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## The structure of leaves worksheet answers

The leaves are the instrument for photosynthesis. That's where photosynthesis takes place. The leaf structures are adjusted for effective photosynthesis, as shown in the table below. Large surface adjustment mode Most sheets are wide and thus have a large surface that allows them to absorb more light. A thin shape A thin shape means a short distance for carbon dioxide to diffuse and oxygen to diffuse easily. Chlorophyll This chemical gives the leaves their green color and transfers light energy to chemical energy. Veins Vein networks support the structure of the sheet and transfer substances to and from the cells in the leaf. Stompa These are small holes at the bottom of the sheet that allow gases to diffuse in and out. The cellular structure of a Layer & Structure Function Cuticle: Waterproof Skin is a waxy, waterproof layer that reduces water lost from evaporation and protects against parasitic fungi. Upper Skin: Transparent A single layer of cells that are transparent and do not contain chloroplast that allows light to pass through. Palisade layer: Contains chloroplasts This layer consists of palisade cells containing chloroplasts. This is where most of the photosynthesis takes place. Vein: The vein contains tubes called xylem and phloem. The xylem brings water and salts to the sheet for photosynthesis. Phloem carries dissolved food away. Spongy layer: Irregularly shaped cells with air intervals between them. This layer consists of irregularly formed cells with large air intervals between them that allow the exchange of gases (diffusion) between the cells and the photosynthesis of cells. Lower skin: Contains many tiny holes. This layer contains many tiny holes or pores called the stomata at regular intervals. These allow gases to diffuse in and out of the sheet. Next: Factors that affect the pace of Photosynthesis To continue enjoying our website, we ask you to confirm your identity as a human being. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Thank you for your participation! Name: \_\_\_\_\_ The leaf is the main photosynthetic organ of the plant. It consists of a flattened part, called a blade, connected to the plant by a structure called petiole. Sometimes the leaves are divided into two or more sections called leaflets. Leaves with a single indivisible blade are simply called, those with two or more leaflets are called composite sheets. The outer surface of the sheet has a thin waxy cover called epidermis (A), the main function of this layer is to avoid water loss on the sheet. (Plants that leave entirely in the water have no skin). Just below the epidermis is a layer of cells called palisade (B). Vascular tissue, xylem and phloem are found in the veins of the leaf. Veins are actually extensions that run from being to roots all the way to the edges of the leaves. The outer layer of the vein consists of cells called bundle sheath cells (E), and create a circle around the xylem and phloem. In the image, the xylem is the upper layer of cells (G) and is shaded a little lighter than the lower layer of cells - phloem (H). It is recalled that xylem carries water and phloem carries sugar (food). Skin (light blue) Skin (yellow) Guard cells (pink) Palisade Mesophyll (dark green) Phloem (purple) Xylem (orange) Spongy Mesophyll (light green) Bundle case (dark blue) Inside the leaf, there is a layer of cells called mesophyll. The word mesophyll is Greek and means middle (medium) sheet. The mesophyll can then be divided into two layers, the palisade layer (D) and the spongy layer (F). Palisade cells are more column-like, and are located just below the epidermis, spongy cells are packed more loosely and are located between the palisade layer and the lower epidermis. Air intervals between spongy cells allow gas exchange. Mesophyll cells (both palisade and spongy) are packed with chloroplasts, and this is where photosynthesis actually occurs. The epidermis also aligns the lower area of the leaf (as does the epidermis). The leaf also has tiny holes inside the epidermis called the stomata. Specialized cells, called guard cells (C) surround the stomata and have the shape of two cupped hands. Changes within the pressure of the water cause the opening or closing of the stomata (a singular of the stomata). If the guard cells are full of water, they swell and bend away from each other that opens the mouth. During dry times, guard cells close. Paint the structures highlighted above. Make sure that the entire image is colored and that the color matches the words. Use the above descriptions and letters to help you locate the structures. Make sure that the entire image is colored and that the color matches the questions: 1. What two tissues are inside a vein? \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What does the word mesophyll mean? \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which two layers of the plant contain chloroplasts?

