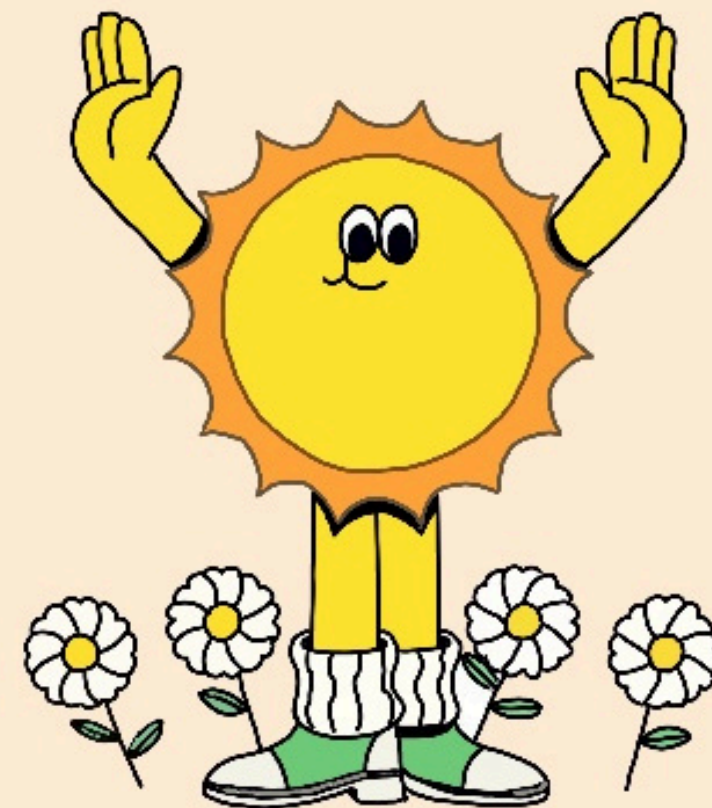
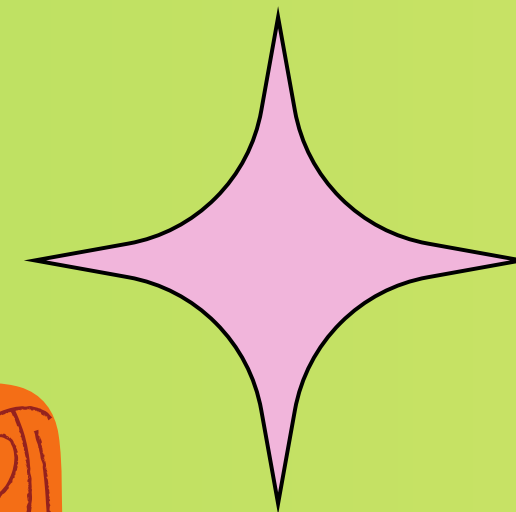


BUDDY
BOOSTER

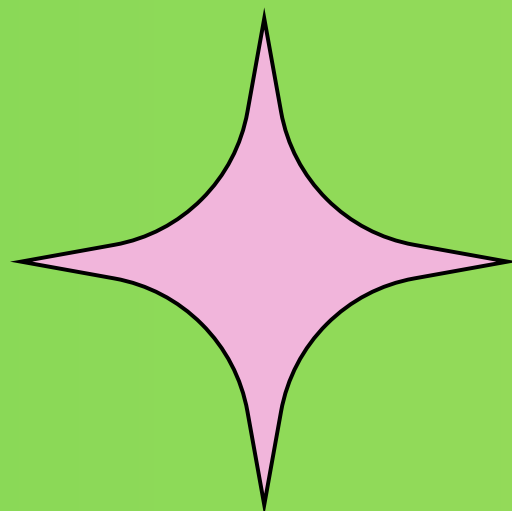
BUDDY

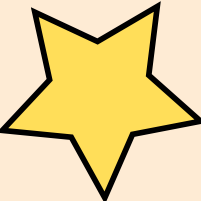
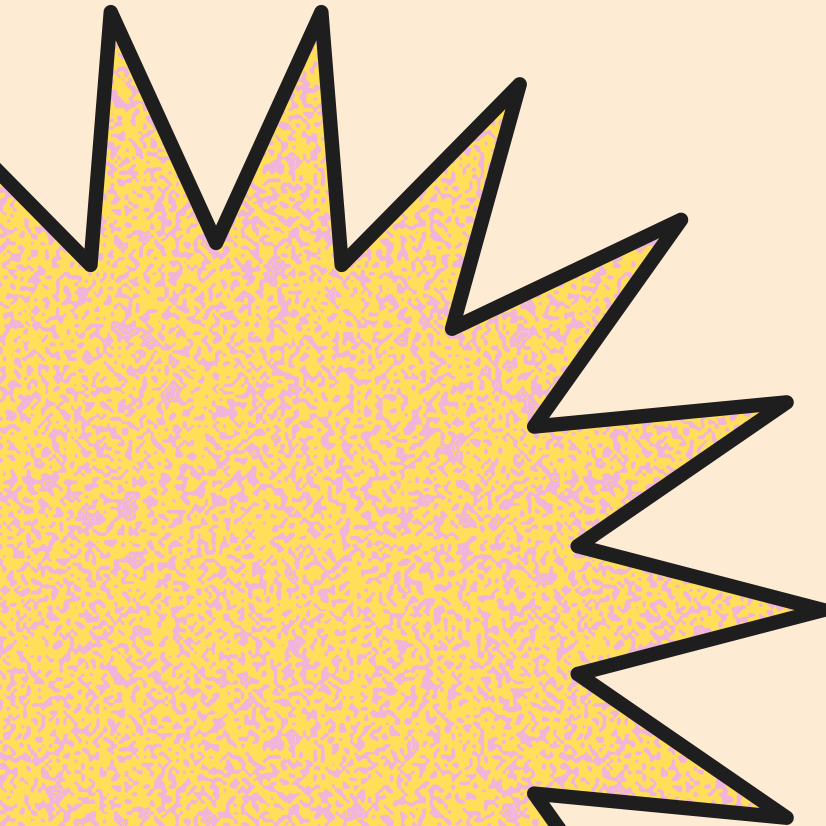
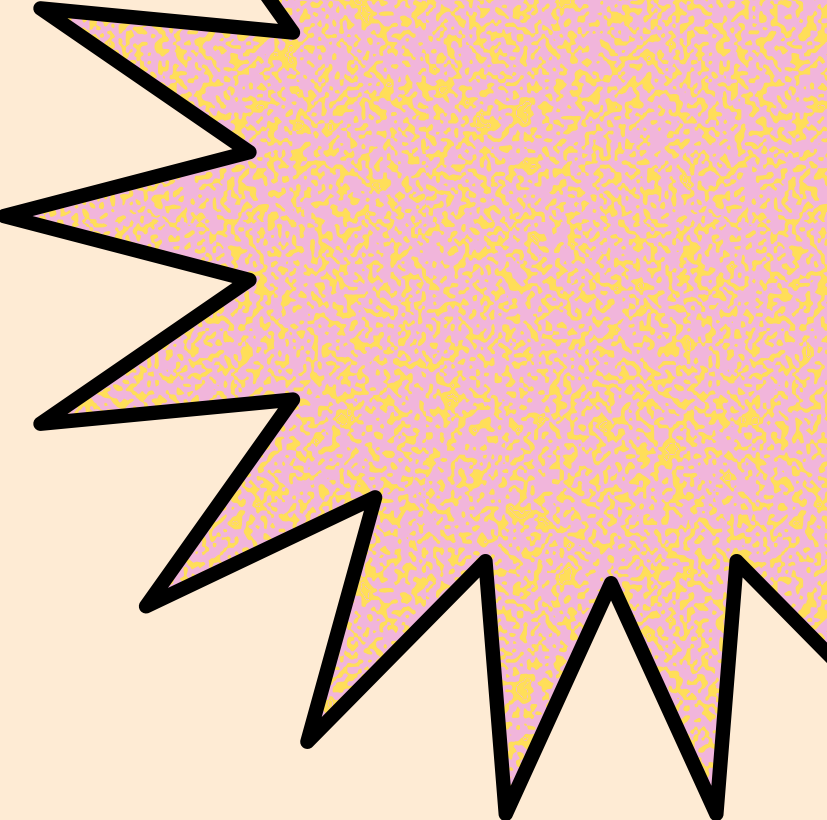
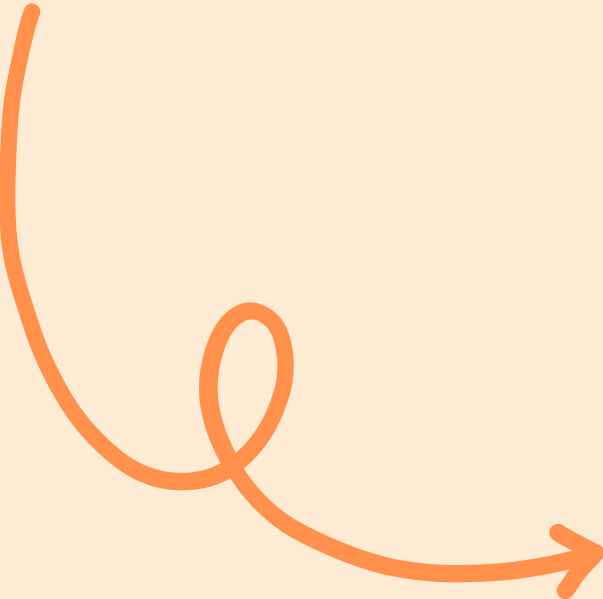


BOOSTER



STICKER =
PRIZES

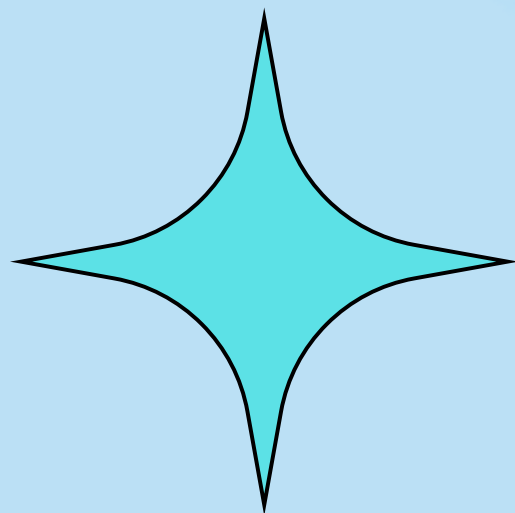
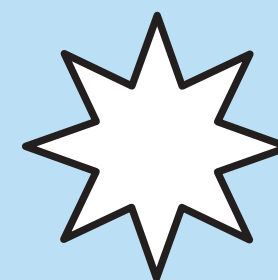
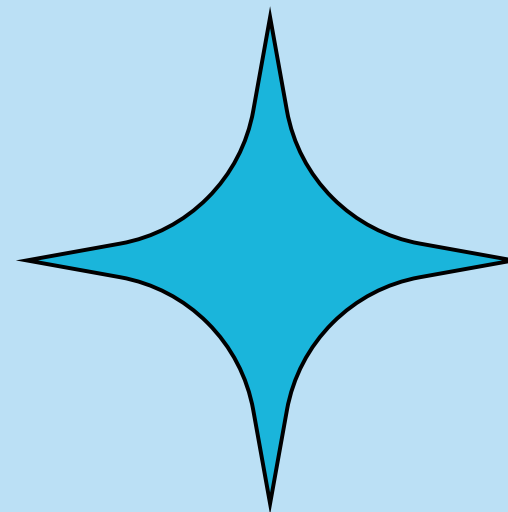
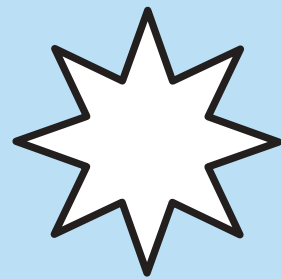




