

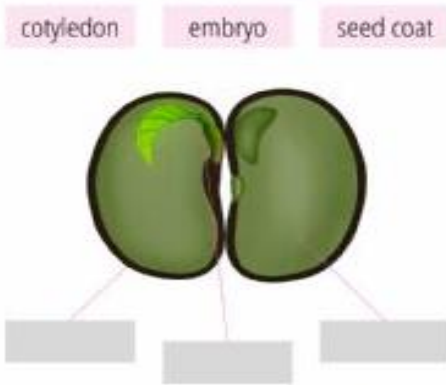
Worksheet – I:

I. Label the parts:

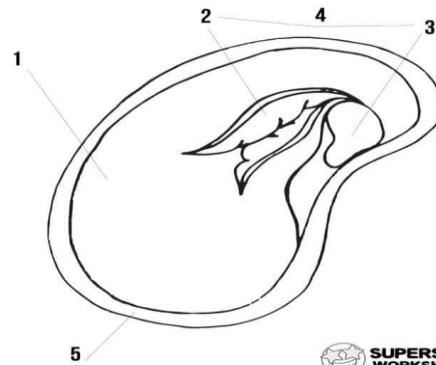
a.

b.

Parts of a Seed



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

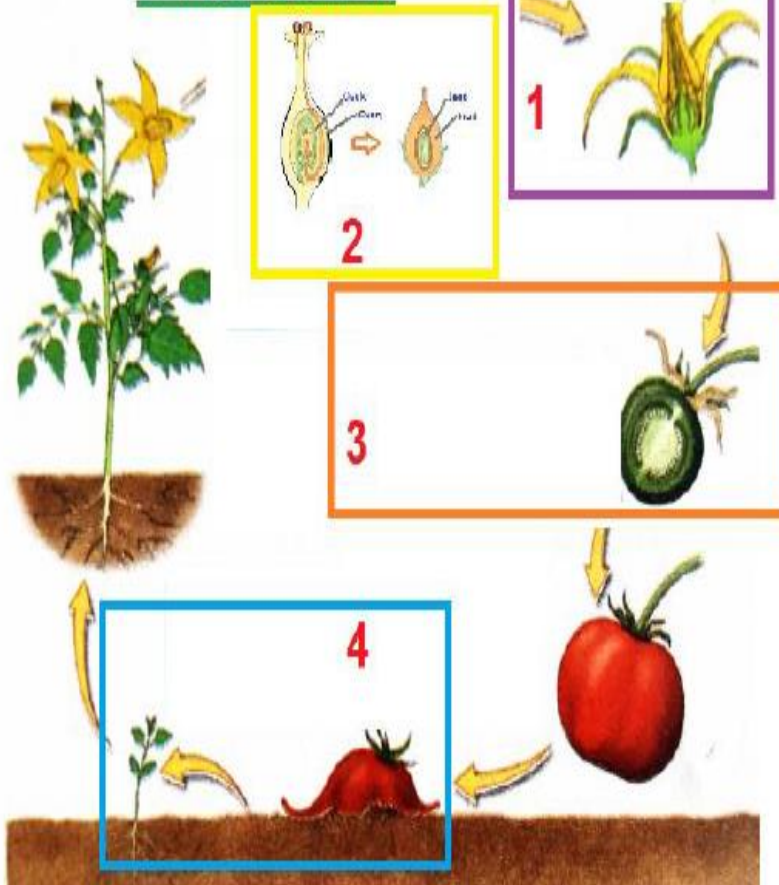


SUPERSTAR WORKSHEETS

II. Number the plant reproduction process:

FLOWERING PLANTS

REPRODUCTION:



