

Various aspects of the apple

The apple belongs to the _____ family. This plant family can be recognised by the following characteristics:

An apple blossom looks like this (drawing)

The real blossom (in its individual parts):

The apple is a so-called aggregate follicle fruit and has the following structure (drawing):

All the separate follicles are joined together to make up the core.

The apple has many enemies, one of them being the _____. This moth lays its eggs on the _____ of the apple. In a very short time there emerge the _____, which are the larvae of the moth. These eat their way through the _____ and the _____. The apple falls to the ground before it can ripen and can no longer be harvested. For this reason scientists are trying, for instance, to breed apple-trees which develop substances to repel the moth. The apple would then be able to defend itself against its enemy.

Eating apples is good for our health. This fruit has many beneficial effects on us:

Apples are good for thinking, and helps us in three ways, i.e. _____

They are also good for the teeth, because _____

If we have digestive problems, in other words if we have _____, apples are again very useful because _____

If we have a cold, we can help to build up our natural body defences by eating apples, because apples contain a particularly useful vitamin. It is called _____ and is present in apples especially _____ .

Apples can be used to make apple juice. This is how the apple juice in the shops is produced:

First of all the apples are _____, to be sure that they are clean, and then processed to _____ and to _____.

To make it possible to extract more juice from the fruits, certain substances are added, i.e. the _____.

Then _____