MAKING NAME TAGS



ICEBREAKERS

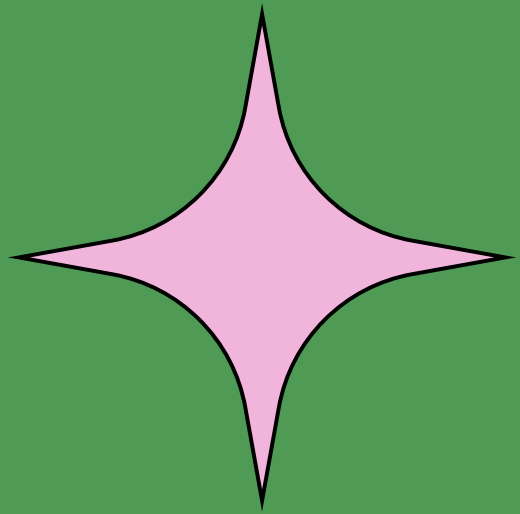
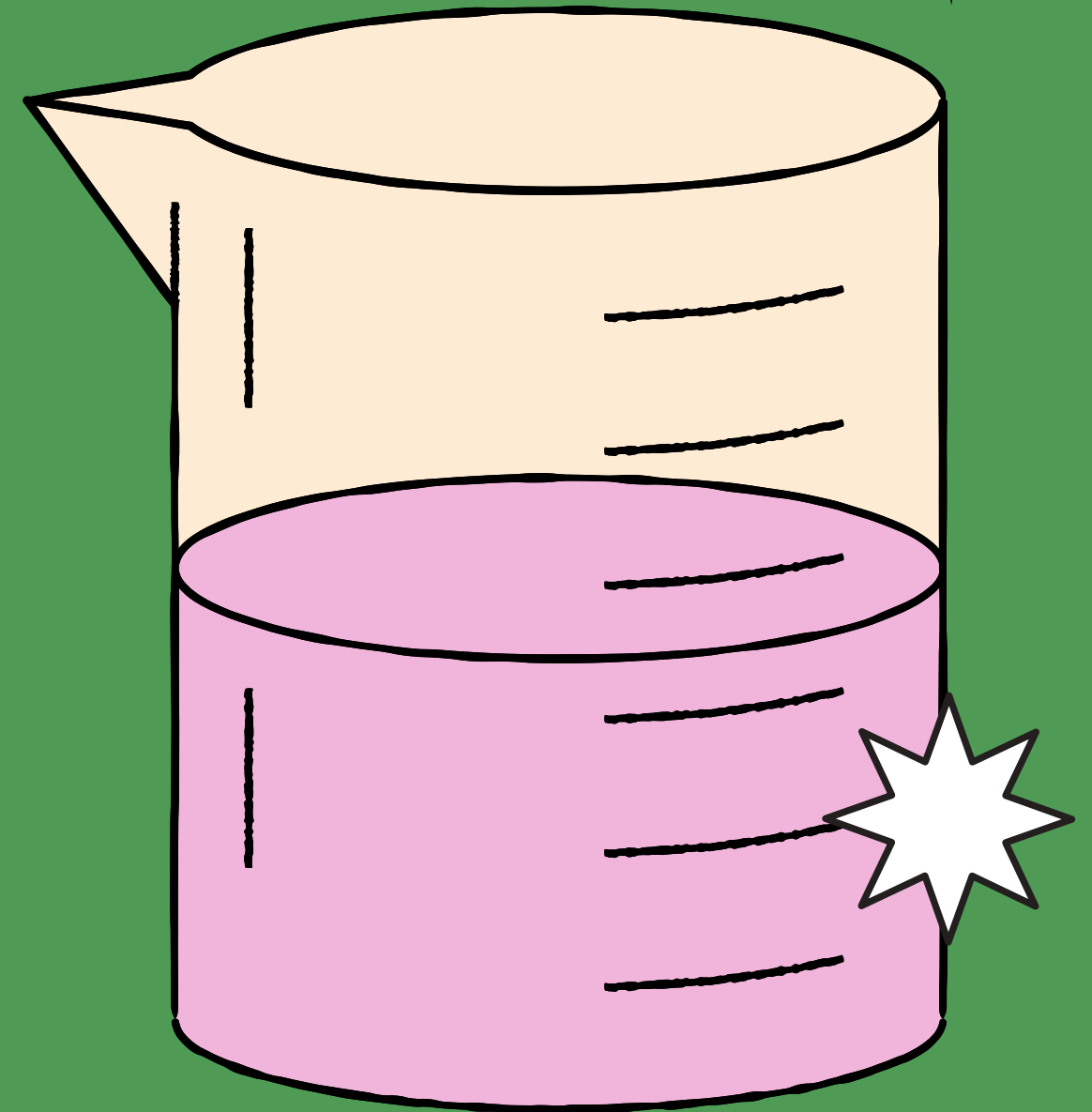
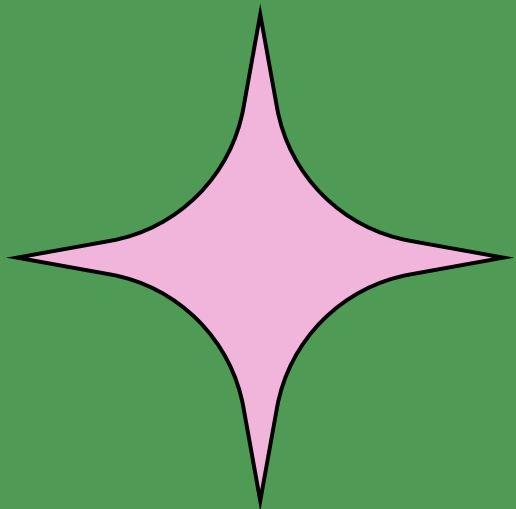


01



BIOLOGY

Buddy Booster

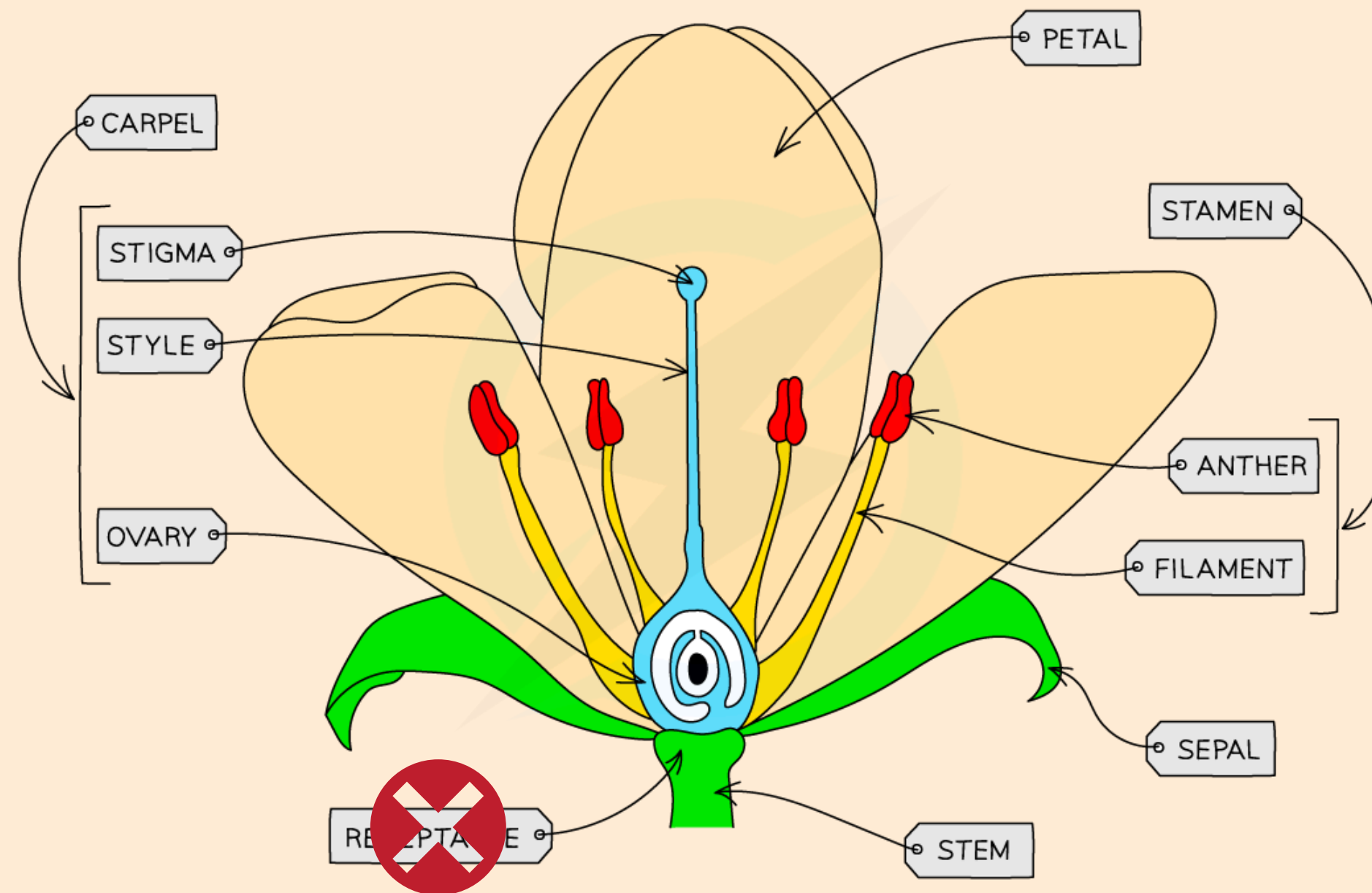


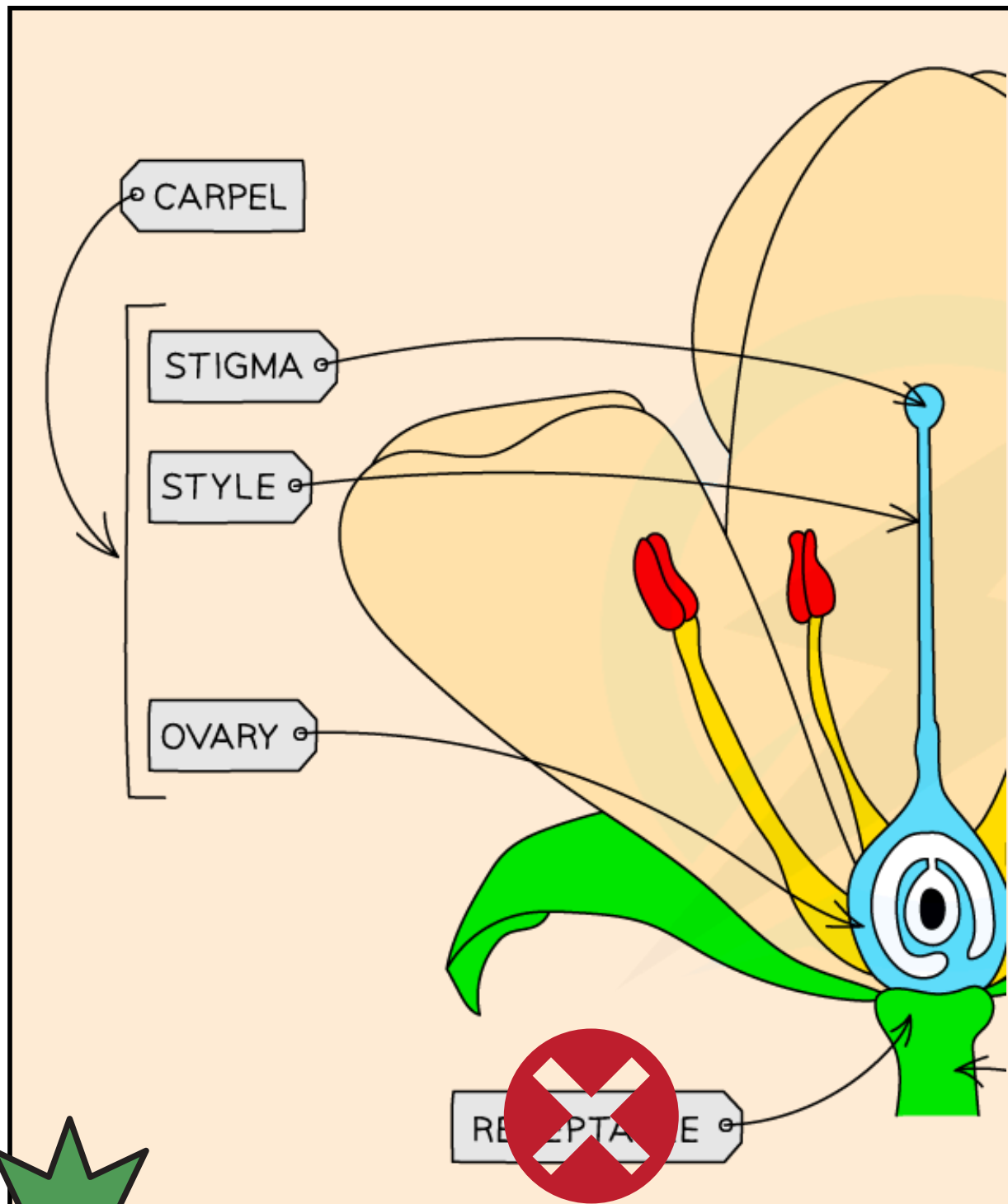
LEARNING OBJECTIVES!!