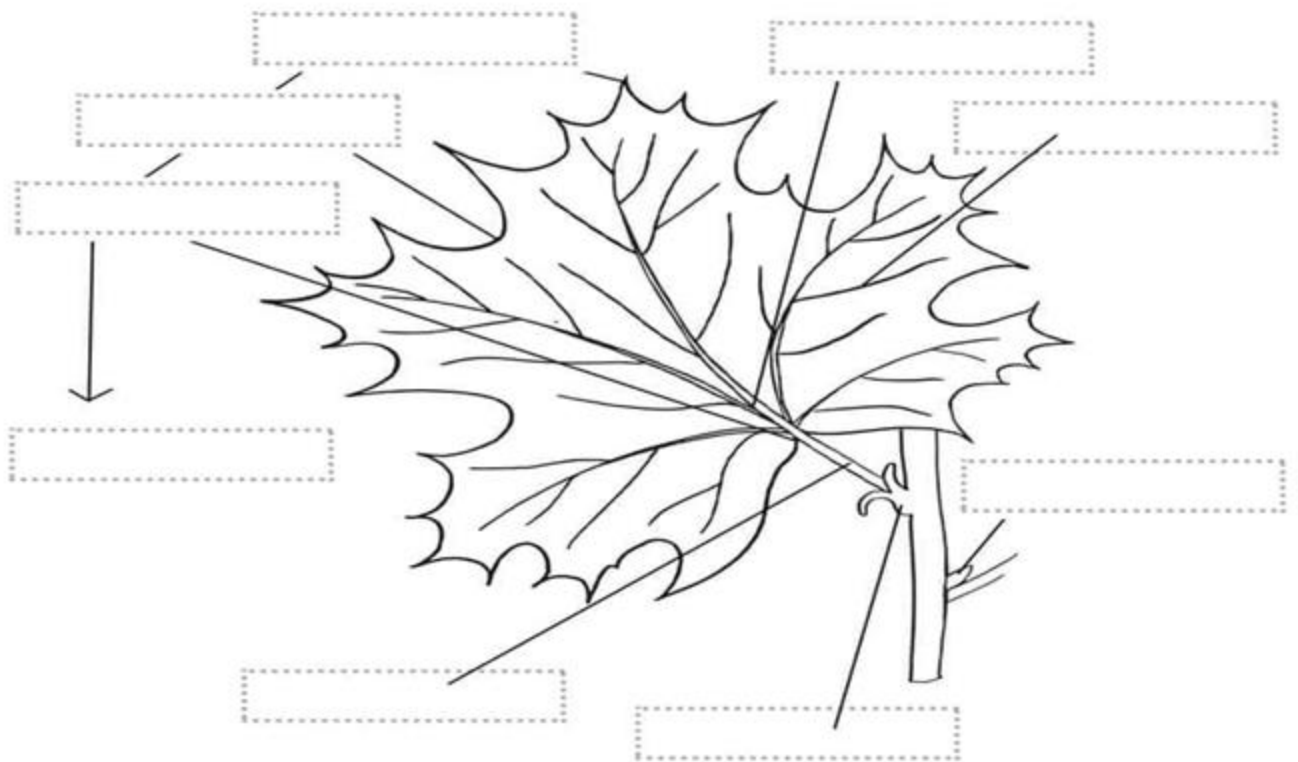
Fertilisation: pollen goes down the pistil to the ovary. Then, the grain and the ovule create a seed.

The calyx and the corolla wither (=die) and the fruit, which protects the seed, begins to grow in the ovary.

