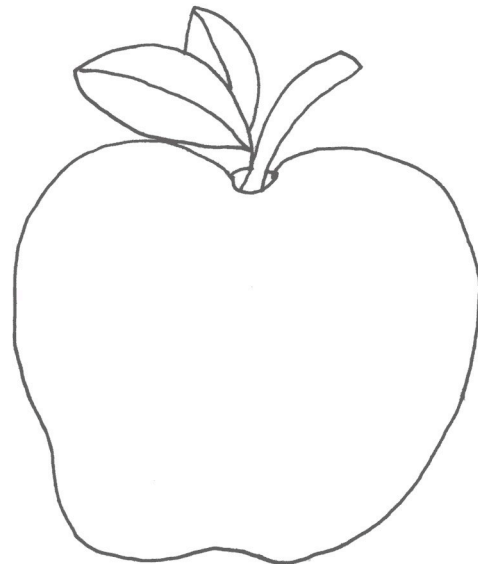
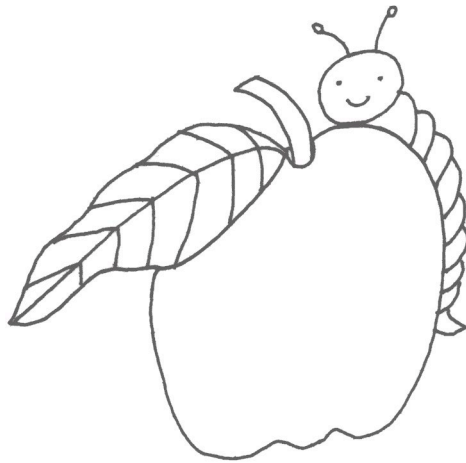


Student Apple Book/Cover. Print out, color the pages & complete the exercises. When finished, staple into a book. p.1.

STUDENT APPLE BOOK

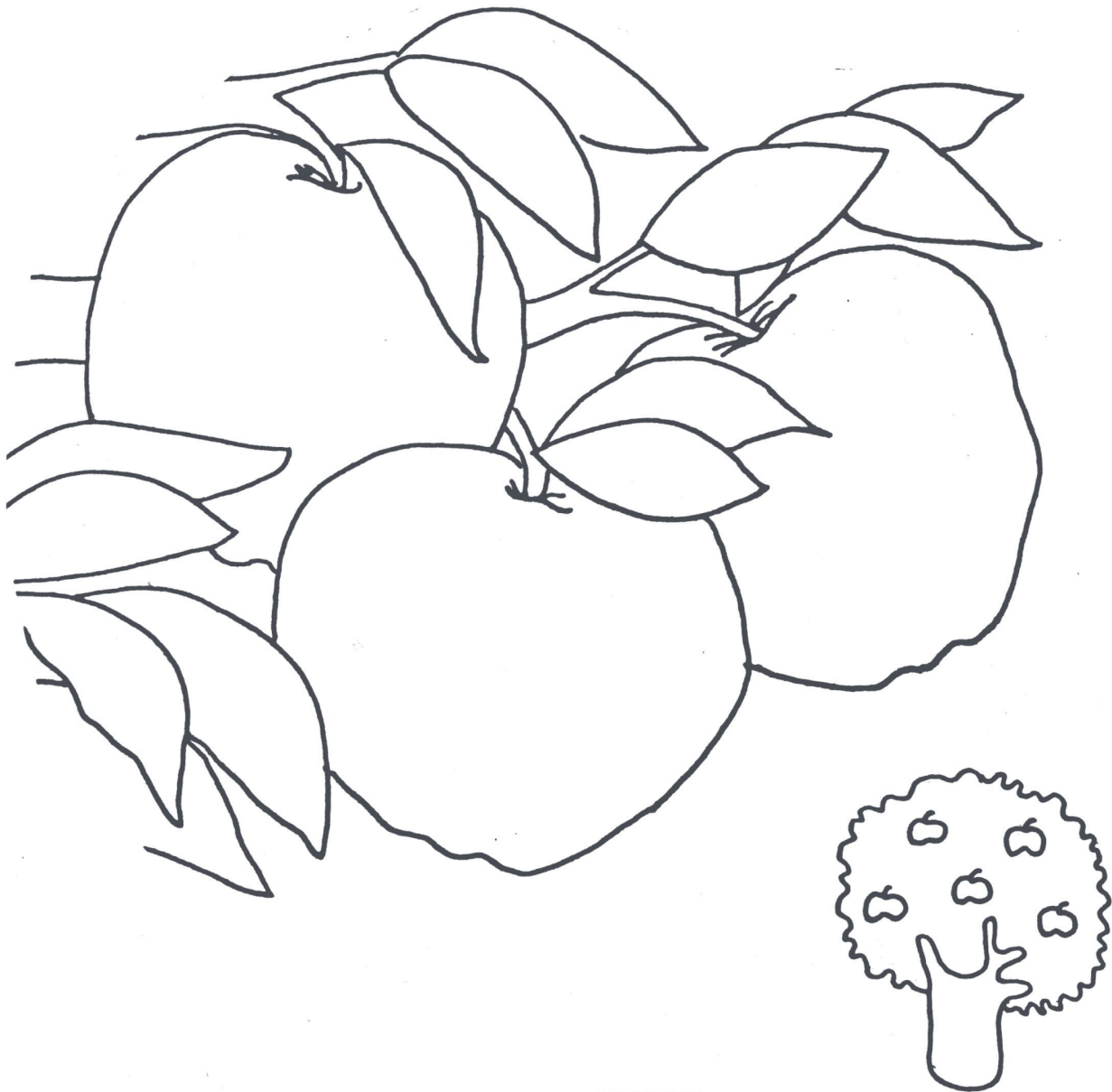
NAME _____



Student Apple Book.

p.2.