- flower parts (ส่วนประกอบของดอกไม้)
- water pathway (เส้นทางการไหลของน้ำ)
- plant cells (เซลล์พืช)

FLOWER





Female parts (ส่วนเพศเมีย) :

stigma (ยอดเกสร) + *style* (ก้านเกสร) + *ovary* (รังไข่) = *CARPEL* (เกสรตัวเมีย)

Stigma = sticky tip where the pollen falls [ปลายเหนียวที่ละอองเกสรตกลงมา]

Style = tube that connects stigma and ovary [ท่อที่เชื่อมยอดเกสรกับรังไข่]

Ovary = contains the female gamete [มีเซลล์สืบพันธุ์เพศเมีย]

FUNCTIONS

Male parts (ส่วนเพศผู้) :

anther (อัปเรณู) + *filament* (ก้านชูอัปเรณู) =
STAMEN (เกสรตัวผู้)

Anther = where **pollen grains** are produced [ที่ที่ผลิตละอองเรณู]

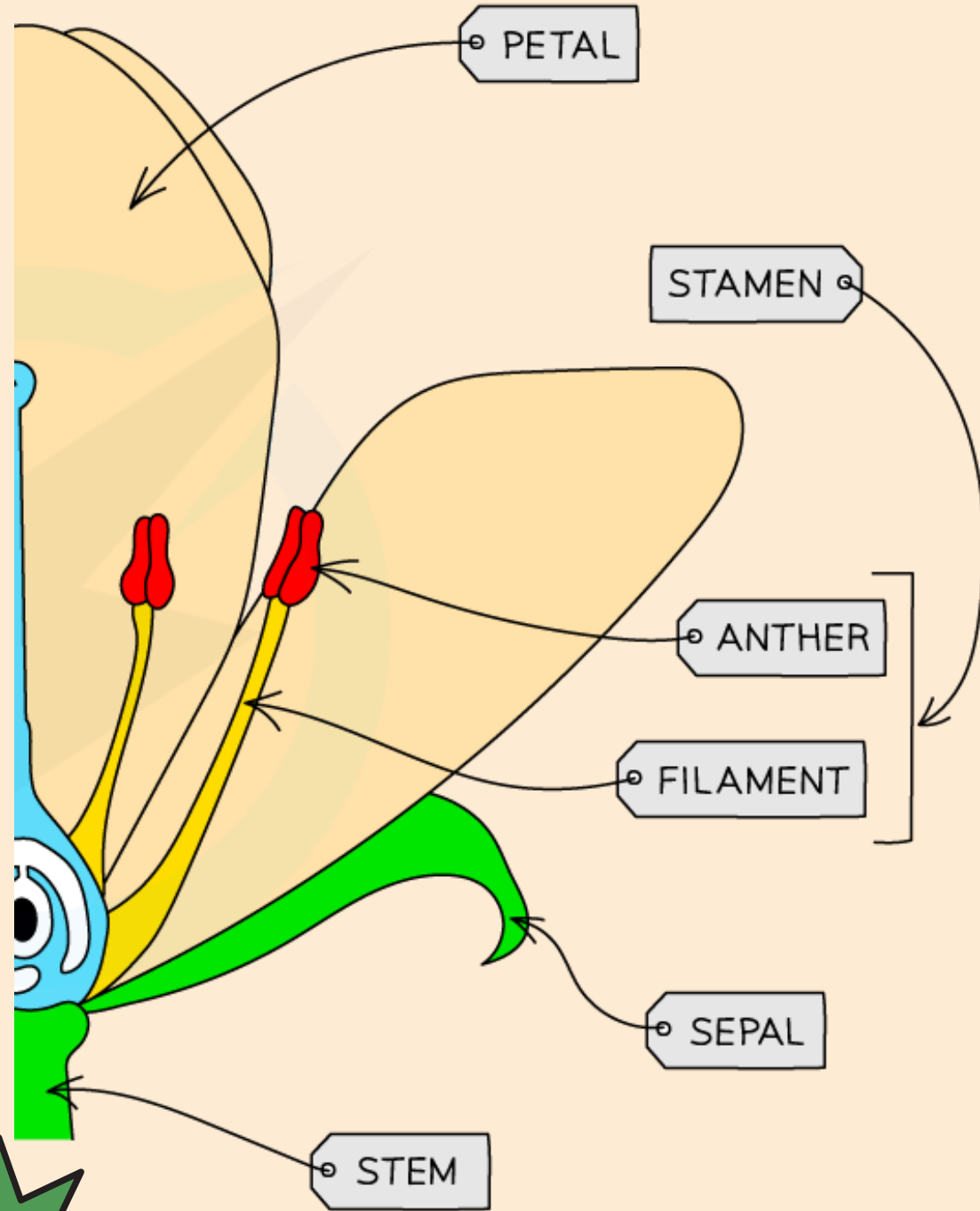
Filament = thin stalk that supports the anther [ก้านเล็กที่รองรับอัปเรณู]

Other parts (ส่วนอื่นๆ) :

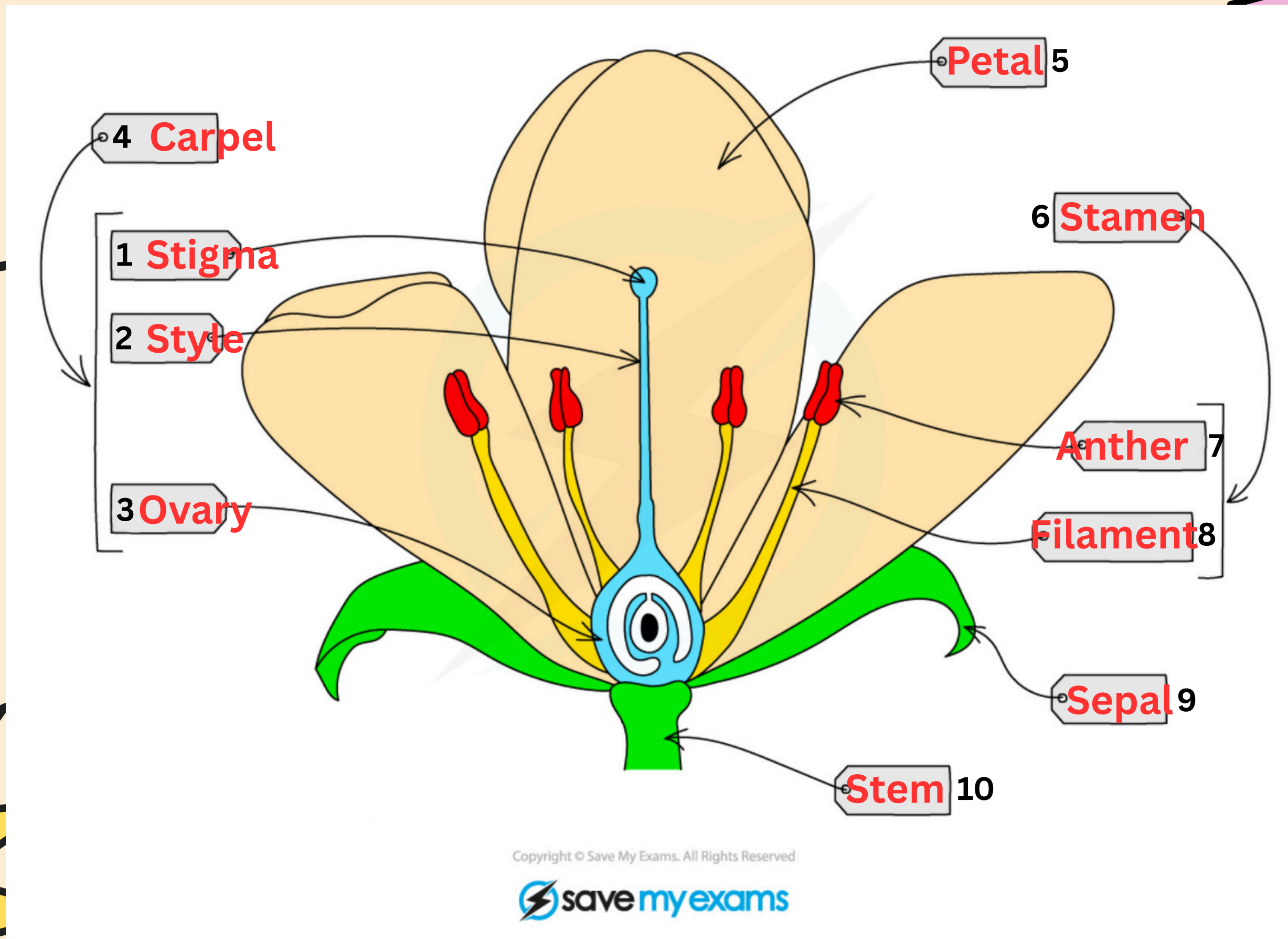
Pollen grains = single cell containing 2 male gametes (genetic material) [เซลล์เดี่ยวที่มีเซลล์สืบพันธุ์เพศผู้ 2 เซลล์ (วัสดุทางพันธุกรรม)]

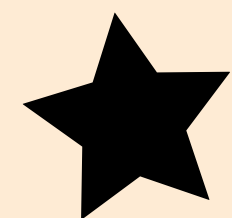
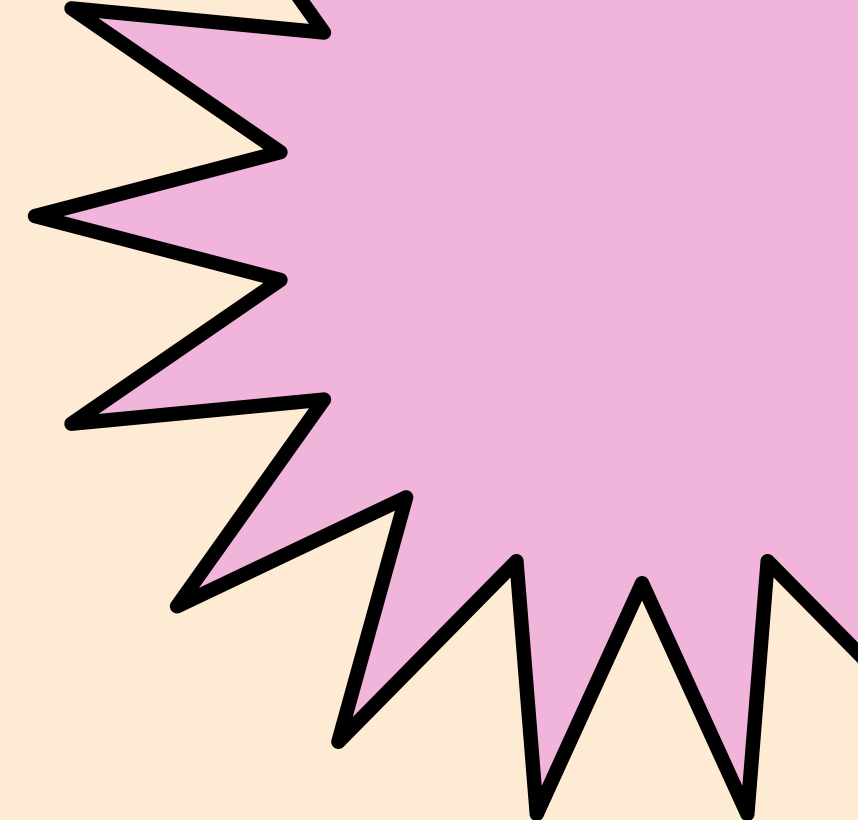
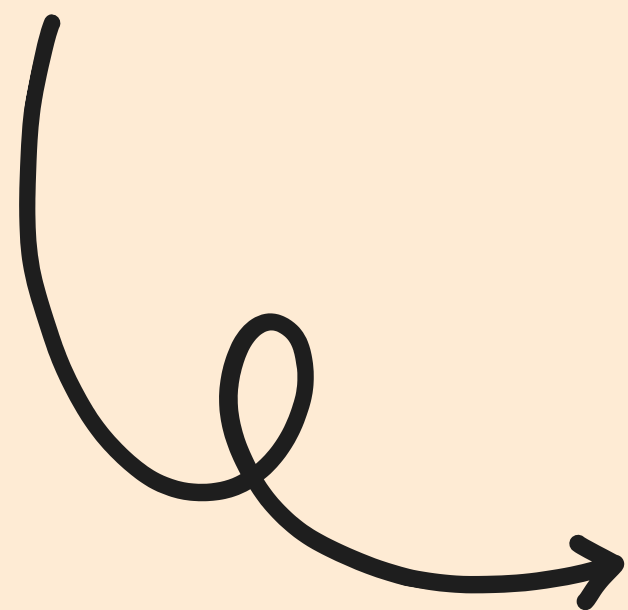
Petal = colorful to attract pollinators [มีสีสันเพื่อดึงดูดตัวผสมเกสร]

Stem = provides structural support to the flower [ช่วยให้การรองรับโครงสร้างแก่ดอกไม้]

