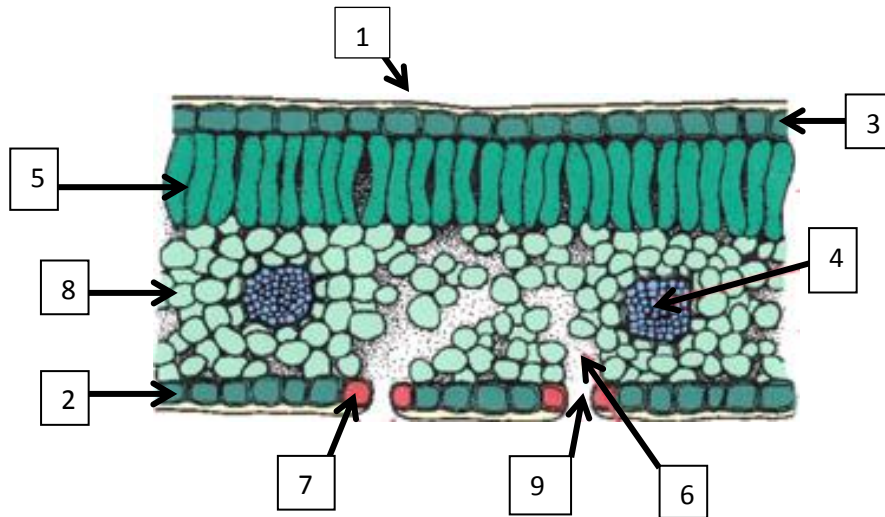


Leaf WS

I. Label the diagram



II. Write the correct word that best meets the description on the line provided.

- _____ 10. Contains xylem and phloem (vein, air spaces, cuticle)
- _____ 11. Allows for gases to be stored and exchanged (stomata, guard cells, air spaces)
- _____ 12. Major food making layer (spongy layer, palisade layer, vein)
- _____ 13. Allows gases to enter and leave leaf (stomata, vein, air space)
- _____ 14. A waxy substance that prevents water loss (stomata, cuticle, epidermis)
- _____ 15. Outer protective layer of cells (cuticle, epidermis, stomata)
- _____ 16. Regulates the opening and closing of stomata (guard cells, air spaces, epidermis)



III. Matching: Match the correct word with its definition.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| _____ 17. The process by which food is manufactured | A. wilting |
| _____ 18. The chemical that absorbs the sun's energy | B. chlorophyll |
| _____ 19. The process by which a plant loses water | C. chloroplast |
| _____ 20. Organelle that contains green pigment | D. photosynthesis |
| _____ 21. When a plant releases more water than it takes in | E. transpiration |

IV. Answer the following questions.

22. The main function of a leaf is to _____. During this process, the plant takes in the gas _____ and uses it along with _____ to produce glucose and the gas _____.



23. The *chemical* formula for photosynthesis is:

_____ → _____

24. Name 3 foods that we eat that is a leaf. _____

V. REVIEW:

25. All living things are made of _____. In multicellular organisms, there are several levels of organization. A group of similar cells that have the same function are called _____. A group of similar tissues form an _____.

26. List the **SIX** plant organs: _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____.