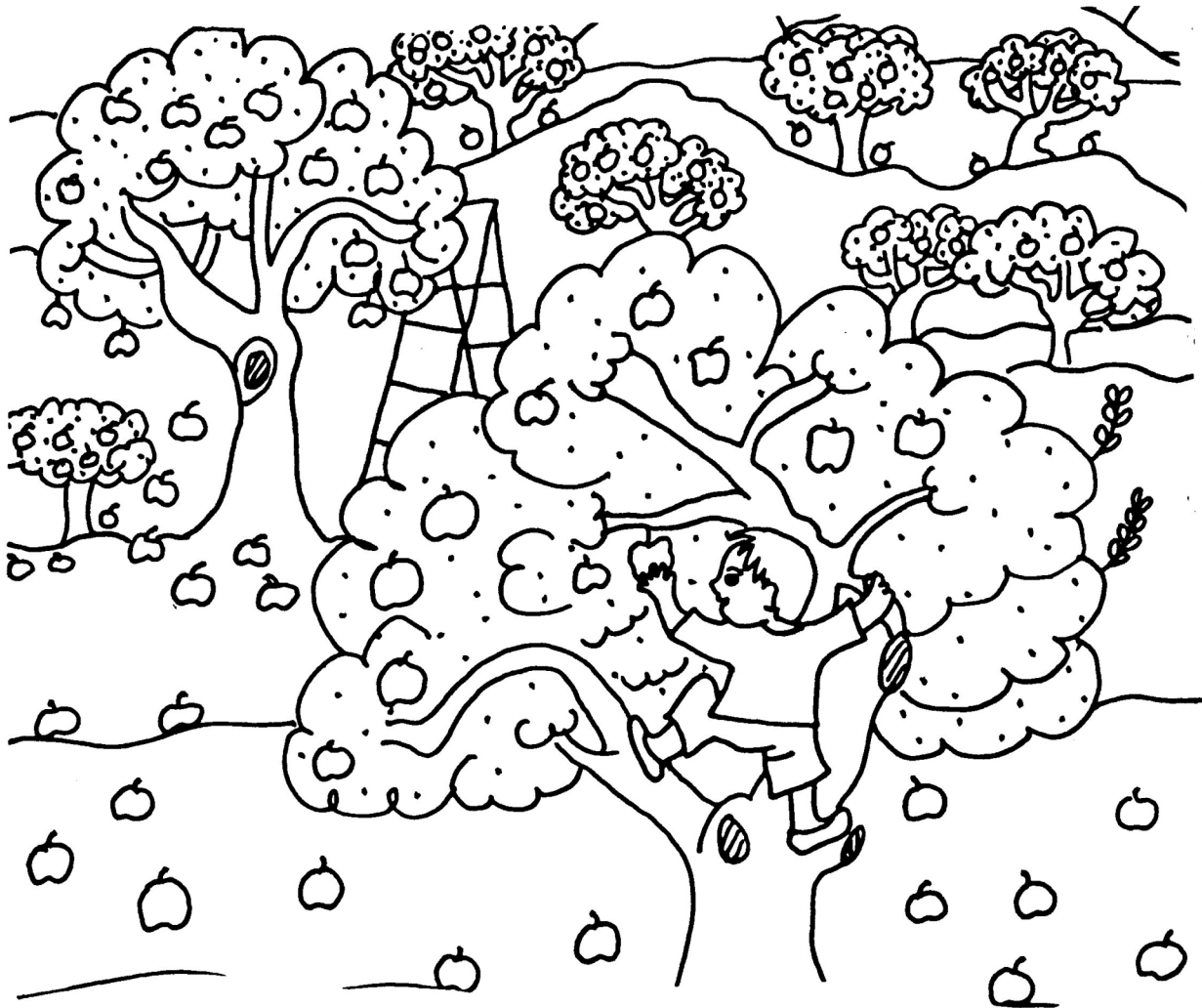
Did you ever taste a delicious apple? Apples grow on apple trees. An apple is a kind of fruit.



Student Apple Book/Orchard.

p.3.

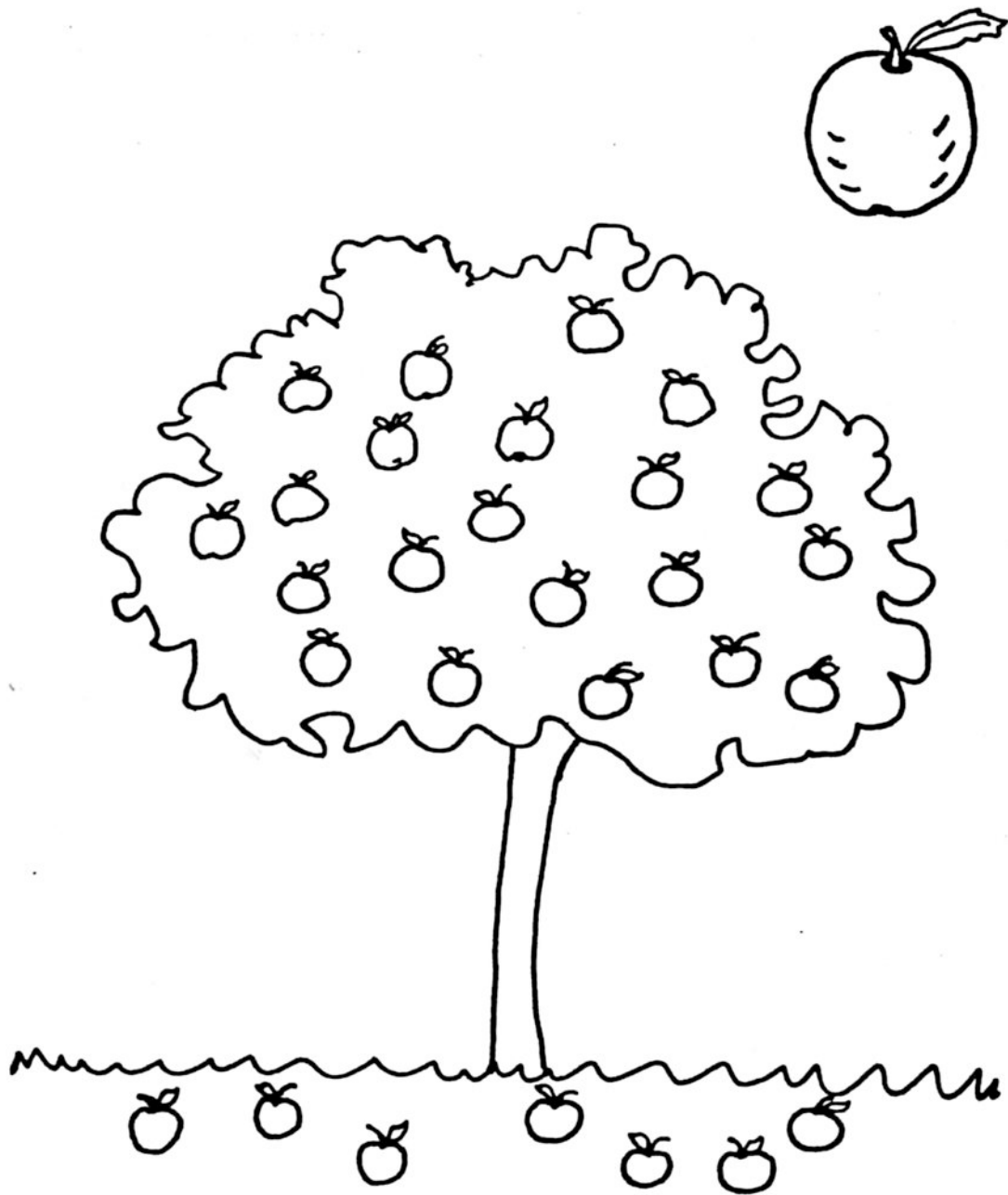
Apples grow in orchards. An orchard is a fruit farm where apples and other fruit are grown for stores. People can sometimes visit these farms and buy baskets full of apples, apple cider, or other fruit. They can also pick their own fruit. An orchard is a collection of fruit-bearing trees, especially apple, pear, plum, cherry, apricot, and quince. Factors, such as wind, light, nourishment, soil, cold, and heat influence where an orchard is located.