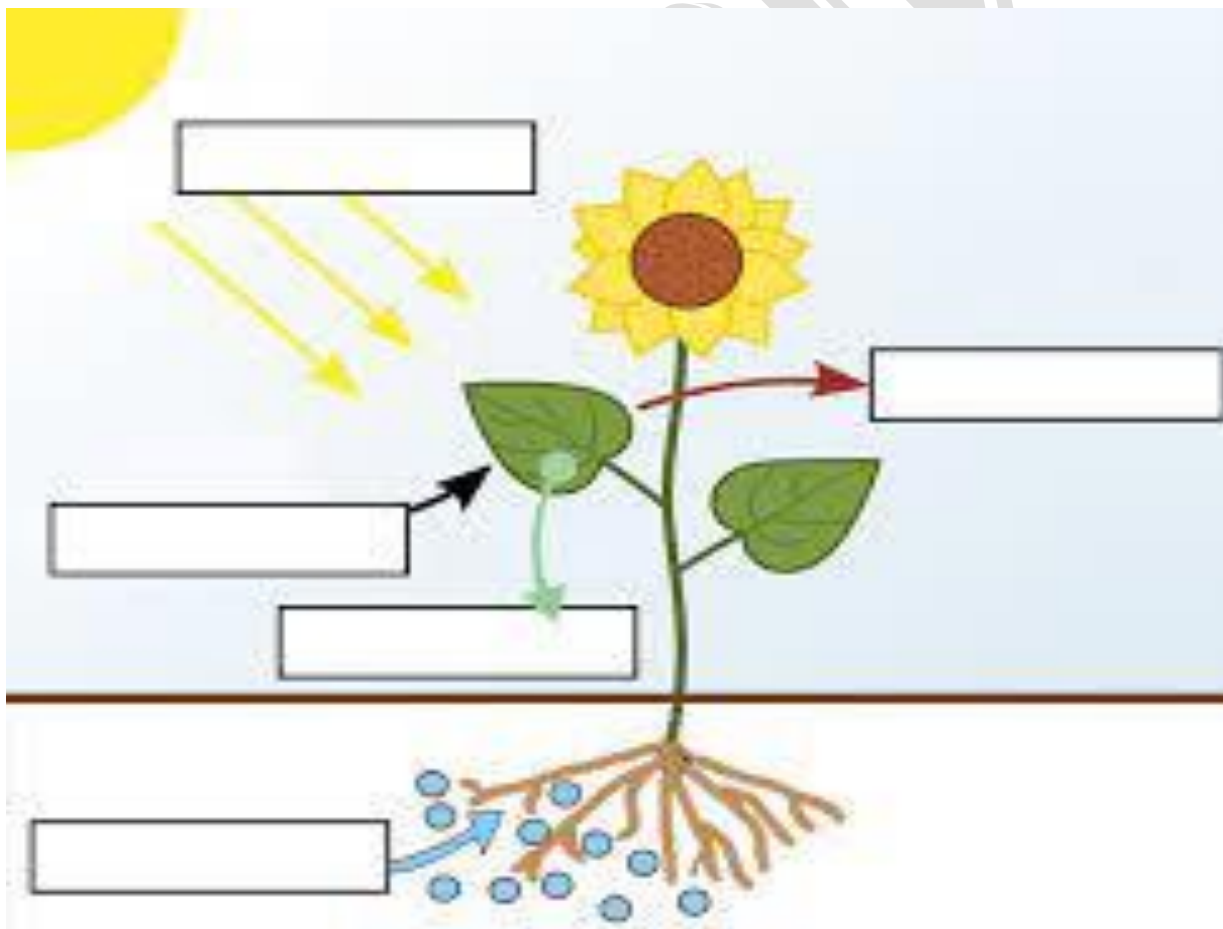
Pollination: wind or some animals transfer the pollen from one flower to another.

Germination: the ripe fruit falls off and the seed starts to grow in the soil into a new plant.

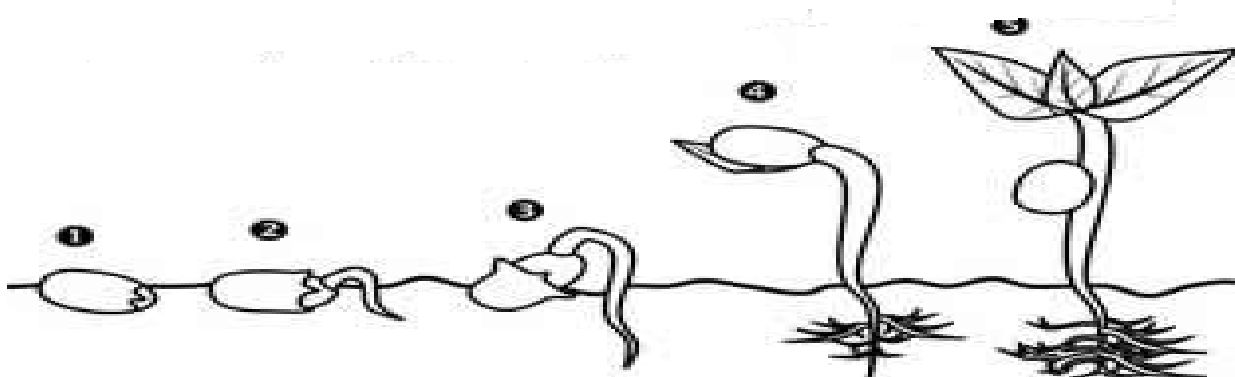
III. Identify the parts of the leaf:



IV. Name and label the process:



V. Write about germination



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

VI. Parts of seeds:

1. _____

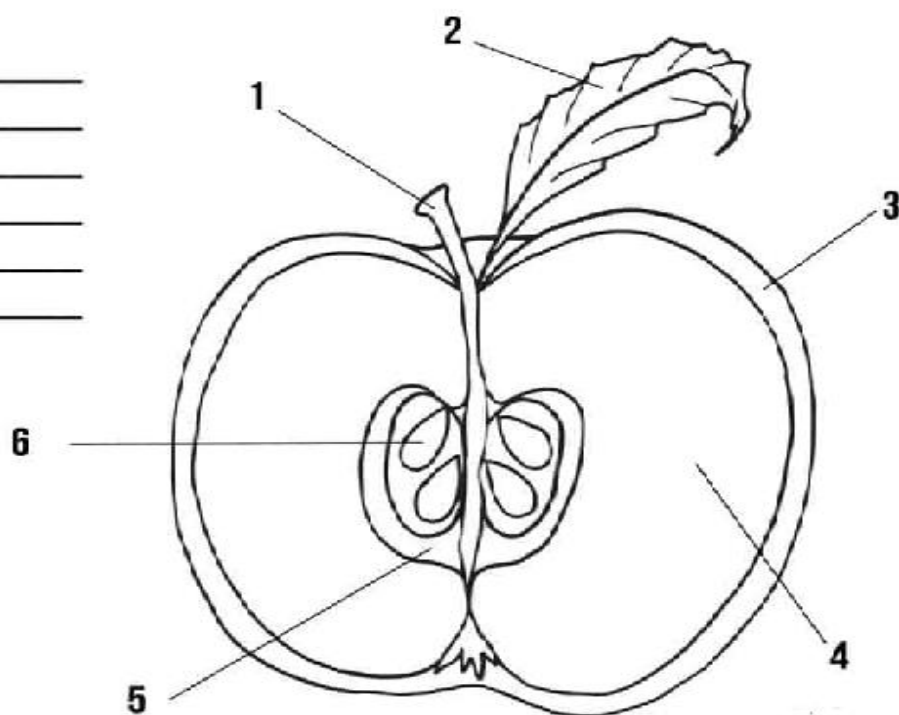
2. _____

3. _____

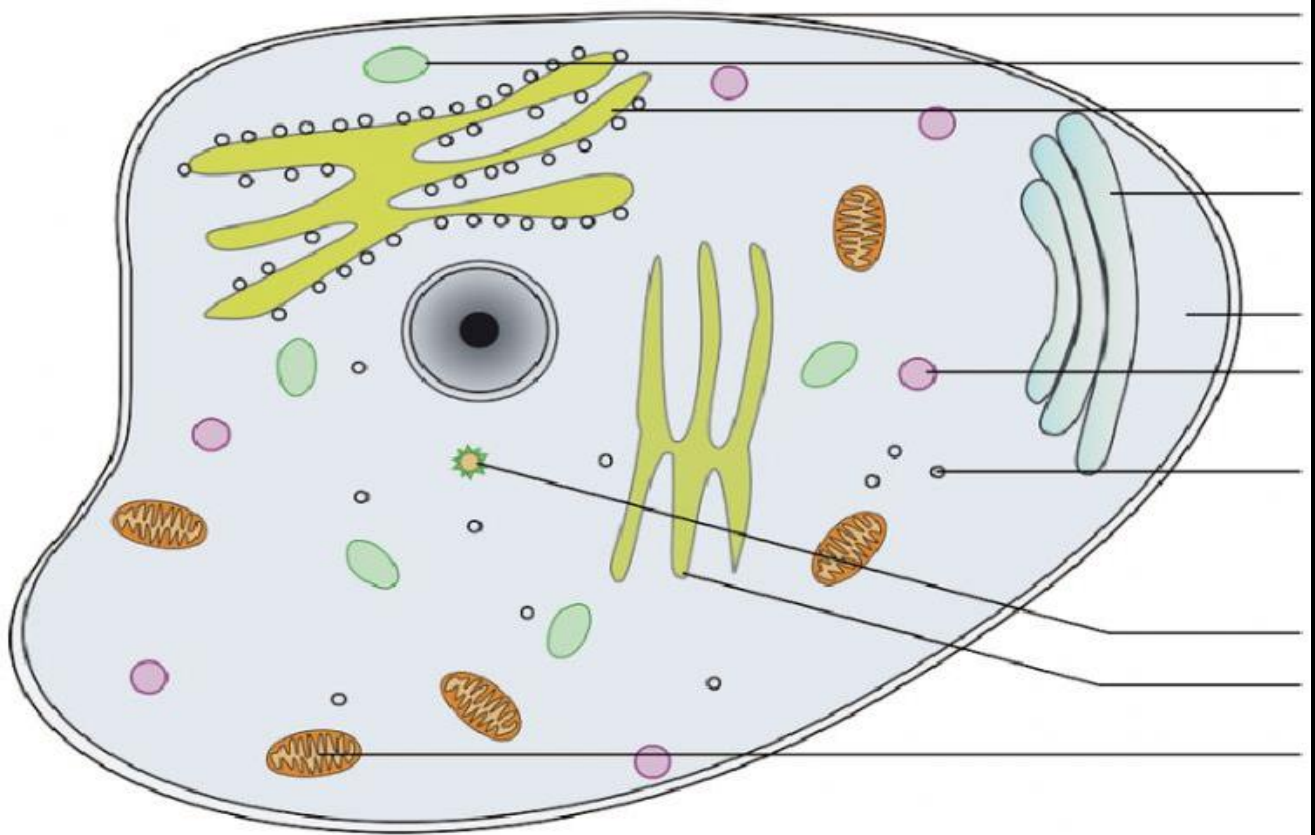
4. _____

5. _____

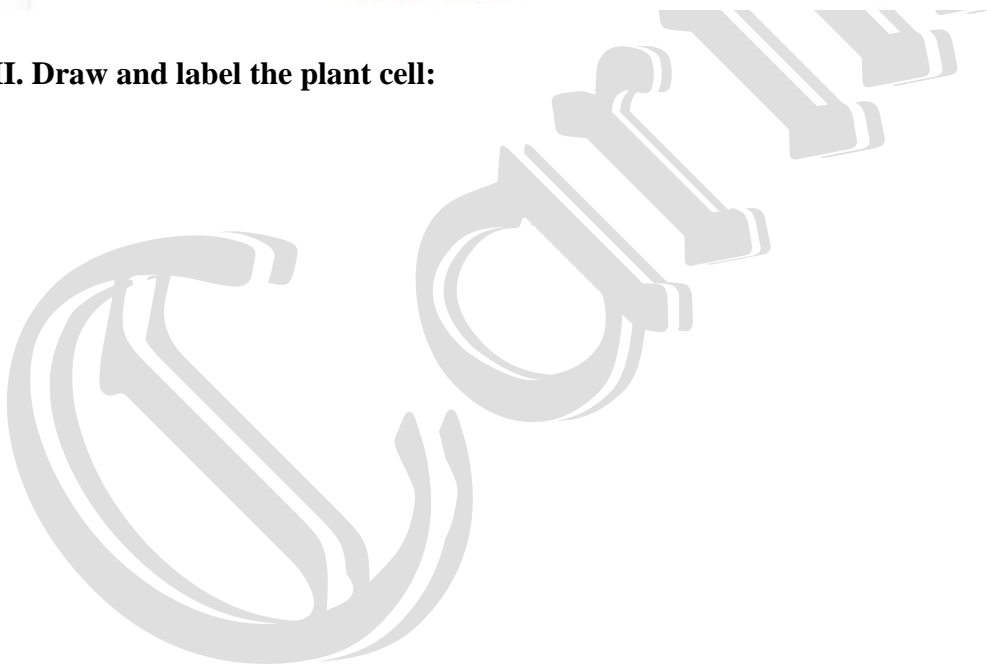
6. _____


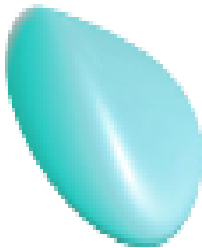
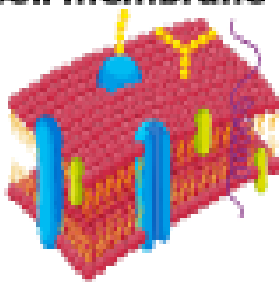
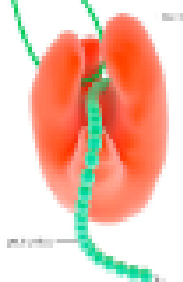



Label the parts of the cell:



II. Draw and label the plant cell:

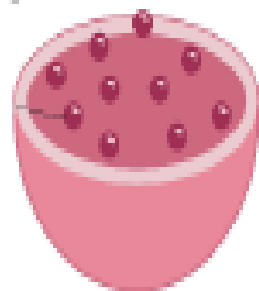


	CHARACTERISTICS	FUNCTION	TYPE OF CELL
Mitochondria 			
Vacuole 			
Cell membrane 			
Ribosome 			
Nucleus 			