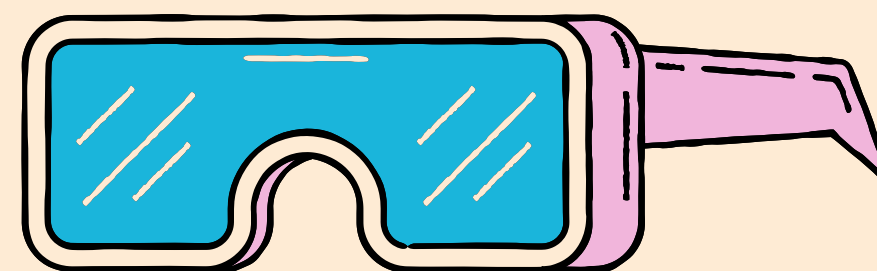
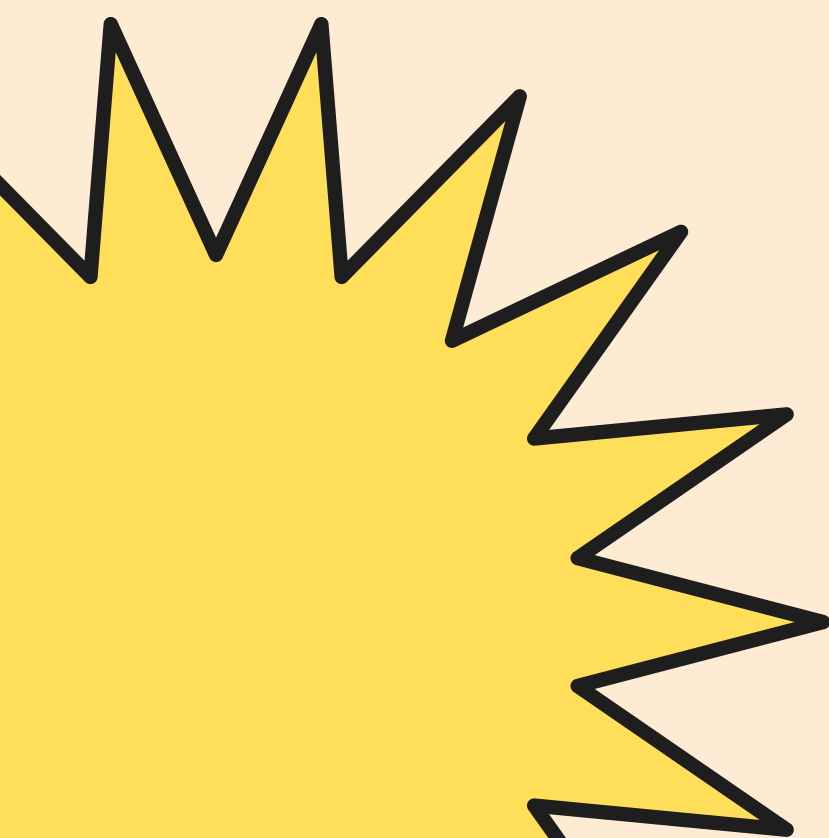
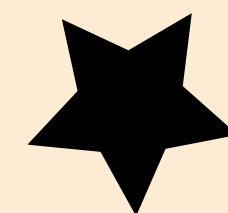


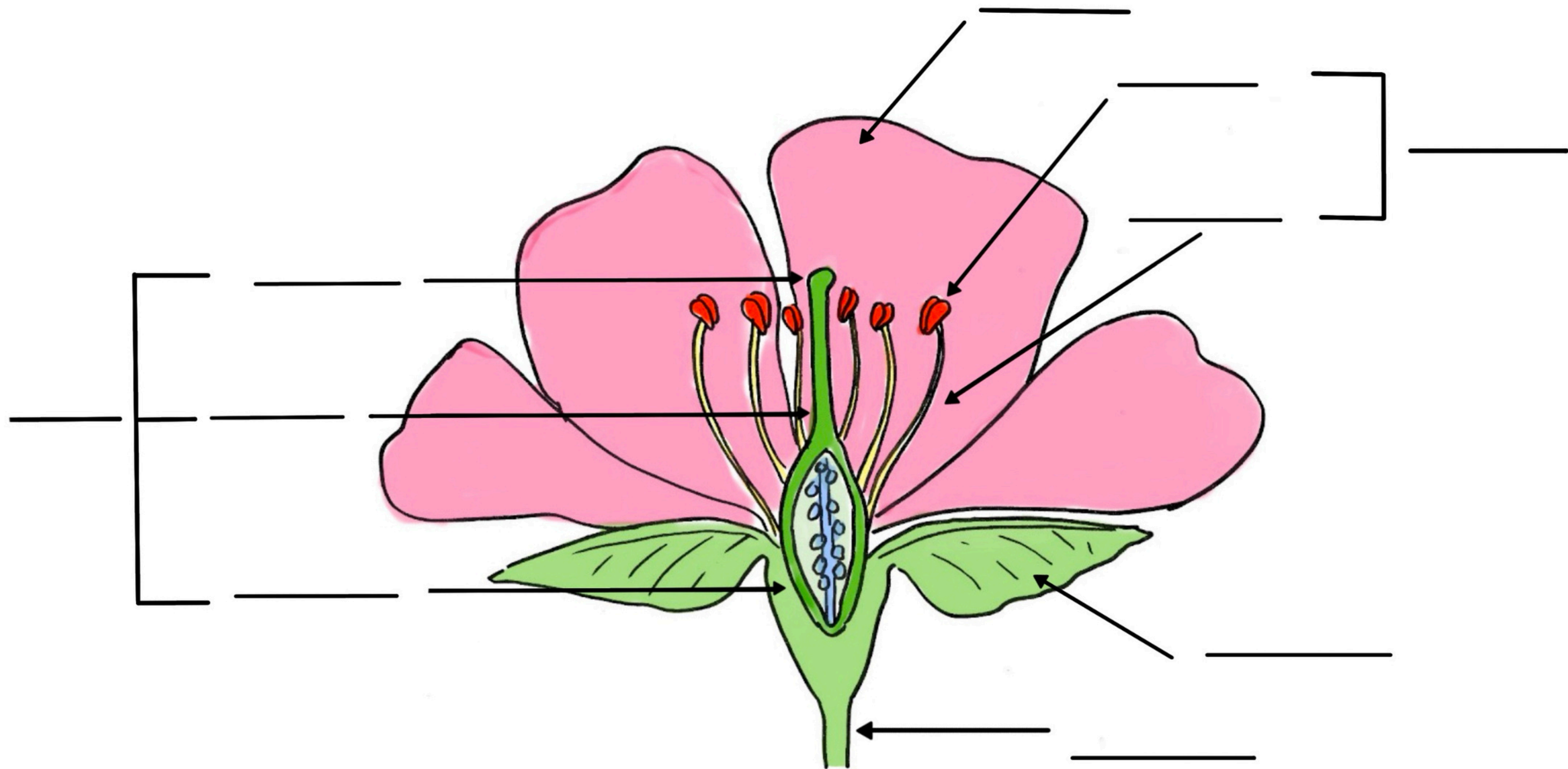
FUNCTIONS

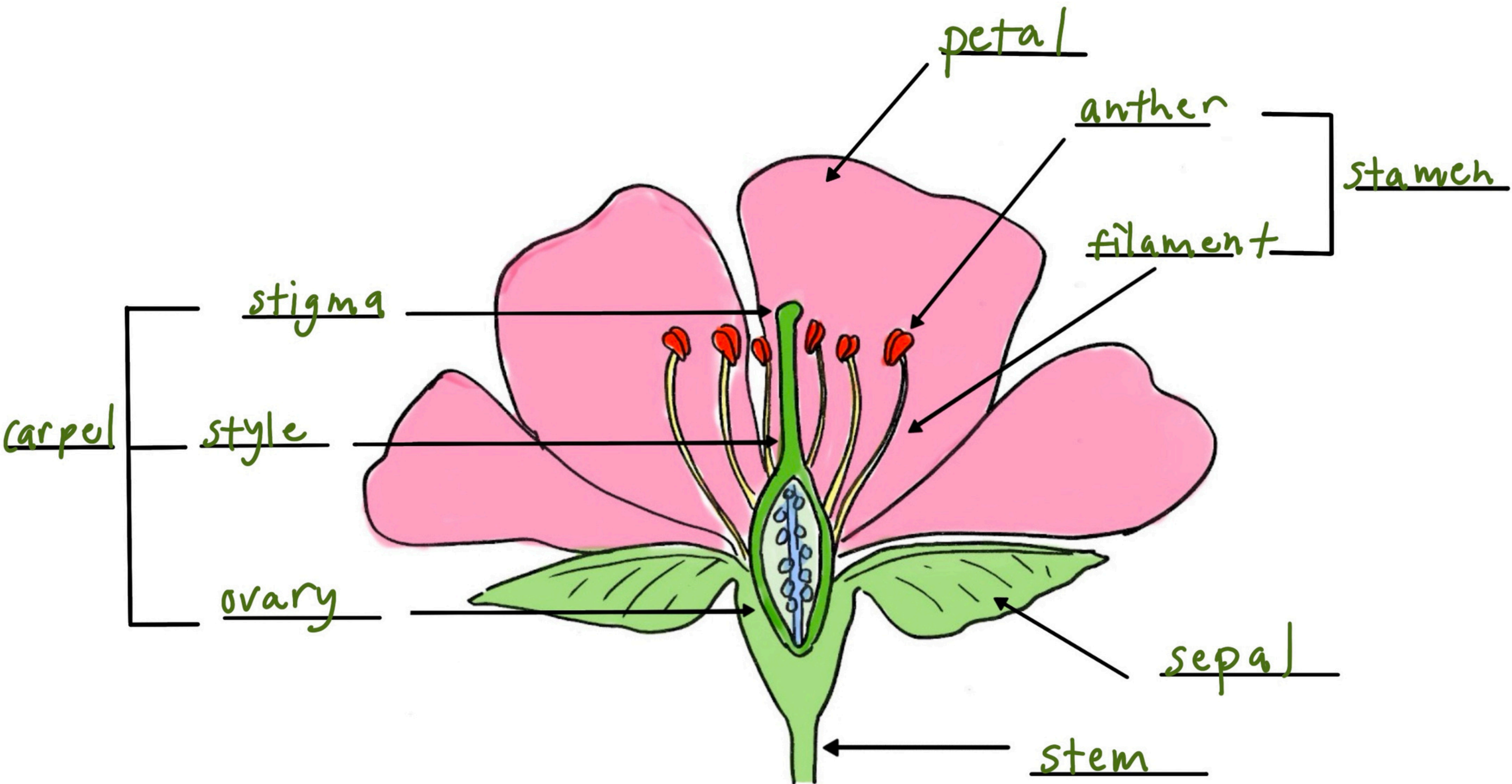




Worksheet!!!







EXPERIMENT

TOOLS:

- CUTTER (SCALPEL) OR SCISSORS
- TAPE
- PAGE & PENCIL
- LILY FLOWER!

STEPS

Get into teams of 2-3

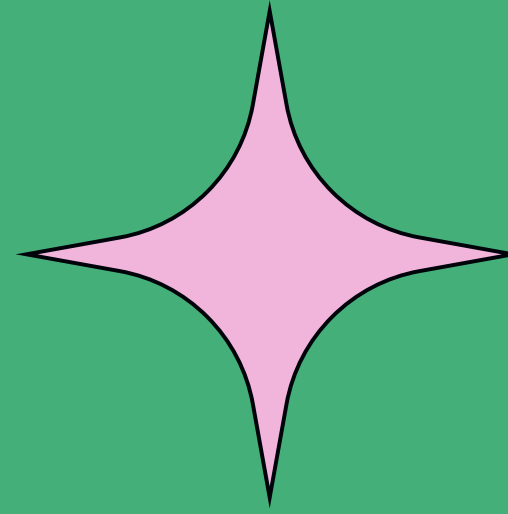
Use scissors, a scalpel or hands to dissect flowers