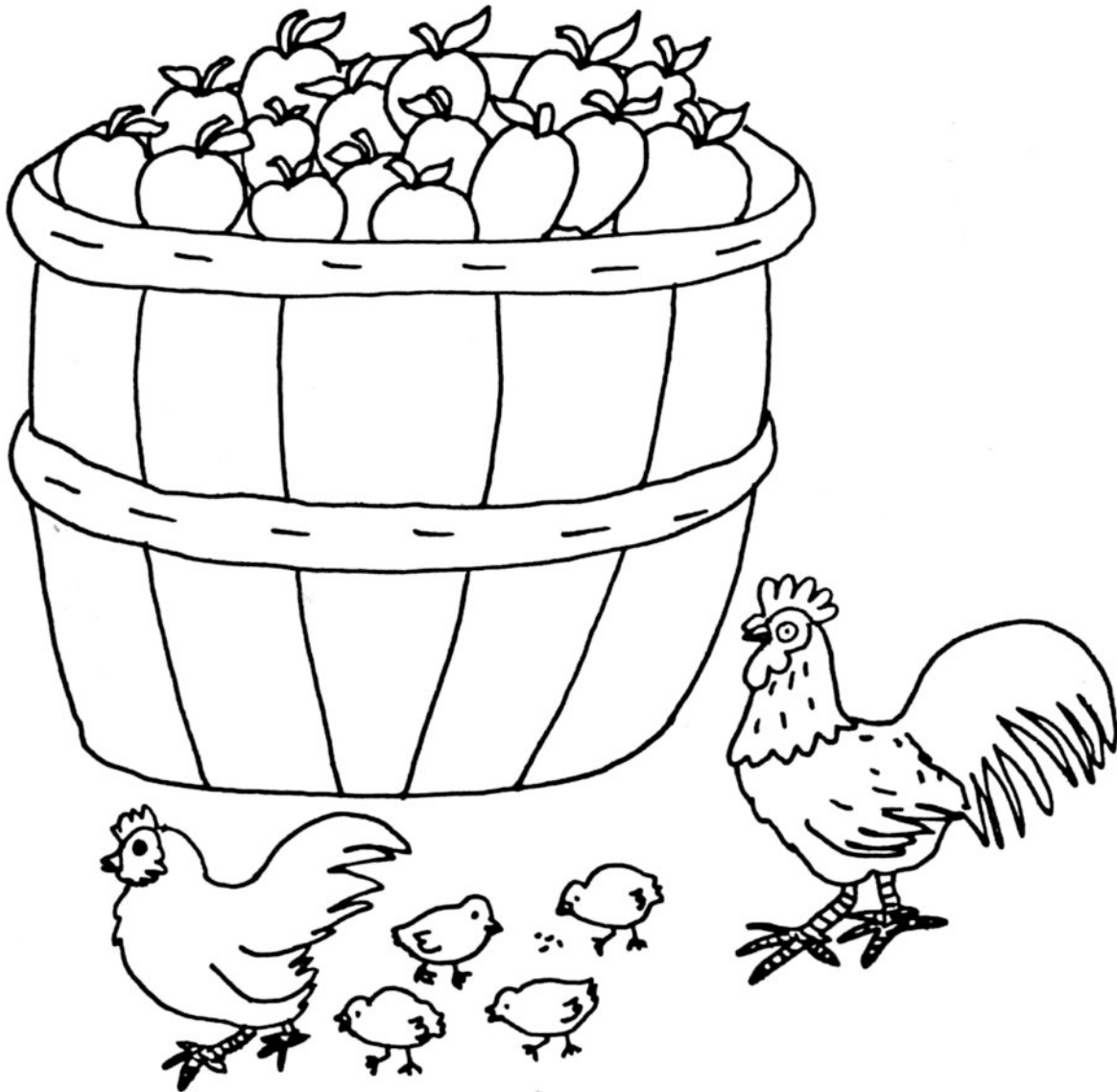
Student Apple Book/Fruit.

p.4.

The fruit of the apple tree develops in the summer and the fall. Shiny colorful apples cover the apple tree.



Apples are often stored in barrels.



Student Apple Book.

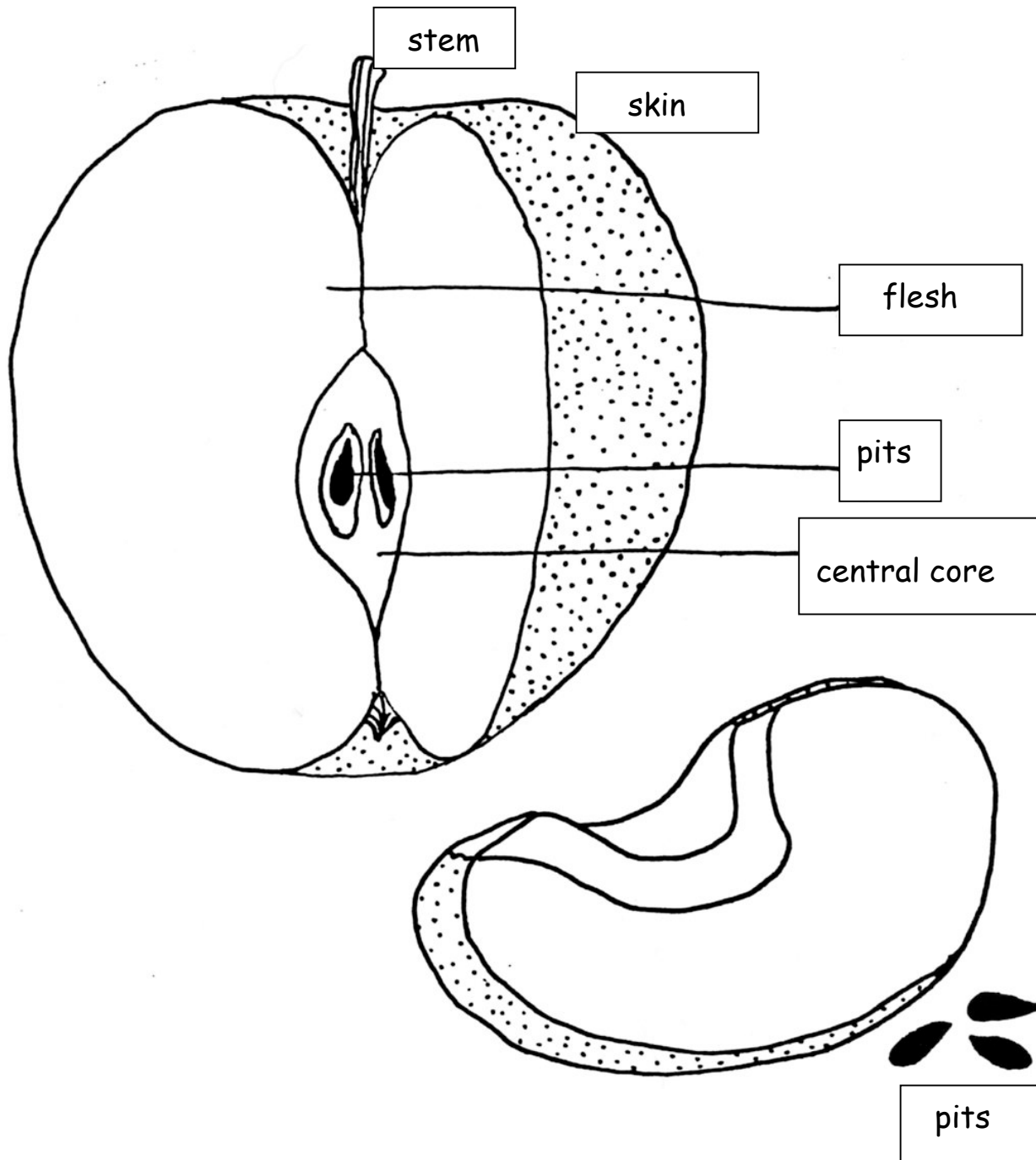
p.6.

The seeds begin to grow after the flowers are pollinated by bees and other insects. The fully developed seeds and parts containing them are called the fruit. The fruit holds, protects, and nourishes the young seeds until they are ready to become new plants.