4. The outer layer of cells; \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The waxy coating of the sheet; \_\_\_\_\_ 6. These cells work to open and close the eyes. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Outer layer of the vein; \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Column-shaped cells located just below the epidermis. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Openings allowing gas exchange. 10. The stem connecting the sheet to the stem. \_\_\_\_\_ - color according to the instructions - make sure that the entire image is painted Advertisement.EnchantedLearning.com is a user-supported site. As a bonus, members of the website have access to a banner-ad-free version of the site, with Pages. Click here to learn more. (Already a member; click here.) Our subscriber level estimate for this page: 3rd - 5th Leaf Mode: Leaves are the powerhouse of plants. In most plants, leaves are the main area of food production for the plant. Structures within a leaf convert energy in sunlight into chemical energy that plants can use as food. Chlorophyll is the molecule in leaves that uses energy in sunlight to convert water (H2O) and carbon dioxide (CO2) gas into sugar and oxygen gas (O2). This process is called photosynthesis. Leaf structure: One sheet consists of several layers layered between two layers of hard skin cells (called epidermis). The epidermis also secretes a waxy substance called epidermis. These layers protect the leaf from insects, bacteria, and other parasites. Among epidermal cells are pairs of antifactin guard cells. Each pair of guard cells forms a pore (called orifit, the plural is mouth). The gases enter and exit the leaf through the tomatoes. Most food production takes place in elongated cells called interphyll palisade. Gas exchange occurs in the air spaces between the strangely formed cells of the spongy mesophyll. The veins support the sheet and are filled with vessels carrying food, water, and minerals to the plant. Sheet margins: The leaves come in many sizes and shapes; are often used to help identify plants. Some leaves are flat and wide. others are sharp and thin. Plant spines (such as cactus thorns) are actually modified leaves. Leaf glossary: airspace - intercellular gaps within the spongy interphyll. These gaps are filled with gas used by the plant (carbon dioxide - CO2) and gases that the plant expels (oxygen - O2, and water vapour). axil - the angle between the upper side of the stem and a sheet or petiol. chlorophyll - a molecule in the leaves that can use light energy from sunlight to convert water and carbon dioxide gas into sugar and oxygen (this process is called photosynthesis). Chlorophyll is magnesium-based and green. composite sheet - a sheet divided into several separate parts (leaflets) along a middle (back). All brochures on a composite sheet are oriented to the same level. grenate - having rounded teeth. epidermis - the waxy, water-repellent layer on the outer surface of a leaf that helps keep it from dying (and protect it from invading bacteria, insects, and fungi). The epidermis is secreted by the epidermis (including guard cells) and is often thinner at the bottom of the leaves. The epidermis is generally thicker in plants that live in dry environments. whole - having a smooth edge without teeth or lobes. epidermis - the protective, outler layer of cells on the surface of a leaf. Guard cells (and mouth) are part of the epidermis. The surface of many leaves is coated with a waxy skin secreted by the skin. guard cell one of a pair of sausage-shaped cells surrounding a mouth (a pore on a leaf). Guard cells change shape (as light and moisture change), causing the stop to open and close. lamina - the blade of a leaf. leaf top - the outer edge of a leaf; the end that is opposite the petiole. lobed - divided into rounded or pointy sections and incisions (cuts) go less than halfway to the middle line. mesophyll - the tissue of leaves containing chlorophyll located between the upper and lower epidermis. These cells convert sunlight into usable chemical energy for plants. midrib - the central side of a leaf - is usually continuous with the petiole. palisade mesophyll - a layer of elongated cells located under the upper epidermis. These cells contain most of the chlorophyll of the leaf, turning sunlight into usable chemical energy for the plant. separated (or slit) - the margins between irregular teeth go more than halfway to the middle line. petiole - a leaf stem; attaches the leaf to the plant. photosynthesis - the process in which plants convert sunlight, water and carbon dioxide into food energy (sugars and starches), oxygen and water. Chlorophyll or closely related pigments (substances that color the plant) are necessary for the photosynthetic process. pinnate - a composite sheet consisting of several small leaflets arranged in pairs on both sides of a long central midrib (the rachis). There is often only one final flyer at the end of the midfield. serrated (or serrated) - having small, pointy teeth pointing towards the edge of the leaf. spongy mesophyll - the layer under the palisada mesophyll; has irregularly shaped cells with many air intervals between cells. These cells contain some chlorophyll. Mesophyll spongy cells communicate with guard cells (mouth), causing them to open or close, depending on the concentration of gases. strain - (also called the shaft) the main support of the plant. stipule - small, pairs of appendages (sometimes leaf-life) located at the base of the petal leaves of many flowering plants. orifit - (plural orifit) a pore (or opening) in the leaves of a plant where water vapour and other gases leave and enter the plant. The tomatoes are formed by two guard cells that regulate the opening and closing of the duct. Generally, many more tomatoes are at the bottom of a leaf than at the top. vein (vascular bundle) - Veins provide support for leaf and transport of both water and minerals (via xylem) and food energy phalom) through the leaf and for the rest of the plant. Sheet activities: Search the enchanted learning website for: Advertising. Advertising. Advertising. Copyright ©2003-2018 EnchantedLearning.com ----- How to report a website

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