

Module 14
Exploring Creation With Biology, 2nd Edition

Botany - The study of plants (429)
Perennial plants - Plants that grow year after year (429)
Annual plants - Plants that live for only one year (429)
Biennial plants - Plants that live for two years (429)
Vegetative organs - Parts of a plant (such as stems, roots, and leaves) that are not involved in reproduction (429)
Reproductive plant organs - The parts of a plant (such as flowers, fruits, and seeds) that are involved in reproduction (430)
Undifferentiated cells - Cells that have not specialized in any particular function (430)
Xylem - Nonliving vascular tissue that carries water and dissolved minerals from the roots of a plant to its leaves (430)
Phloem - Living vascular tissue that carries sugar and organic substances throughout a plant (430)
Leaf mosaic - The arrangement of leaves on the stem of a plant (432)
Leaf margin - The characteristics of the leaf edge (434)
Deciduous (duh sid' you us) **plant** - A plant that loses its leaves for winter (441)
Girdling - The process of cutting away a ring of inner and outer bark all the way around a tree trunk (448)
Alternation of generations - A life cycle in which there is both a multicellular diploid form and a multicellular haploid form (452)
Dominant generation - In alternation of generations, the generation that occupies the largest portion of the lifecycle (454)
Pollen - A fine dust that contains the sperm of seed-producing plants (457)
Cotyledon - A "seed leaf" which develops as a part of the seed. It provides nutrients to the developing seedling and eventually becomes the first leaf of the plant. (458)

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Module 15
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Physiology (fiz ee awl' uh gee) - The study of life processes in an organism (463)
Nastic (nas' tik) **movement** - A plant's response to a stimulus such that the direction of the response is preprogrammed and not dependent on the direction of the stimulus (464)
Pore spaces - Spaces in the soil that determine how much water and air the soil can hold (466)
Loam - A mixture of gravel, sand, silt, clay, and organic matter (466)
Cohesion (coh he' shun) - The phenomenon that occurs when individual molecules are so strongly attracted to each other that they tend to stay together, even when exposed to tension (457)
Translocation - The process by which organic substances move through the phloem of a plant (468)
Hormones - Chemicals that circulate throughout multicellular organisms, regulating cellular processes by interacting with specific targeted cells (469)
Phototropism (foe' toe trohp iz uhm) - A growth response to light (470)
Gravitropism (grav' uh trohp iz uhm) - A growth response to gravity (470)
Thigmotropism (thig' muh trohp iz uhm) - A growth response to touch (470)
Perfect flowers - Flowers with both stamens and carpels (477)
Imperfect flowers - Flowers with either stamens or carpels, but not both (477)
Pollination - The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the carpel in flowering plants (482)
Double fertilization - A fertilization process that requires two sperm to fuse with two other cells (484)
Seed - An ovule with a protective coating, encasing a mature plant embryo and a nutrient source (486)
Fruit - A mature ovary which contains a seed or seeds (486)

Always do the On Your Own questions and check your work afterwards.

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Module 16
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Amniotic egg - Ashelled, water-retaining egg that allows reptile, bird, and certain mammal embryo to develop on land (496)
Neurotoxin - A poison that attacks the nervous system, causing blindness, paralysis, or suffocation (502)
Hemotoxin - A poison that attacks the red blood cells and blood vessels, destroying circulation (502)
Endothermic - An organism that is internally warmed by a heat-generating metabolic process (507)
Down feathers - Feathers with smooth barbules but no hooked barbules (511)
Contour feathers - Feathers with hooked and smooth barbules, allowing the barbules to interlock (511)
Placenta (pluh sent' uh) - A structure that allows an embryo to be nourished with the mother's blood supply (519)
Gestation - The period of time during which an embryo develops before being born (519)
Mammary glands (mam' ur ee) - Specialized organs in mammals that produce milk to nourish the young (519)

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