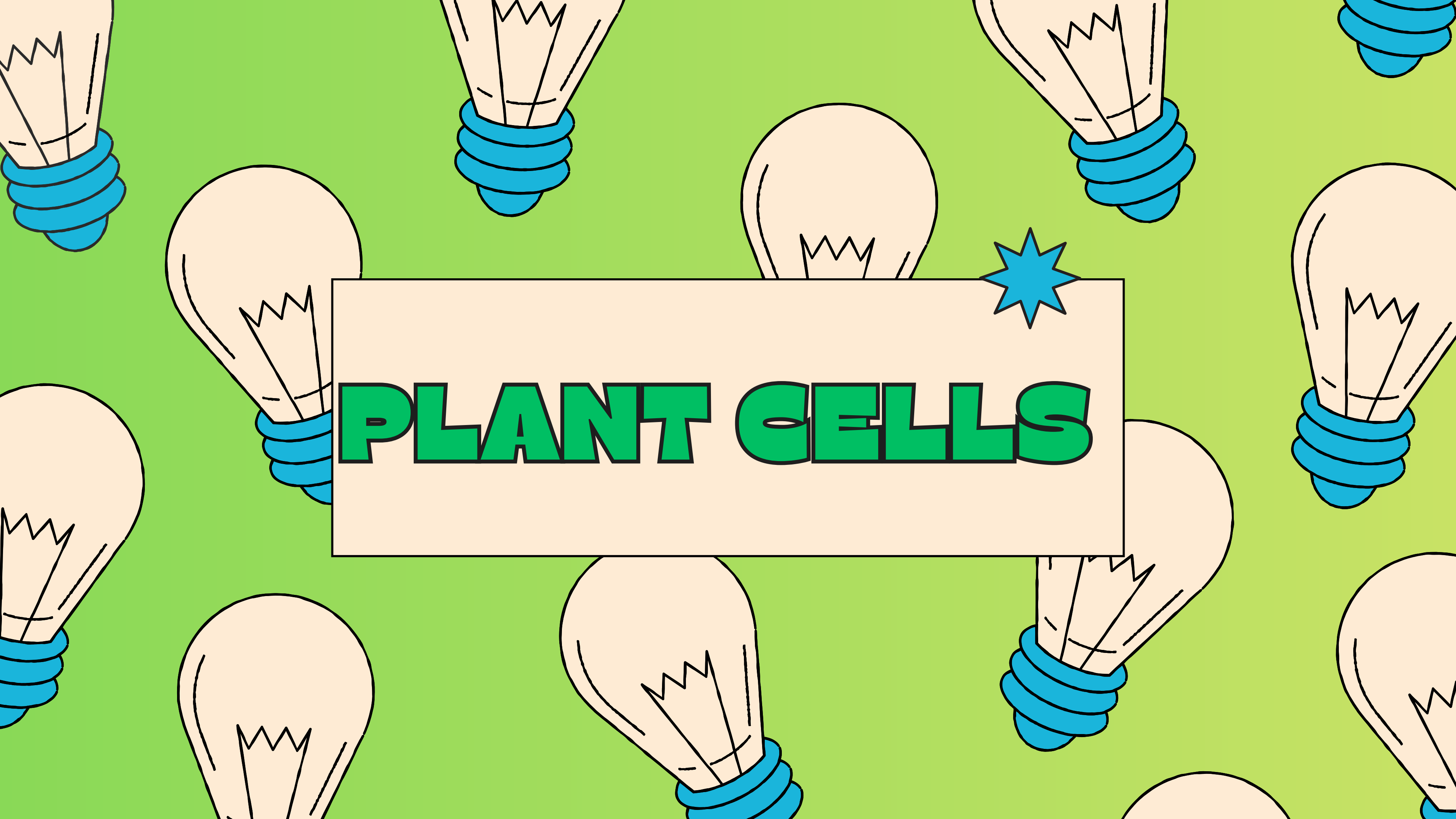
When dissecting flowers look for the different parts and place them in the correct table on the worksheet

TOP 3 TEAMS GETS ALL OF THEM RIGHT FIRST WILL GET A PRIZE

During dissection, you can examine the following things:

- Width and texture of the leaves/flower
- The stamen & carpel (reproductive parts of the flower)
- colour of petal
- the sepal

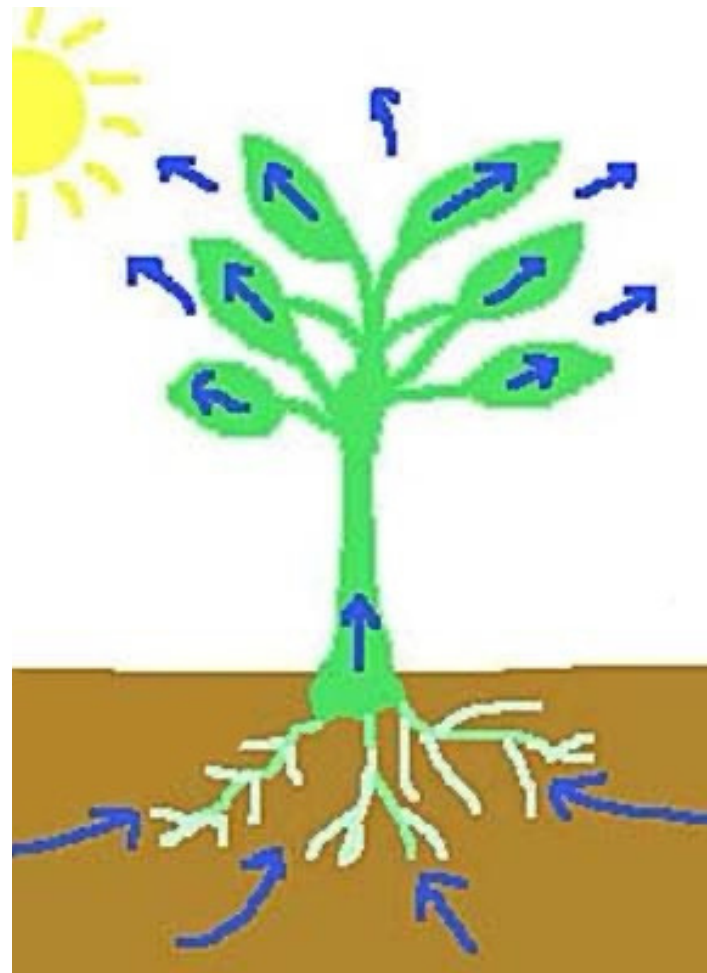
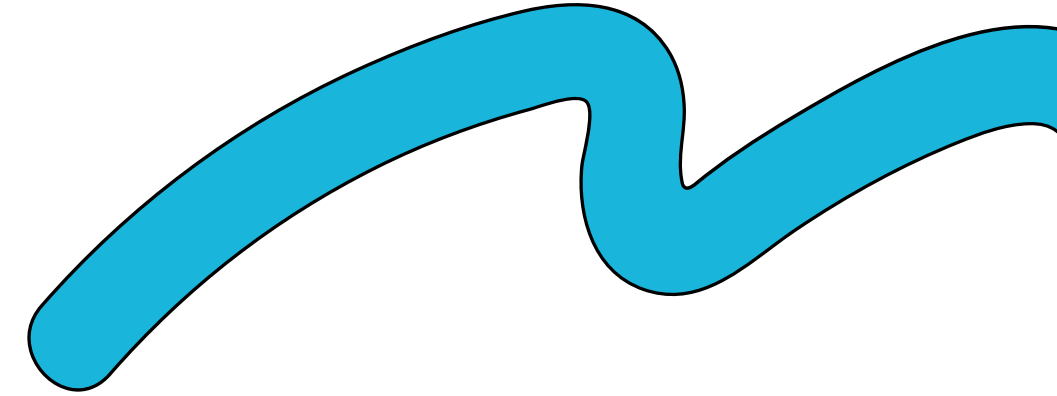




PLANT CELLS



WATER TRANSPORT IN PLANTS



Leaves ใบไม้

Stem ลำต้น

Roots ราก

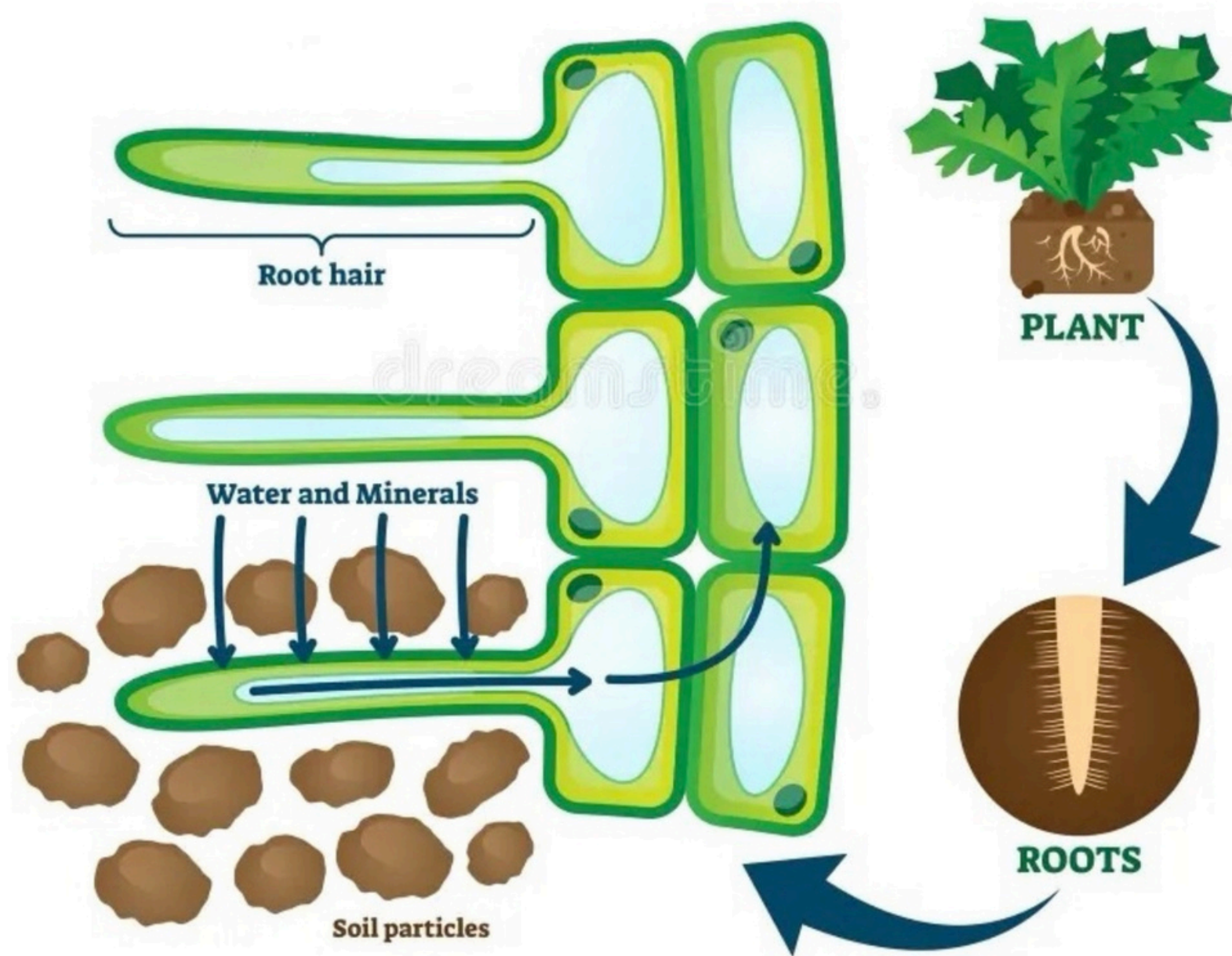
EVAPORATION การระเหย

TRANSPIRATION การคายน้ำ

OSMOSIS ออสโมซิส

IN THE ROOT

ROOT HAIR CELL



WATER TRAVELS UP FROM THE GROUND INTO THE ROOTS BY OSMOSIS

OSMOSIS = ออสโมซิส คือ กระบวนการที่น้ำเคลื่อนที่ผ่านเยื่อเลือกผ่าน จากบริเวณที่มีน้ำมาก (สารละลายเจือจาง) ไปยังบริเวณที่มีน้ำน้อย (สารละลายเข้มข้น) จนกว่าความเข้มข้นจะสมดุล