All fruits are made by flowers. When a flower makes a fruit it also makes seeds. Open up any fruit and inside you will see the seeds. All plants need sun, water, air, nutrients, and soil.



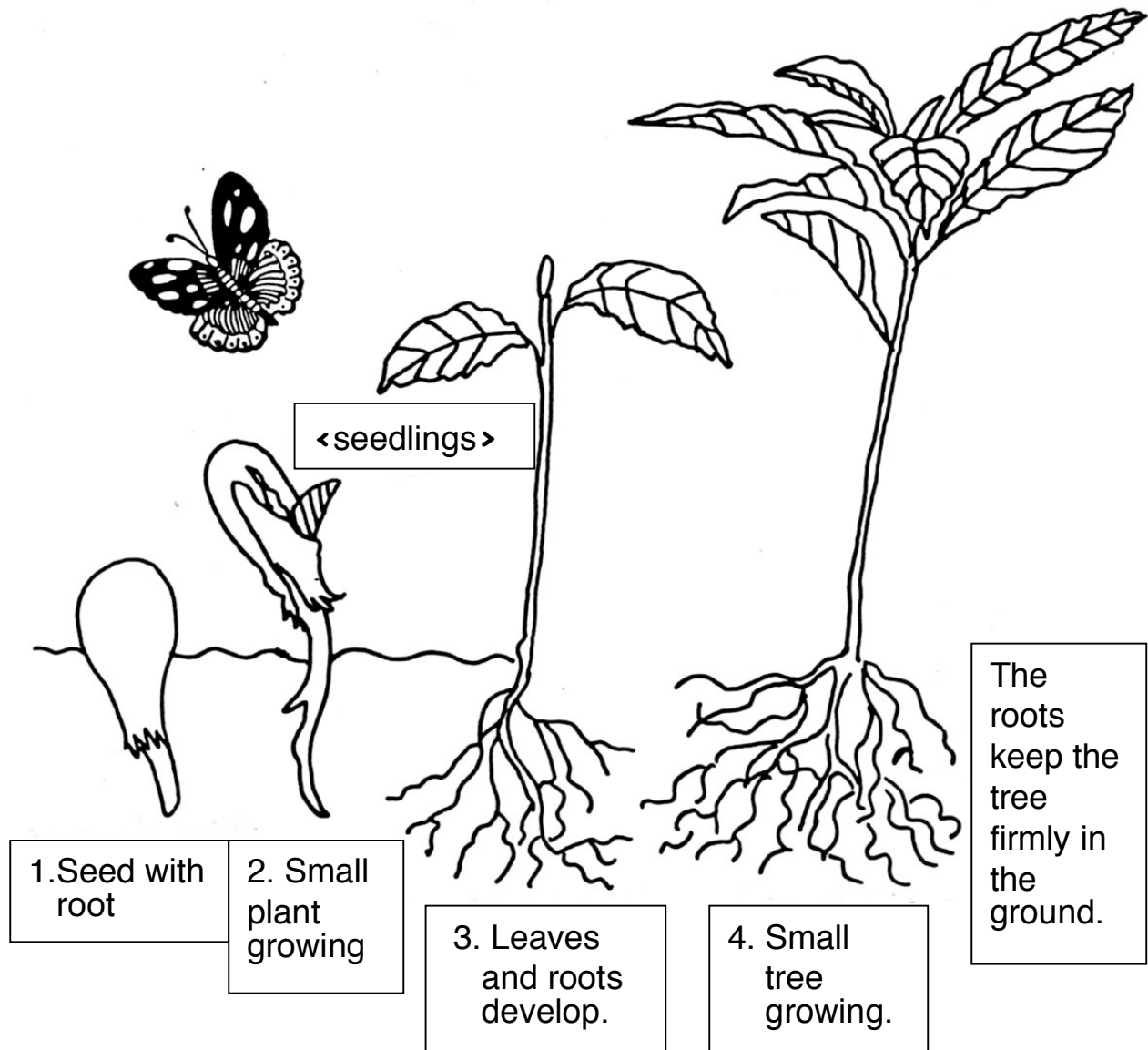
Student Apple Book/Parts of An Apple. Study the parts of an apple. The core, flesh, leaves, seeds, skin, & stem are parts of the apple. p.7.



Student Apple Book/From Seed to Tree.

p.8.

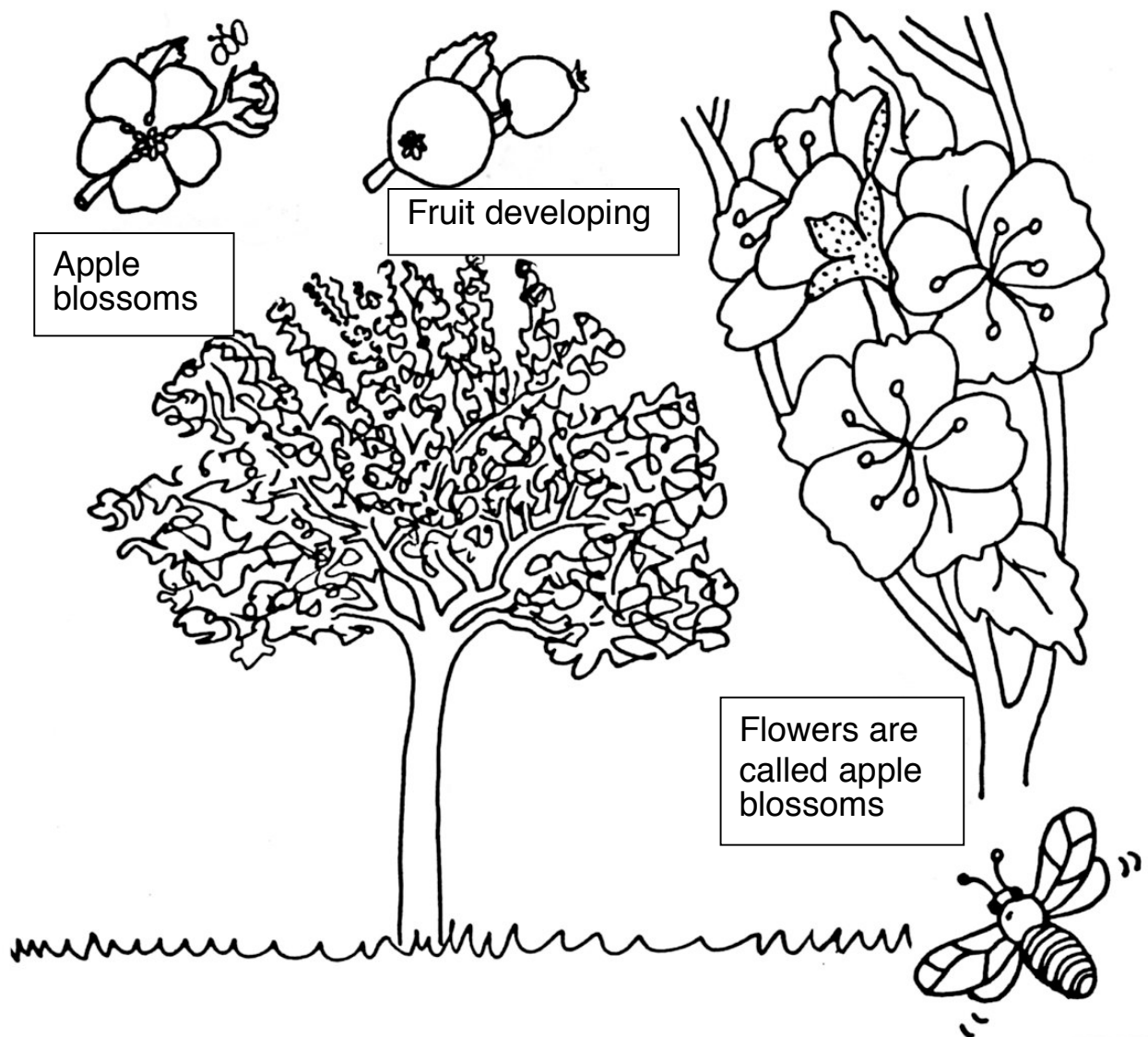
All seeds and plants need sun, water, air, nutrients, and soil in order to grow. After a seed is planted it will take a few weeks (14 days) before it will sprout. Then, the roots grow down into the soil. The stems grow upward into the air and toward the light. The leaves develop on the stems.



