

QUESTION		ANSWER
1. A diagram shows a cross-section of a leaf. The diagram is labeled with letters A to G. A is the upper epidermis, B is the palisade mesophyll, C is the spongy mesophyll, D is the vascular bundle, E is the lower epidermis, F is a guard cell, and G is a stomatal pore.	2. A diagram shows a cross-section of a stem. The diagram is labeled with letters A to G. A is the epidermis, B is the cortex, C is the vascular bundle, D is the pith, E is the cambium, F is the secondary xylem, and G is the secondary phloem.	
3. A diagram shows a cross-section of a root. The diagram is labeled with letters A to G. A is the epidermis, B is the cortex, C is the vascular bundle, D is the pith, E is the cambium, F is the secondary xylem, and G is the secondary phloem.	4. A diagram shows a cross-section of a stem. The diagram is labeled with letters A to G. A is the epidermis, B is the cortex, C is the vascular bundle, D is the pith, E is the cambium, F is the secondary xylem, and G is the secondary phloem.	
5. A diagram shows a cross-section of a stem. The diagram is labeled with letters A to G. A is the epidermis, B is the cortex, C is the vascular bundle, D is the pith, E is the cambium, F is the secondary xylem, and G is the secondary phloem.	6. A diagram shows a cross-section of a stem. The diagram is labeled with letters A to G. A is the epidermis, B is the cortex, C is the vascular bundle, D is the pith, E is the cambium, F is the secondary xylem, and G is the secondary phloem.	
7. A diagram shows a cross-section of a stem. The diagram is labeled with letters A to G. A is the epidermis, B is the cortex, C is the vascular bundle, D is the pith, E is the cambium, F is the secondary xylem, and G is the secondary phloem.	8. A diagram shows a cross-section of a stem. The diagram is labeled with letters A to G. A is the epidermis, B is the cortex, C is the vascular bundle, D is the pith, E is the cambium, F is the secondary xylem, and G is the secondary phloem.	