1

SOIL ดิน



2

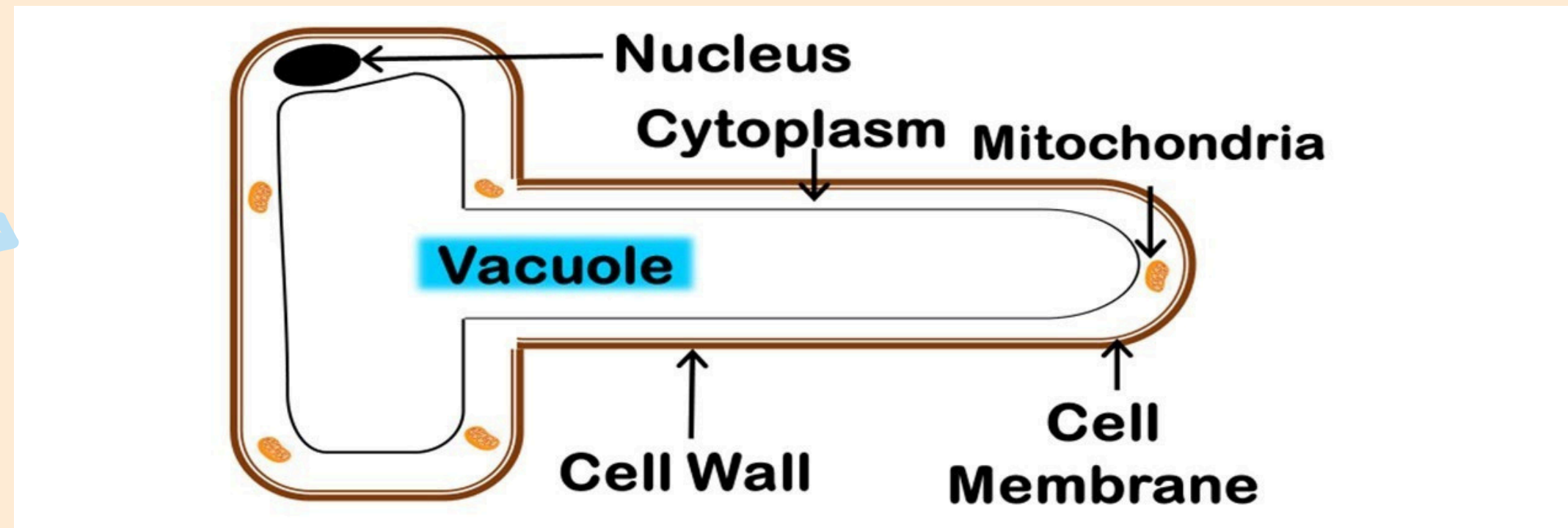
ROOT HAIR CELL เซลล์ขนราก



3

ROOT CORTEX เซลล์เนื้อเยื่อแก่นราก
CELLS

ROOT HAIR CELL



NUCLEUS - controls cell activity [ควบคุมการทำงานของเซลล์]

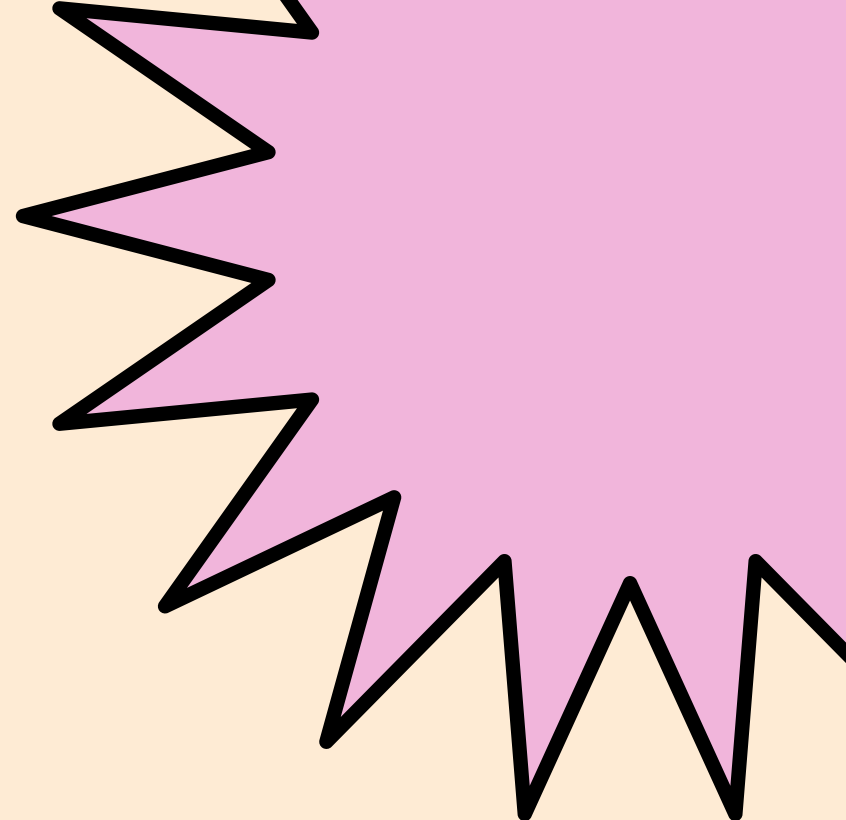
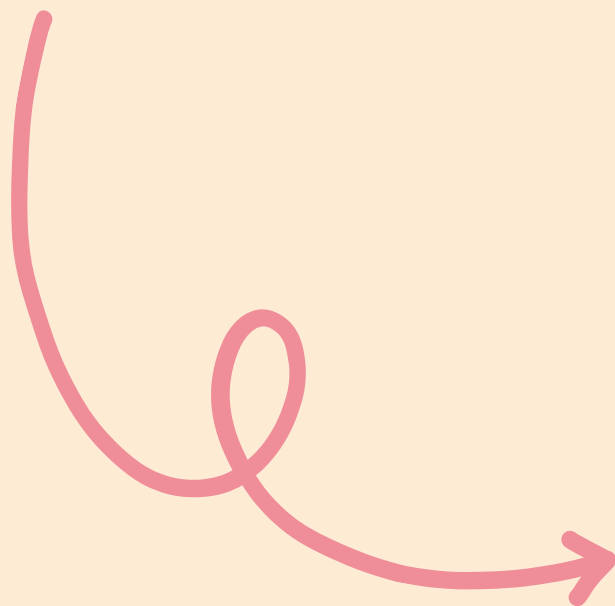
CYTOPLASM - fluid inside cell [ของเหลวภายในเซลล์]

MITOCHONDRIA - produces energy in cell [ผลิตพลังงานในเซลล์]

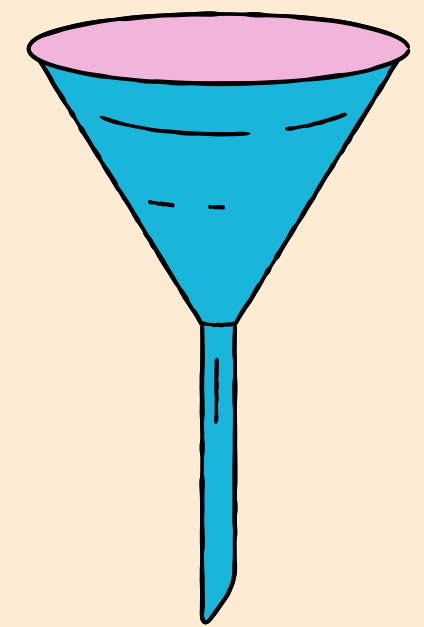
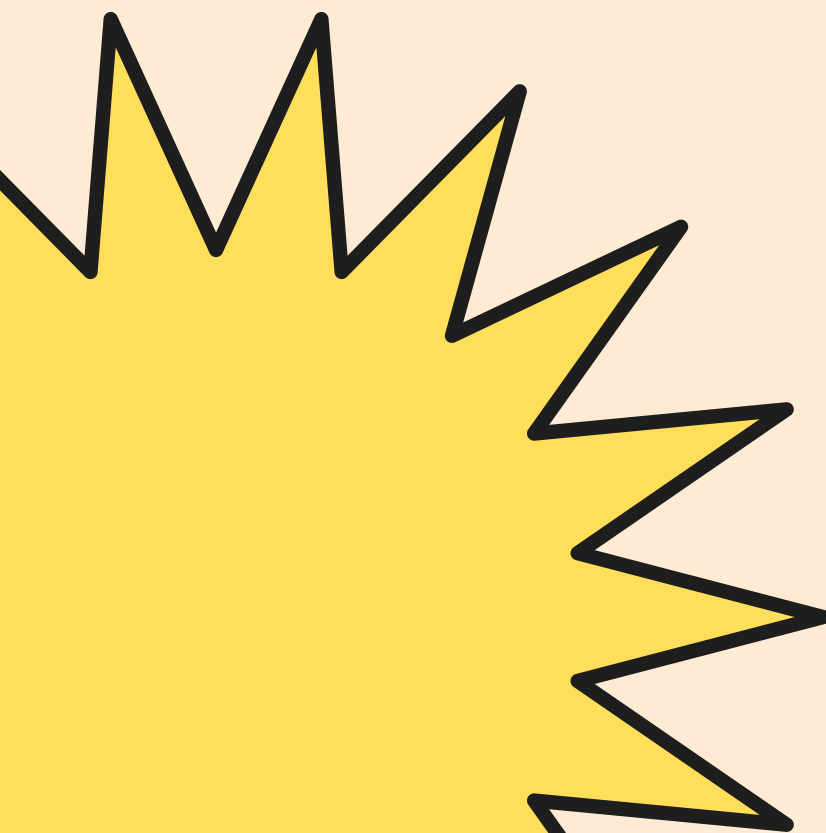
VACUOLE - storage space in the cell [พื้นที่เก็บของในเซลล์]

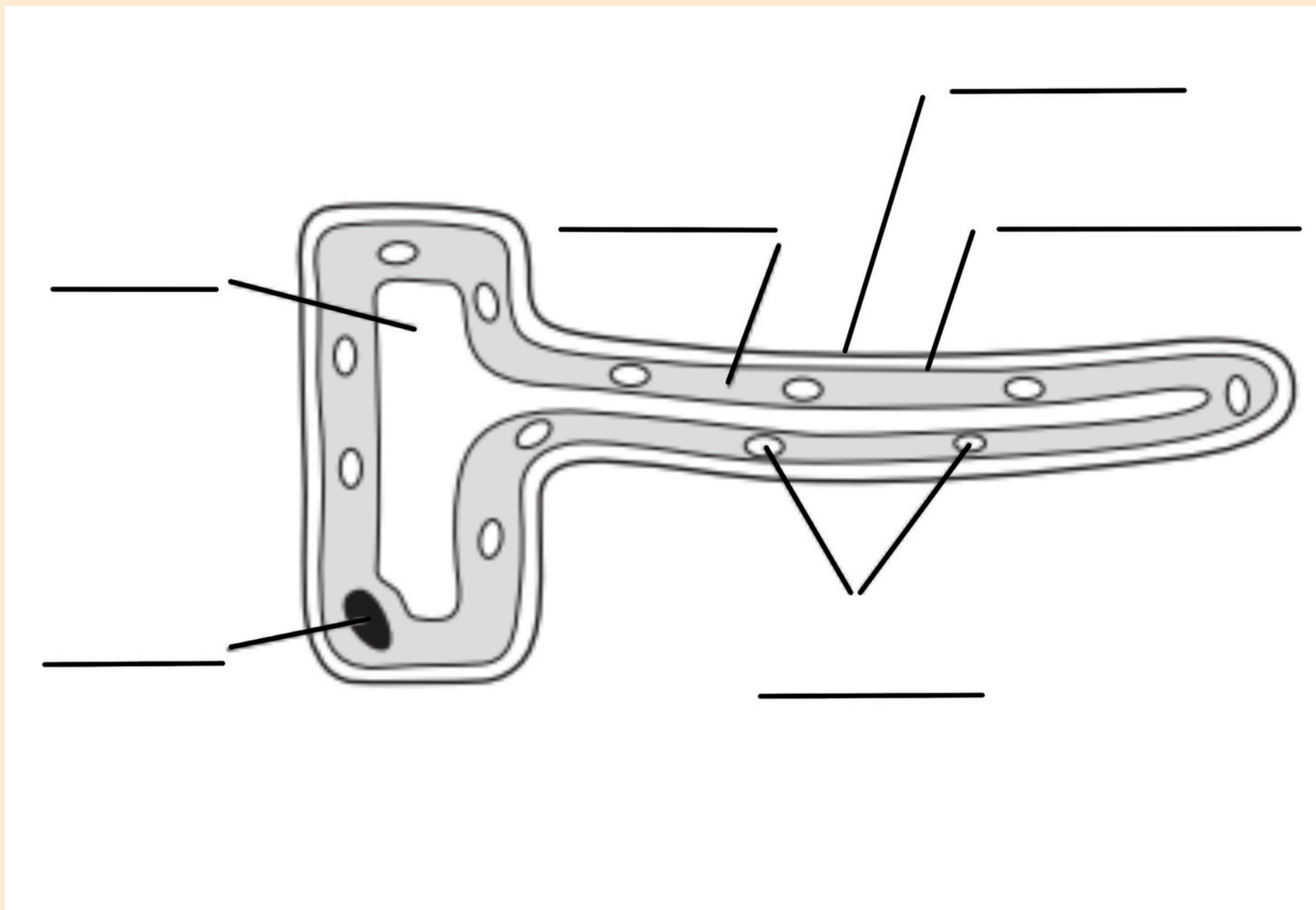
CELL MEMBRANE - controls what leaves and enters the cell [ควบคุมสิ่งที่ออกและเข้าเซลล์]