Student Apple Book/Apple Fruit.

p.9.

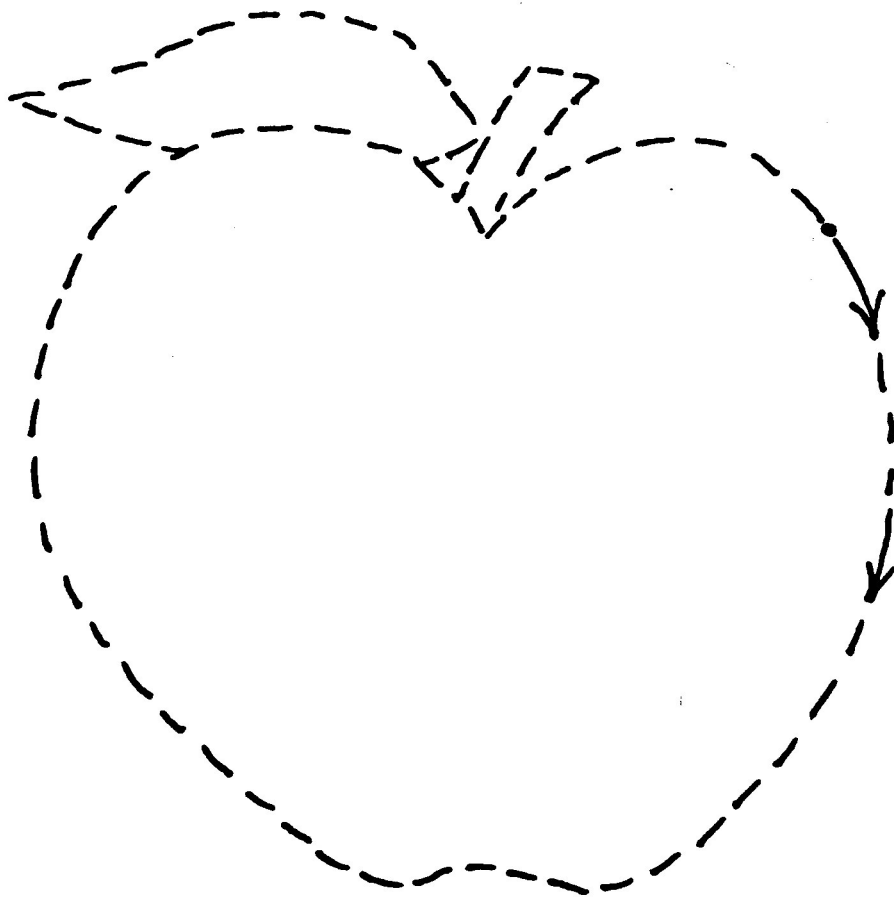
Apple trees do not bear fruit until they are 5-8 years old. Then, fragrant white blossoms appear in the spring. The flowers are pollinated by bees and other insects.



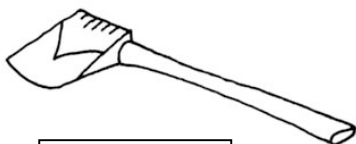
Student Apple Book/Trace the Dots.

p.10.

An apple has a curved shape. Draw the picture. Trace over the dotted lines, moving your pencil in the direction of the arrows.



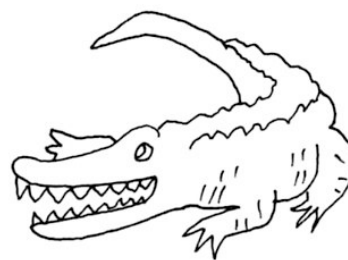
The word "apple" begins with short "a" or an "ah" sound. Each picture begins with the short "a" or "ah" sound. Say each word. Do you hear the "ah" sound?



ax



anchor



alligator



ambulance



ant



apple

Write the word "APPLE" in upper- and lowercase letters.

Zaner-Bloser Uppercase: *A P P L E*

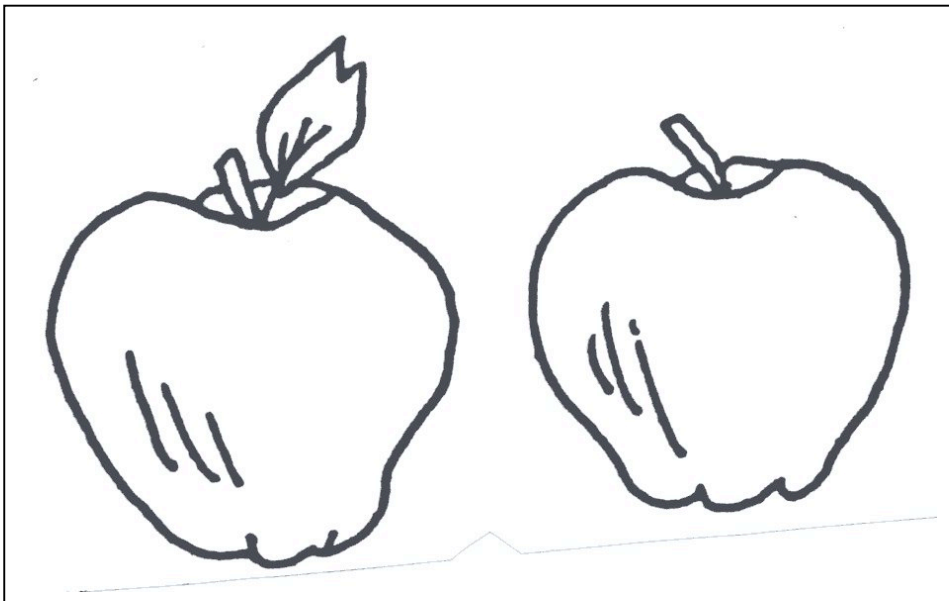
Zaner-Bloser Lowercase: *a p p l e*

D'Nealian Uppercase: *A P P L E*

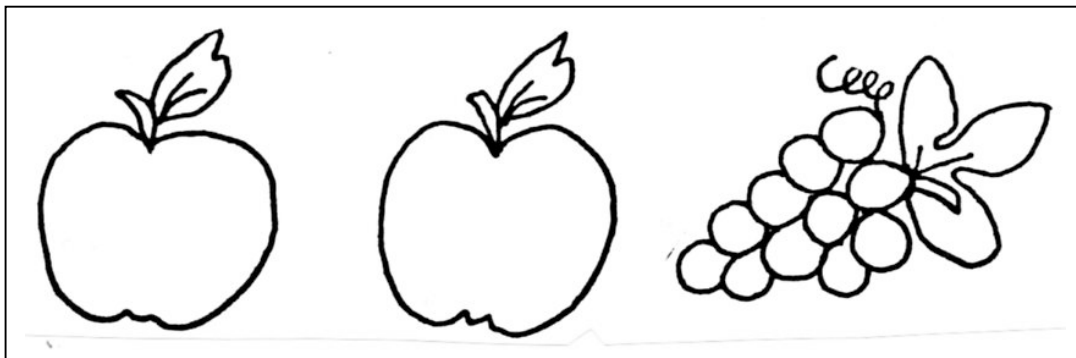
D'Nealian Lowercase: *a p p l e*

apple - *n.* apples - *pl.* A round fruit that grows on a tree and is red, yellow, or green. Apples are good to eat. Green apples are often used in making apple pie.