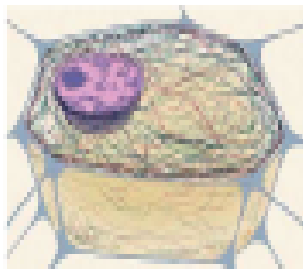
Golgi Apparatus



Lysosomes



Cytoskeleton



Chloroplast



Endoplasmic Reticulum



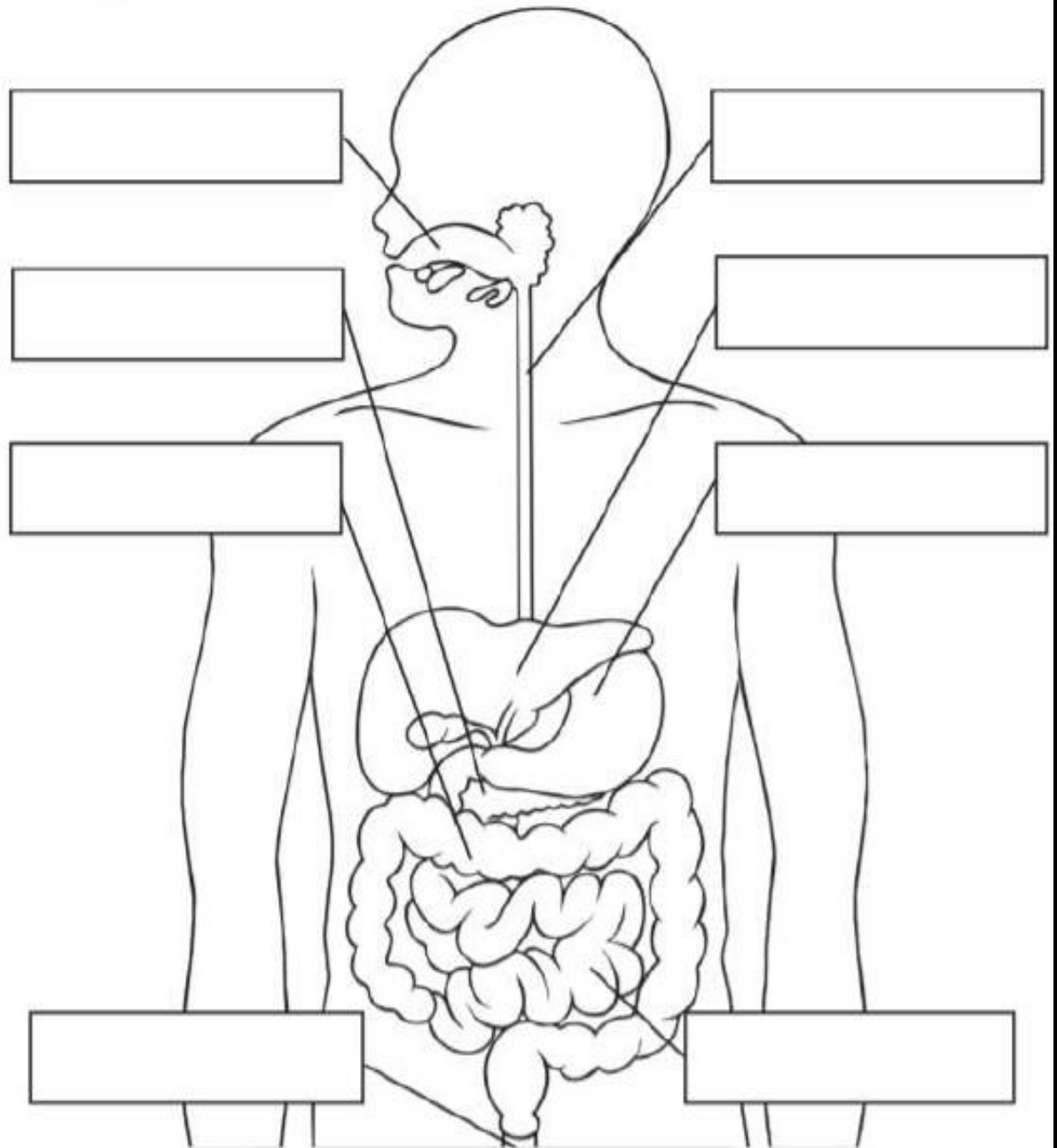
CHARACTERISTICS

FUNCTION

TYPE OF CELL

Worksheet – 4

I. Label the parts of the digestive system:



II. Answer ALL questions by selecting the correct answer.

1. Enzymes in the saliva begins the digestion of which nutrient?

- a. Acids b. Fats c. Proteins d. starch

2. Which enzyme is found in the stomach that aids in the digestion of proteins?

- a. Lipase b. Maltase c. Pepsin d. protease

3. Which enzyme is missing if a person cannot digest lactose?

- a. Glucose b. Lactase c. Protease d. Trypsin

4. What organ produces enzymes that help in the digestion of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates?

- a. Gallbladder b. Mouth c. large intestine d. pancreas

5. Enzymes in your body act as catalysts. Thus, the role of enzymes is to

- a. decrease the rate of chemical reactions b. help you breathe
c. increase the rate of chemical reactions d. inhibit chemical reactions

6. Which secretion is NOT an enzyme?

- a. Bile b. Lipase c. Protease d. Trypsin

7. What is the function of enzymes?

- a. add acids b. add bases c. act as catalysts d. produce proteins

8. Enzymes are catalysts that are made up of

- a. Carbohydrates b. Lipids c. Proteins d. substrates

III. Matching Exercise

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Amylase | a. An alkaline fluid made in the liver but stored in the gallbladder. |
| 2. Lipase | b. Molecules that combine with glycerol to form fats. |
| 3. Bile | c. An enzyme that breaks down proteins to amino acids. |
| 4. Pepsin | d. A sac in the liver which stores bile before it is released down the bile duct
Into the small intestine. |
| 5. Fatty acids | e. Biological catalysts that speed up the rate of chemical reaction in the body |
| 6. Protease | f. A digestive enzyme secreted by the stomach. |
| 7. Enzymes | g. Pancreatic enzyme that digests fat.
h. An enzyme in saliva that breaks down carbohydrates. |

VI. Draw, colour and label the structure of tooth:

V. Complete the following table by fill in the blanks:

Organ	Digestive Gland	Enzyme	Substrate	Product
Mouth		Salivary Amylase		
	Gastric Gland		Proteins	
	Pancreas			Fatty acids and glycerol
		Lactase	Lactose	and
Small intestine	Liver			