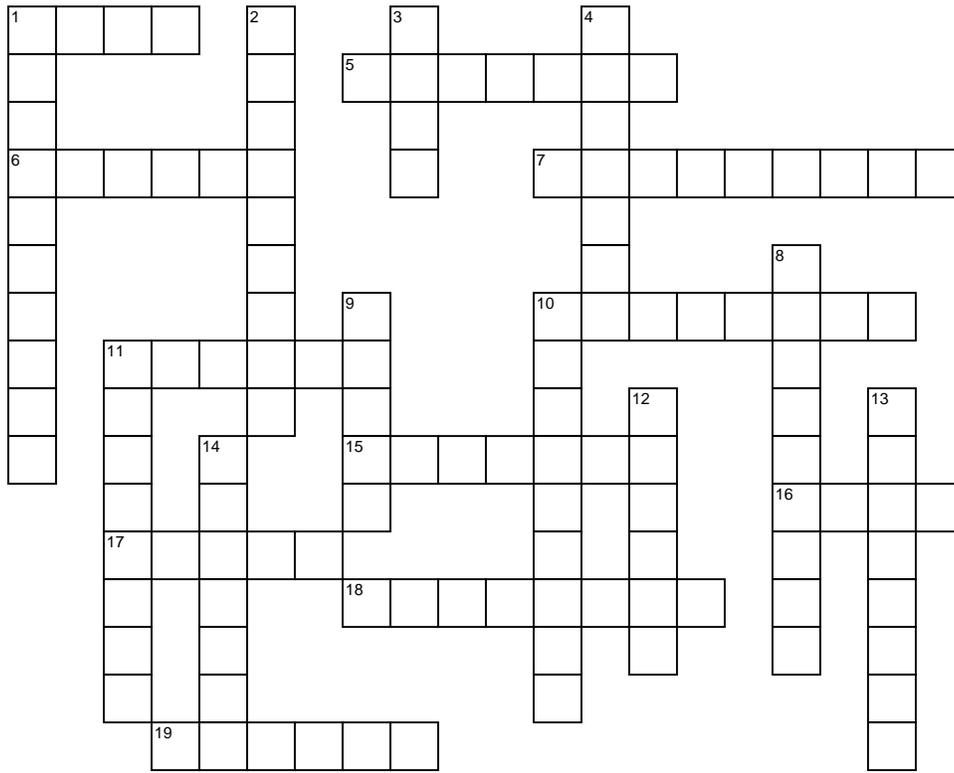


Plants 7.3

Kernels of Life



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ACROSS

- 1 – The hard outer layer of a seed; the protective covering, or integument, also called testa.
- 5 – The embryonic roots of seed plants.
- 6 – Any organism in its earliest stages of development.
- 7 – The appearance of the first leaves of the crop plant above the ground.
- 10 – The early growth stage of a plant grown from seed as it emerges above the ground surface.
- 11 – A large complex protein molecule produced by the body that stimulates or speeds up various chemical reactions without being used up itself;
- 15 – The primary descending root, usually conical, of a plant from which lateral branching roots may develop; e.g., as in carrots and alfalfa.
- 16 – A flattened outgrowth from a plant stem, varying in size and shape, usually green, which is concerned primarily with the manufacture of carbohydrates by photosynthesis.
- 17 – The body that, after fertilization, becomes the seed; the egg-containing unit of the ovary.
- 18 – A physiologic state where the seed embryo is incapable of growth
- 19 – The portion of a seed contained within the seed coat.

DOWN

- 1 – The first leaf of a germinating monocot which sheaths the succeeding leaves.
- 2 – The short stem of an embryo seed plant, the portion of the axis of the embryo seedling between the attachment of the cotyledons and the radicle.
- 3 – A fine growth on an epidermal cell of the root. It absorbs water and mineral nutrients for the plant.
- 4 – In a germinating seed plant, the primary bud that develops into the primary stem. In a dicotyledon, such as beans, it is located between the cotyledons.
- 8 – The capacity of seeds to germinate.
- 9 – The outer coat of a seed, also called seed coat.
- 10 – a root that Branches of the primary root are often fibrous and referred to as secondary roots.
- 11 – The part of the axis of an embryo above the region of attachment of the cotyledons.
- 12 – A kind of carbohydrate manufactured by plants and stored in the seeds, roots, and fruit as a reserve energy supply.
- 13 – An enzyme that converts starch to maltose.
- 14 – A common monosaccharide sugar that serves as the building block for many complex carbohydrates.