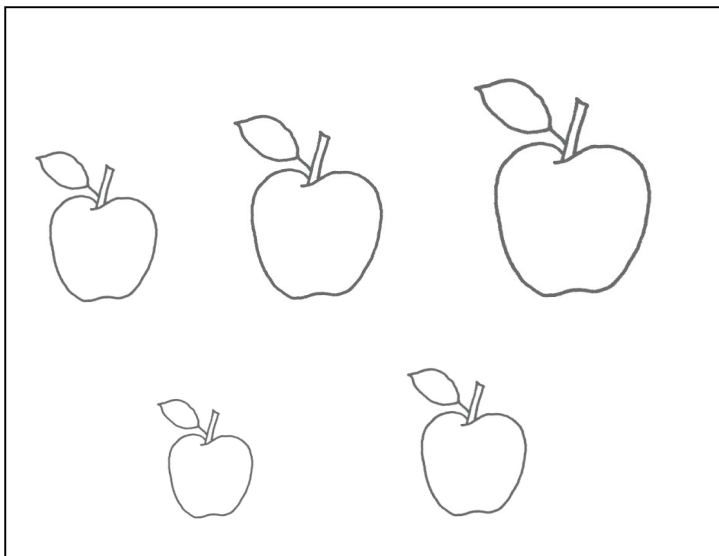
1. Make both pictures look the same.



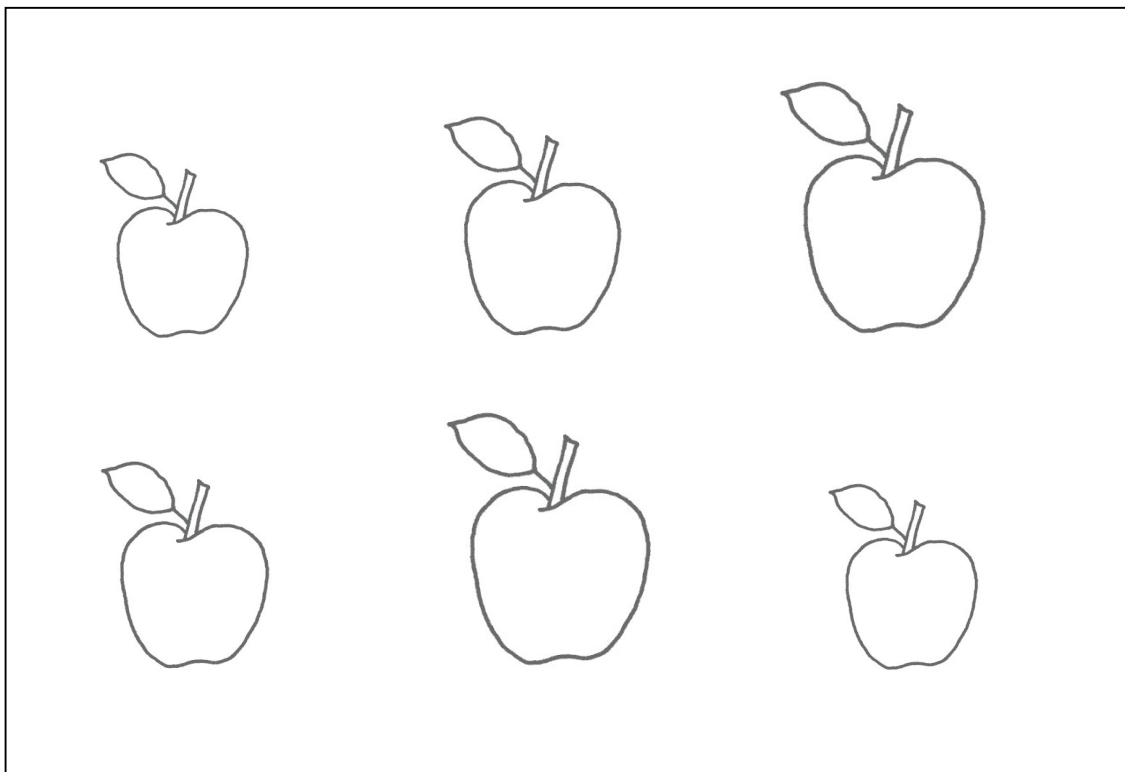
2. Color the fruit that is different.



3. Draw a circle around the smallest apple.



4. Which 2 apples are the same size? Color them.



JOHNNY APPLESEED

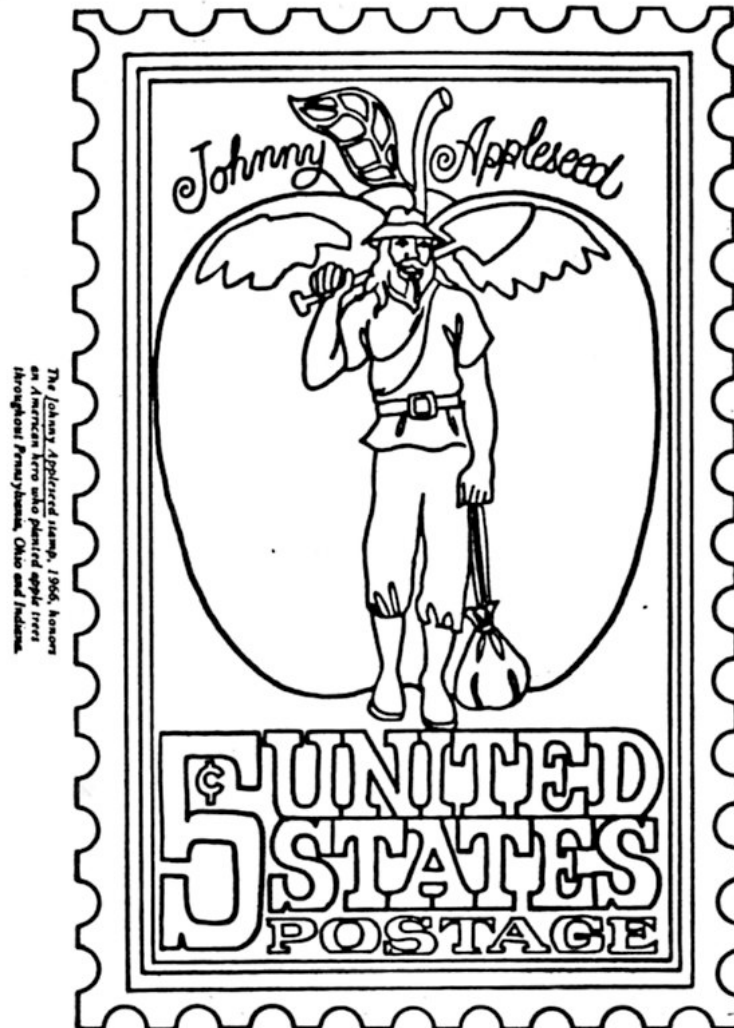
The story of Johnny Appleseed describes the westward journey of John Chapman (1774-1847), a wandering pioneer who planted orchard trees all the way from Massachusetts to Indiana and Ohio, as far south as Tennessee, and as far west as the Rocky Mountains. He handed out patches of apple seeds along the way, one to each family. He started many nurseries throughout the Midwest by planting seeds that he bought from cider mills in Pennsylvania. He sold and gave seeds, seedlings, and young trees to the pioneer settlers.