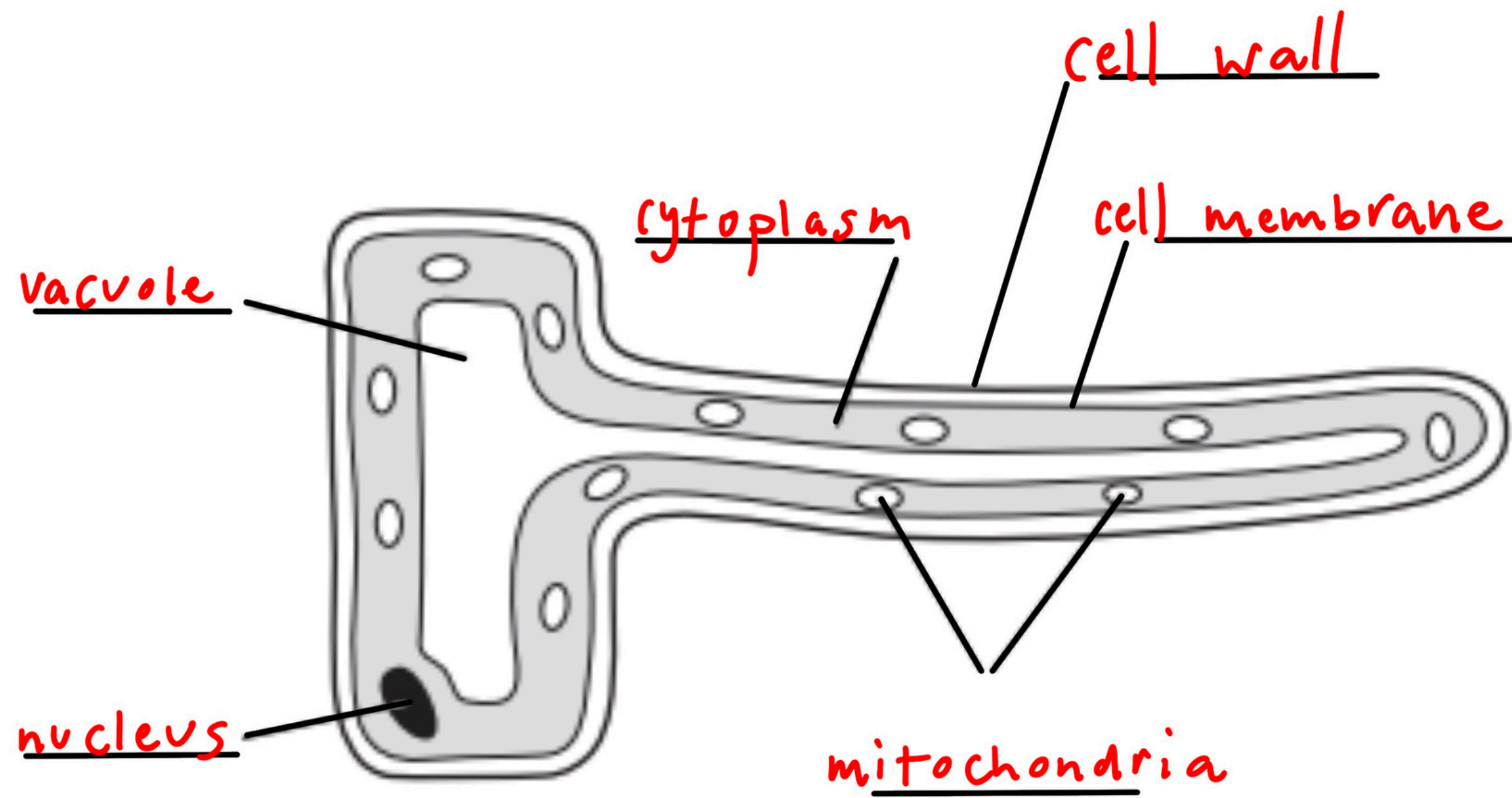
CELL WALL - provides strength [ให้ความแข็งแรง]



Worksheet





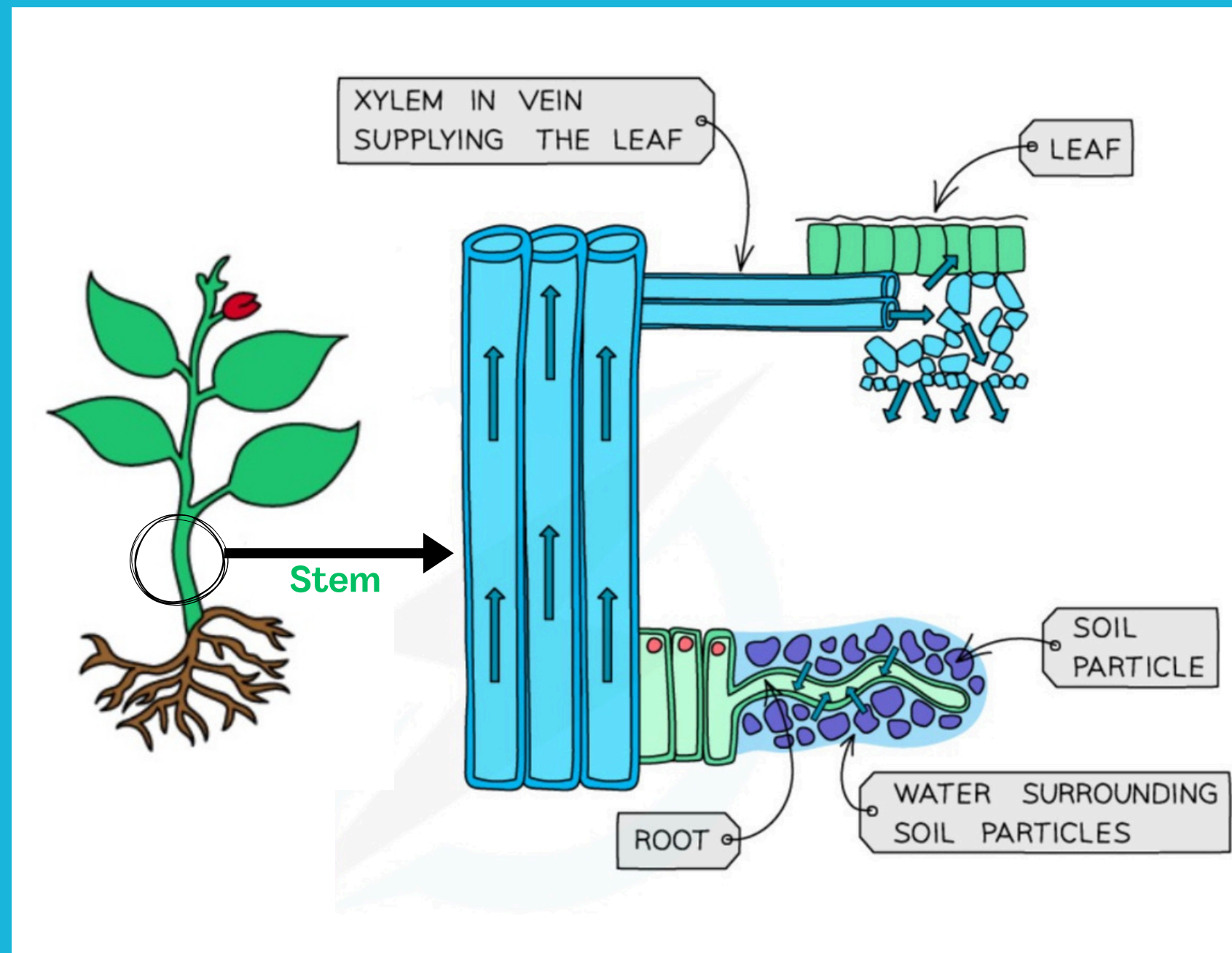


IN THE STEM



Water travels up the stem because of transpiration [การคายน้ำ] in the xylem vessel [ท่อลำเลียงน้ำ]

TRANSPIRATION
→ กระบวนการที่น้ำถูกดึงจากรากของพืชผ่านลำต้นและใบ



ROOT
↓
XYLEM IN PLANT STEM

XYLEM - transport water and minerals from the root to the rest of the plant [ลำเลียงน้ำและแร่ธาตุจากรากไปยังส่วนอื่น ๆ ของพืช]

EXPERIMENT

TOOLS:

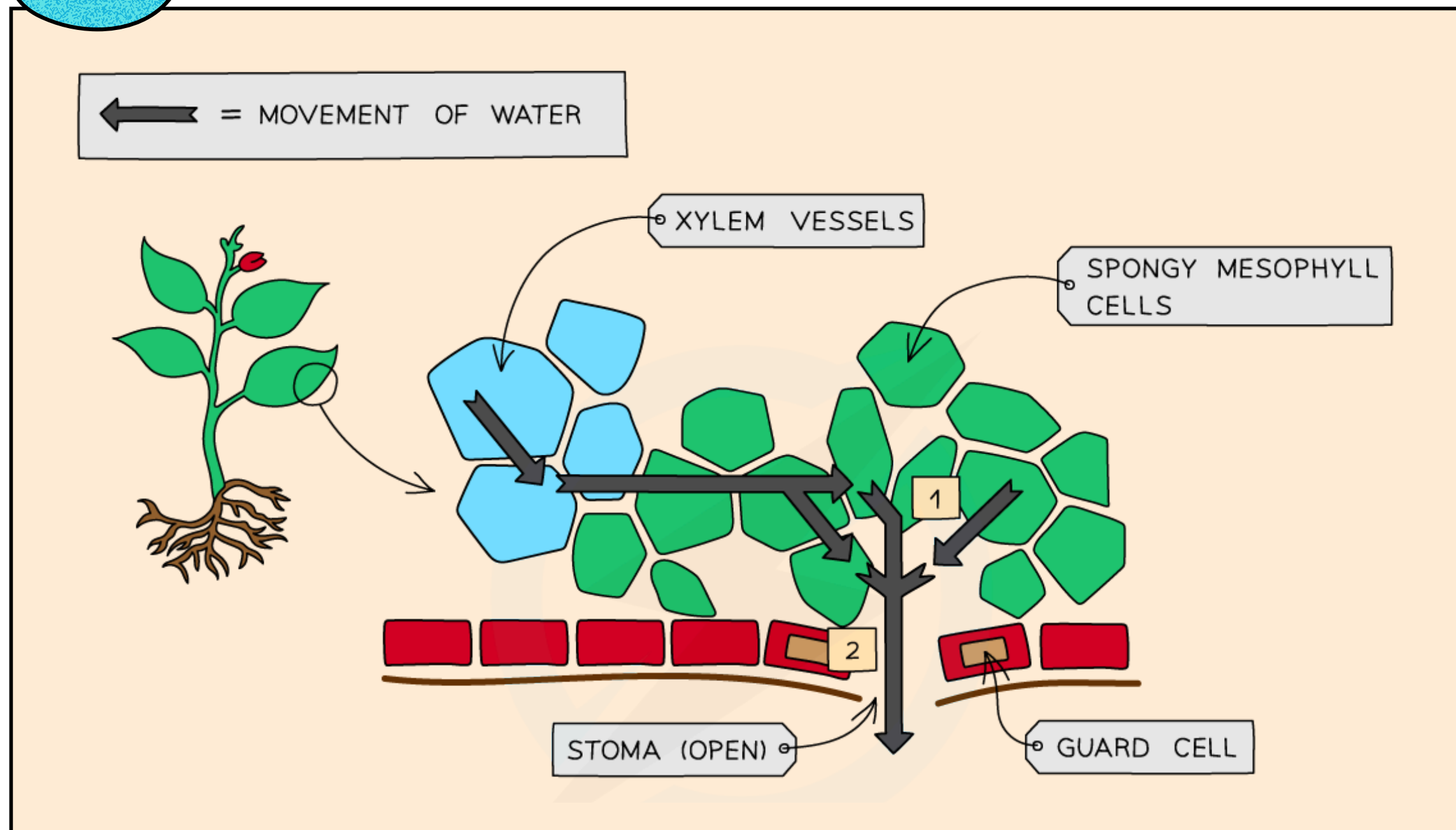
- CUTTER (SCALPEL) OR SCISSORS
- PLASTIC CUP
- CELERY STICK
- COLORED DYE

STEPS

1. Fill plastic cup with water
2. Mix dye with water
3. Place celery stick into water
4. Label cup with group name
5. Leave and wait



IN THE LEAVES



XYLEM VESSELS

↓

SPONGY MESOPHYLL CELLS

↓

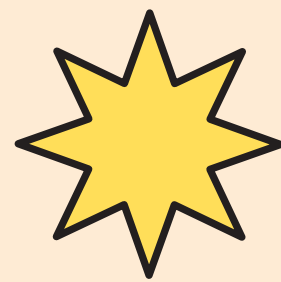
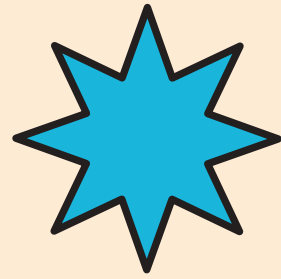
GUARD CELLS OPEN

