



Vocabulary :

Roots and shoots : The main difference between a shoot and a root is that shoots are parts of the plant that grow above the ground, whereas roots are parts of the plant that grow below the ground.
—> *Racines et pousses*

Phloem: the vascular tissue in plants which conducts sugars and other metabolic products downwards from the leaves. —> *Phloème*

Xylem: the vascular tissue in plants which conducts water and dissolved nutrients upwards from the root and also helps to form the woody element in the stem. —> *Xylème*

Photosynthesis: the process by which green plants and some other organisms use sunlight to synthesize nutrients from carbon dioxide and water. Photosynthesis in plants generally involves the green pigment chlorophyll and generates oxygen as a by-product. —> *Photosynthèse*

Stalk: the slender attachment or support of a leaf, flower, or fruit. —> *Tige*

Cotyledon: an embryonic leaf in seed-bearing plants, one or more of which are the first leaves to appear from a germinating seed. —> *Cotylédon*

Monocotyledons (or monocots): a flowering plants with an embryo that bears a single cotyledon (seed leaf). Monocotyledons constitute the smaller of the two great divisions of flowering plants, and typically have elongated stalkless leaves with parallel veins (e.g. grasses, lilies, tulip, palms).
—> *monocotylédones (e.g.: famille des plantes telles que Herbes, lys, tulipe et palmiers)*

Dicotyledons (dicots): flowering plants with an embryo that bears two cotyledons (seed leaves). Dicotyledons constitute the larger of the two great divisions of flowering plants, and typically have broad stalked leaves with netlike veins (e.g. daisies, hawthorns, oaks).—> *Dicotylédones (e.g.: famille des plantes telles que marguerites, aubépine, chênes...)*

To anchor: to make something stay in one position by fastening it firmly—> *Ancrer*

Root tip: the terminal portion of a root or root branch usually including the root cap and the meristematic region behind it and often the regions of differentiation, elongation, and root hair formation.—> *apex racinaire*

Meristem: a region of plant tissue, found chiefly at the growing tips of roots and shoots and in the cambium, consisting of actively dividing cells forming new tissue —> *Méristème*

Auxin: a plant hormone which causes the elongation of cells in shoots and is involved in regulating plant growth. —> *Auxine*

Nodes: the part of a plant stem from which one or more leaves emerge, often forming a slight swelling —> *Noeuds*

Internodes: a part of a plant stem between two of the nodes from which leaves emerge. —> *internoeuds*

Apical bud: An apical bud is a growing point located at the tip of a plant stem that is responsible for primary growth or vertical growth.—> *Bourgeon apical*

Stem: the main body or stalk of a plant or shrub, typically rising above ground but occasionally subterranean.

Shrub: a woody plant which is smaller than a tree and has several main stems arising at or near the ground. —> *arbuste*

Venation: system of veins —> *nervation*

Transpiration: in botany, a plant's loss of water, mainly through the stomata of leaves → *transpiration*

Vessels: Elongated tube-like structures for the conduction of solutes and water → *vaisseaux*

Tracheids: a long tube-shaped cell that is found in the xylem of plants, is narrower near the ends, has strong thickened walls, and functions in support and in the transport of water and solutions. → *Trachéïdes*

Vascular bundles: strand of specialized vascular tissues of higher plants consisting mostly of xylem and phloem → *Faisceaux vasculaires (# vaisseaux)*

Sloping: inclined from a horizontal or vertical line. → *incliné*

Tapering: becoming thinner or narrower towards one end. → *effilé*

Sieve tubes: Sieve elements are specialized cells that are important for the function of phloem, which is a highly organized tissue that transports organic compounds → *Tubes criblés*

Daffodils: a bulbous European plant which typically bears bright yellow flowers with a long trumpet-shaped centre (corona). → *jonquilles*

Lizzies: a balsaminaceous plant, *Impatiens balsamina*, that has pink, red, or white flowers and is often grown as a pot plant. → *Impatiences*

Elm: any tree of the genus *Ulmus* → *Orme*

Ash: genus of plants in the olive and lilac family, *Oleaceae* → *Frêne*