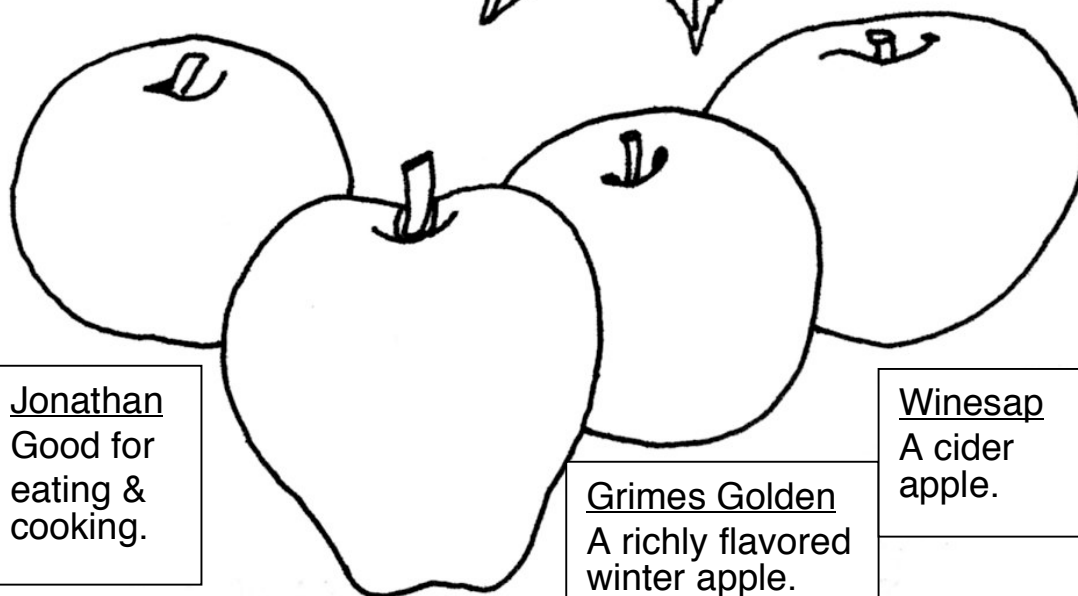
"Johnny Appleseed" was not a scatterer of seeds as many people believe. He was a practical nurseryman who realized that there was a need and opportunity for service in supplying seeds and seedlings to the early settlers. To assure stability, the newly established homesteaders were required by law to plant fifty apple trees in the first year. In those days, poor transportation existed in the interior and apples were a practical necessity in the early settlers' diets.

John Chapman, or Johnny Appleseed, owned many tracts of land throughout Ohio and Indiana. He used this land to plant apple seeds, transplant seedlings and set out orchards.

Color the Johnny Appleseed stamp on the next page.

The Johnny Appleseed stamp, 1966, honors an American hero who planted apple trees throughout many states.





Jonathan
Good for
eating &
cooking.

Grimes Golden
A richly flavored
winter apple.

Winesap
A cider
apple.

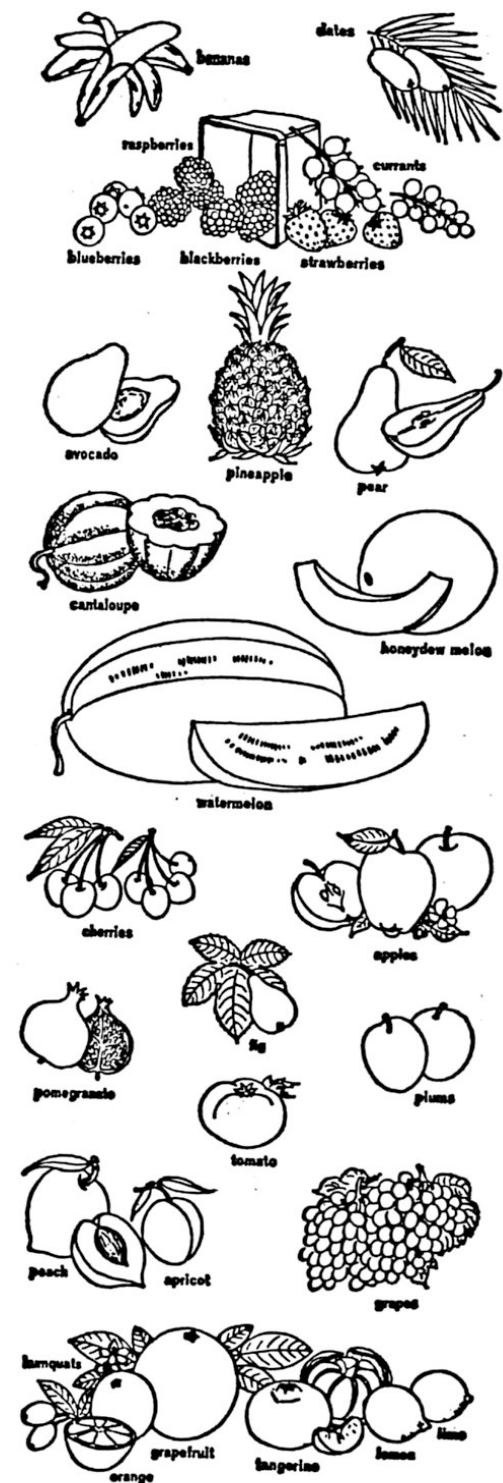
Delicious
Red & green. Good
for eating & cooking.

