

**Module 11: Plant Structure**

- 1. Plants are an example of flexible support systems when a change in environmental stress. What advantages do plants have related with changes in the environment?
  
- 2. There is little relationship between plants within the same \_\_\_\_\_ . This is due to the fact that through the process of \_\_\_\_\_ , plants have acquired very specific characteristics that are best suited for their survival.
  
- 3. Showing due to the fact that all plants have the same basic structure. What are these two aspects?
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_

**Plant Structure**

- 1. Plants are composed of organ systems, which are composed of \_\_\_\_\_ which are composed of \_\_\_\_\_ which are composed of \_\_\_\_\_.
  
- 2. There are three plant organs: roots, stems, and leaves.
  - i. Leaves:
    - 1. \_\_\_\_\_, the upper flat part of the leaf
    - 2. \_\_\_\_\_, the network of leaf characteristics on the stem
    - 3. \_\_\_\_\_, where the leaf is connected to the stem
      - ii. Three Types of Broadleaf Four Leaves
        - 1. \_\_\_\_\_, single, undivided leaf
        - 2. \_\_\_\_\_, a leaf that is composed of multiple leaflets on the base of each leaflet has it still an entire leaf
        - 3. \_\_\_\_\_, where each individual leaflet is further divided into many leaflets
          - ii. Types of Leaf Modifications
            - 1. \_\_\_\_\_, for support, like in pine plants
            - 2. \_\_\_\_\_, for protection, like in cacti
            - 3. \_\_\_\_\_, for storage, like in some plant storing water
            - 4. \_\_\_\_\_, to attract pollinators, like the geranium
            - 5. \_\_\_\_\_, to act as reproductive survival, like the Venus fly trap