fruit - *n.* fruits, *pl.*

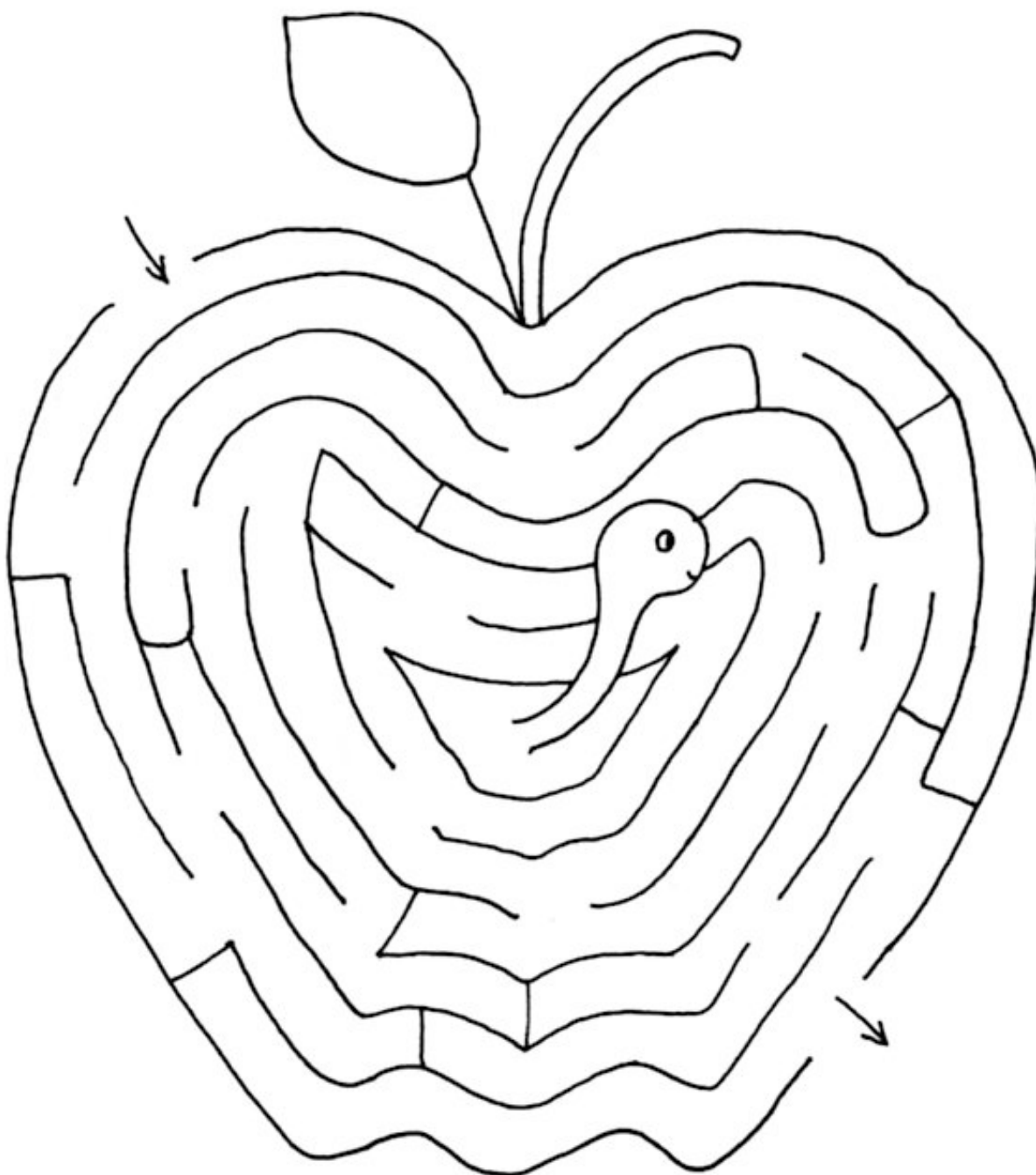
The seed vessel of certain plants. Fruits are often good to eat. Fruits grow on bushes, trees, and vines. Berries, apples, dates, mangoes, oranges, grapes, and peaches are fruits.

See chart

FRUIT



NAME _____



APPLE PRINTS



Slice an apple in half and dip it in poster paint or colored ink. Make sure to place newspaper under the paint paper.

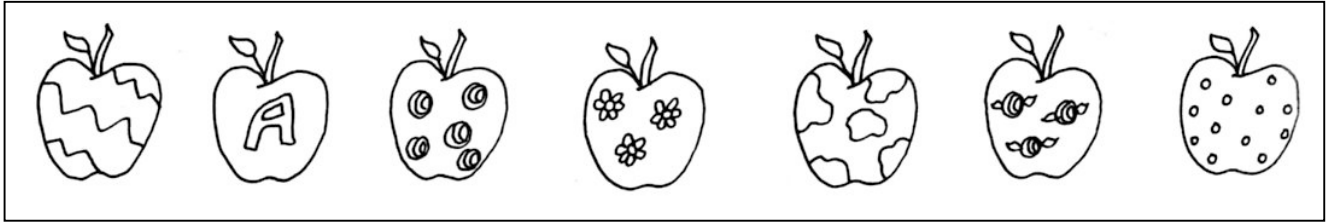


Press the apple onto white paper, making a design of different colors. You should be able to see the inner lines of the apple.

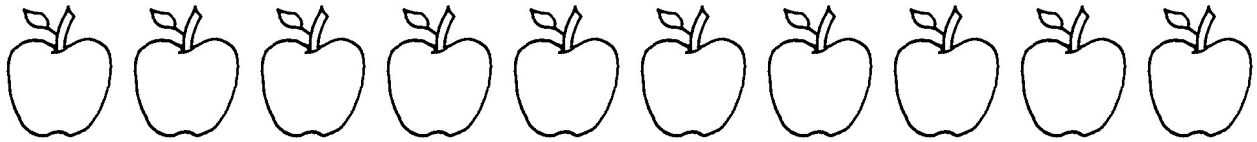


You can makes cards, gift-wrap, decorate reports or book covers, etc.

(Note: This can be done with other fruits and vegetables, too, such as oranges, red cabbage, artichokes, mushrooms, green peppers, string beans, potato.)



Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple horizontal lines for writing.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple horizontal lines, alternating between solid and dashed lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

Student Apple Book/Apple Facts.

p.23.



Apples come in a variety of sizes.



Apple colors are red, green & yellow and combinations of the three.



Apple flavors vary from sweet to tart.



The core, flesh, leaves, seeds, skin, & stem are parts of the apple.



The top U.S. apple varieties are: Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Gala, Granny Smith, Fuji and McIntosh.



Red Delicious is the apple variety with the greatest production in the U.S.



About 60 percent of the U.S. apple crop is consumed fresh.



The average American consumes about 19 pounds of fresh apples each year.



In an average year, U.S. farmers grow about 250 million bushels of apples.



Around the world, apple growers grow over 1 billion bushels of apples.



Largest apple producers (in decreasing order): China, United States, Italy, France, Poland and Germany.

Student Apple Book/Apple Facts.

p.24.



The average American eats just over 4 pounds of canned apples and about 1.7 gallons of apple juice annually.



Apple products help build healthy bodies. Apples have no fat, no sodium (good for healthy blood pressure), no cholesterol, no artificial colors, are high in fiber, & aid in:

- keeping the heart healthy and reducing the risk of heart disease
- keeping the lungs stronger by improving lung function & reducing the risk of respiratory diseases like asthma, & chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- helping to lower blood cholesterol levels (reducing "bad" LDL cholesterol)
- reducing the risk of many cancers (prostate, breast, colon, lung, bladder)
- playing a role in inhibiting age-related problems (like preventing wrinkles promoting hair growth, and reducing bone loss)
- improving in digestion & bowel function
- promoting weight loss (a medium apple is only 80 calories)
- improving memory and learning
- providing an energy boost
- reducing the risk of diabetes by lowering blood sugar levels



DO NOT EAT OR CHEW APPLES SEEDS.

Is there cyanide in apple seeds?

"Amygdalin" is a cyanogenic glycoside compound which commonly occurs in the seeds or kernels of apples, almonds, apricots, cherries, and peaches, as well as the stems, leaves and roots of many rose (rosaceae) family species.

The hydrolysis of amygdalin can give rise to hydrogen cyanide. Normally, the presence of amygdalin alone in these seeds and kernels is not dangerous. However, cyanide can be formed when the seed is crushed and moistened.

Note: Acute intoxication and death have been reported in children following the ingestion of apricot seeds, which are capable of releasing 217 mg of cyanide per 100 g of moist seed.

If poisoning is suspected... seek immediate medical treatment!!!



If you would like additional information, please contact: U.S. Apple Association.