↓

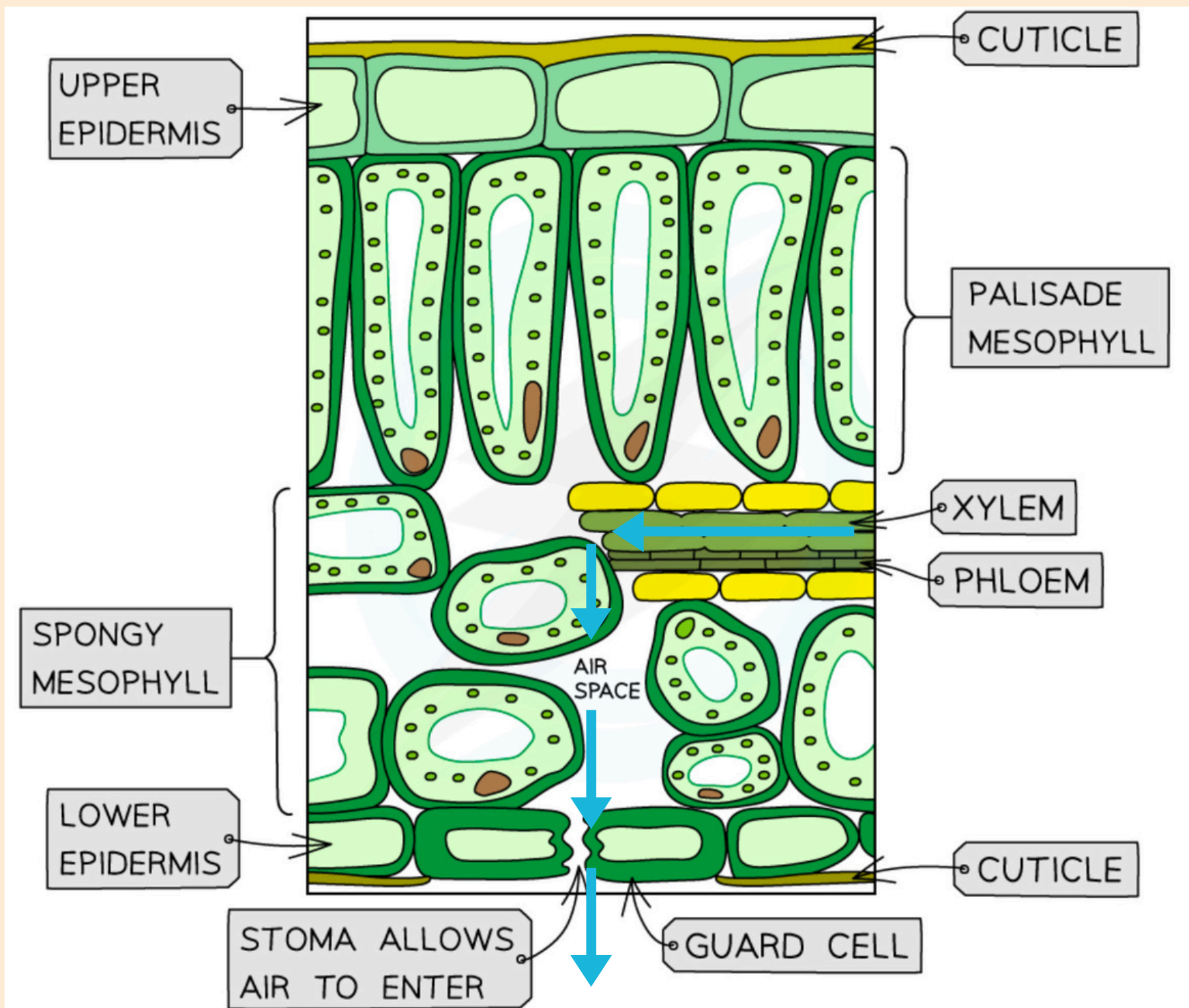
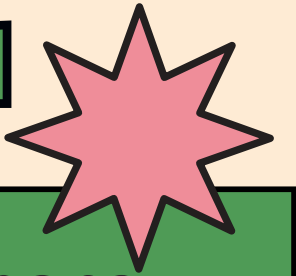
STOMATA

↓

OUT OF LEAF BY EVAPORATION



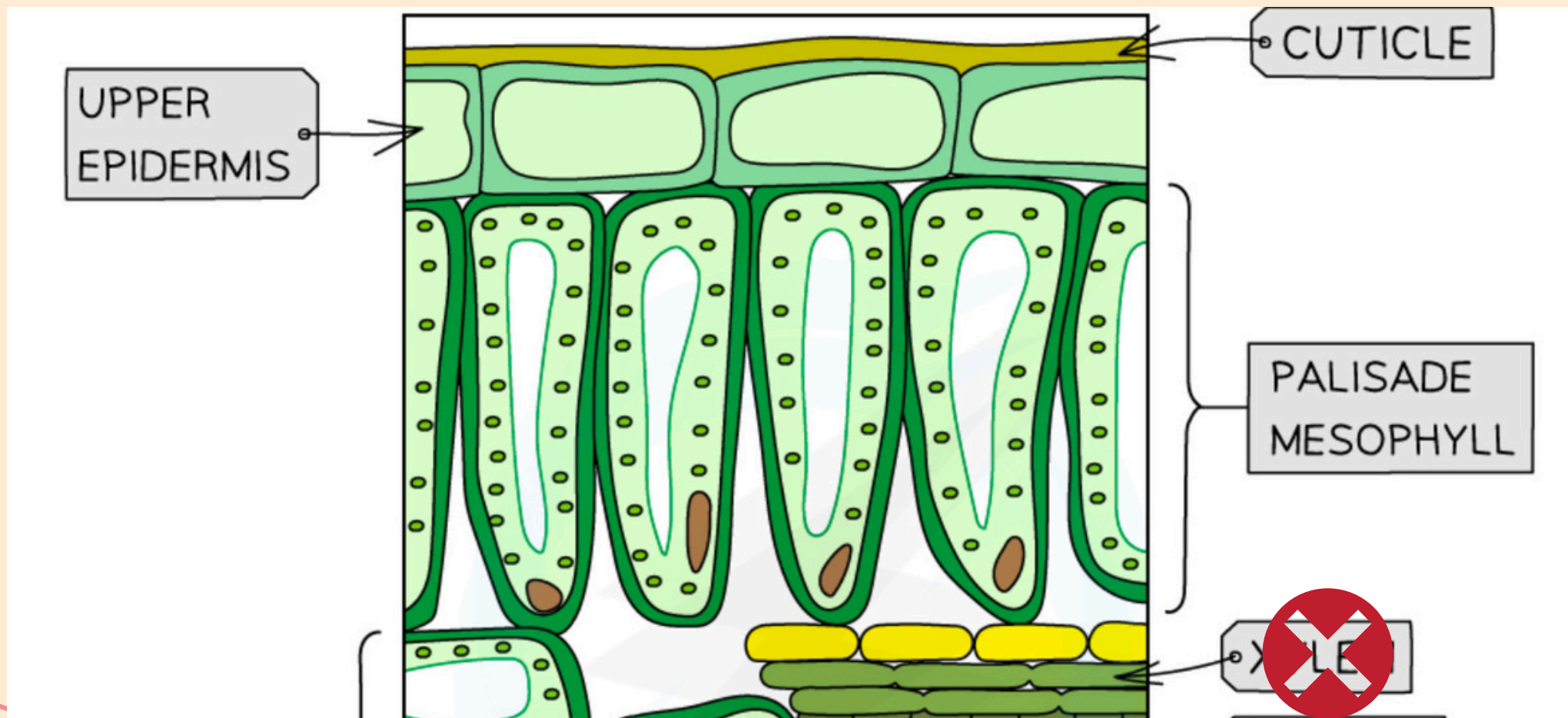
IN MORE DETAIL



This is what a plant leaf looks like in more detail

1. Water travels from the xylem vessels (ท่อลำเลียงน้ำ) and EVAPORATES (ระเหย) in the spongy mesophyll (ชั้นเนื้อใบรูพรุน)
2. Water turns into water vapor (ไอน้ำ)
3. Guard cells (เซลล์คุม) open
4. Diffuses (แพร่) of the stomata (ปากใบ)

LEAF STRUCTURE

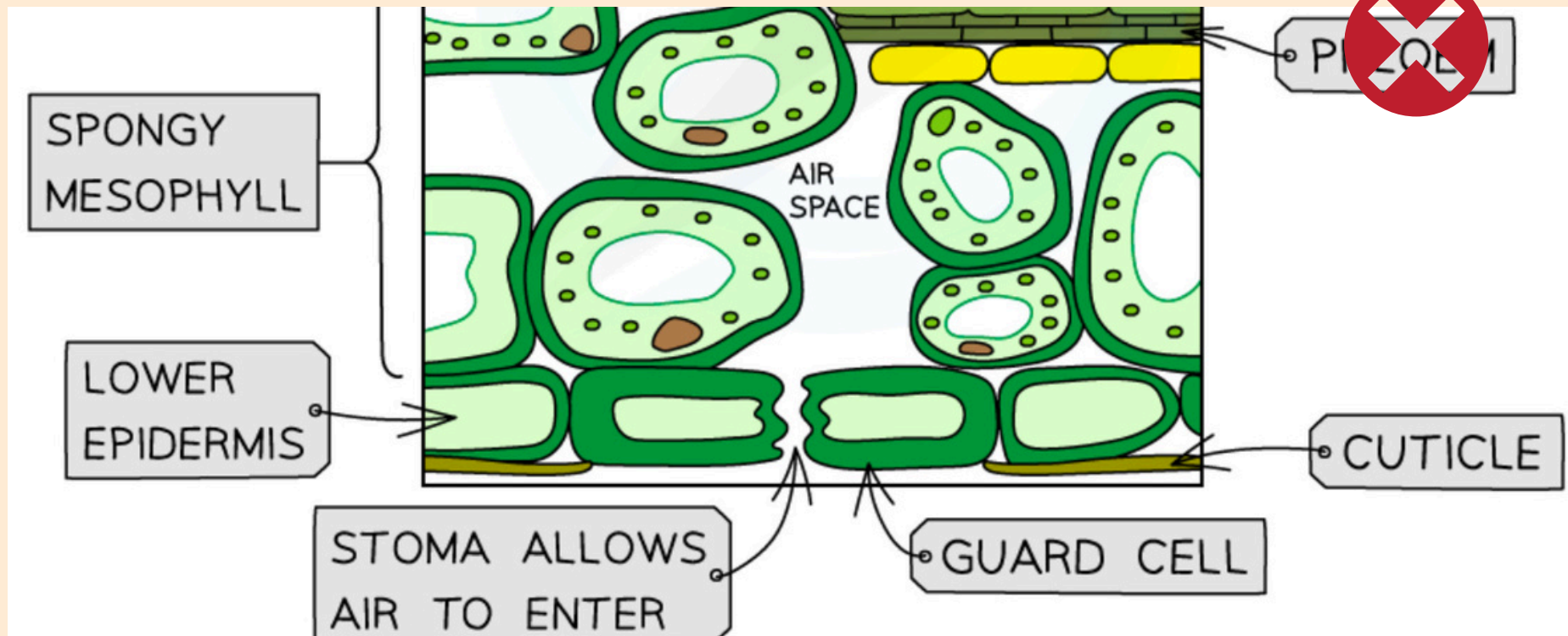
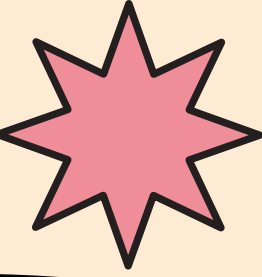
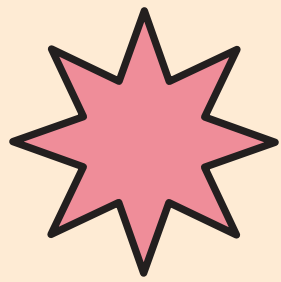


Cuticle - barrier to prevent water loss [สิ่งกีดขวางเพื่อป้องกันการสูญเสียน้ำ]

Upper epidermis - translucent to let light through for **photosynthesis** [โปร่งแสงเพื่อให้แสงผ่านสำหรับการสังเคราะห์ด้วยแสง]

Palisade mesophyll - has chloroplast for **photosynthesis** [มีคลอโรพลาสต์สำหรับการสังเคราะห์ด้วยแสง]

PHOTOSYNTHESIS → กระบวนการที่พืชใช้แสงอาทิตย์สร้างอาหารของตนเอง



LEAF STRUCTURE

Spongy mesophyll - layer with air gaps [ชั้นที่มีช่องอากาศ]

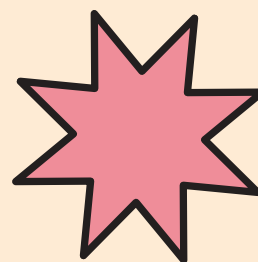
Air spaces - increase surface for evaporation [เพิ่มพื้นที่สำหรับการระเหย]

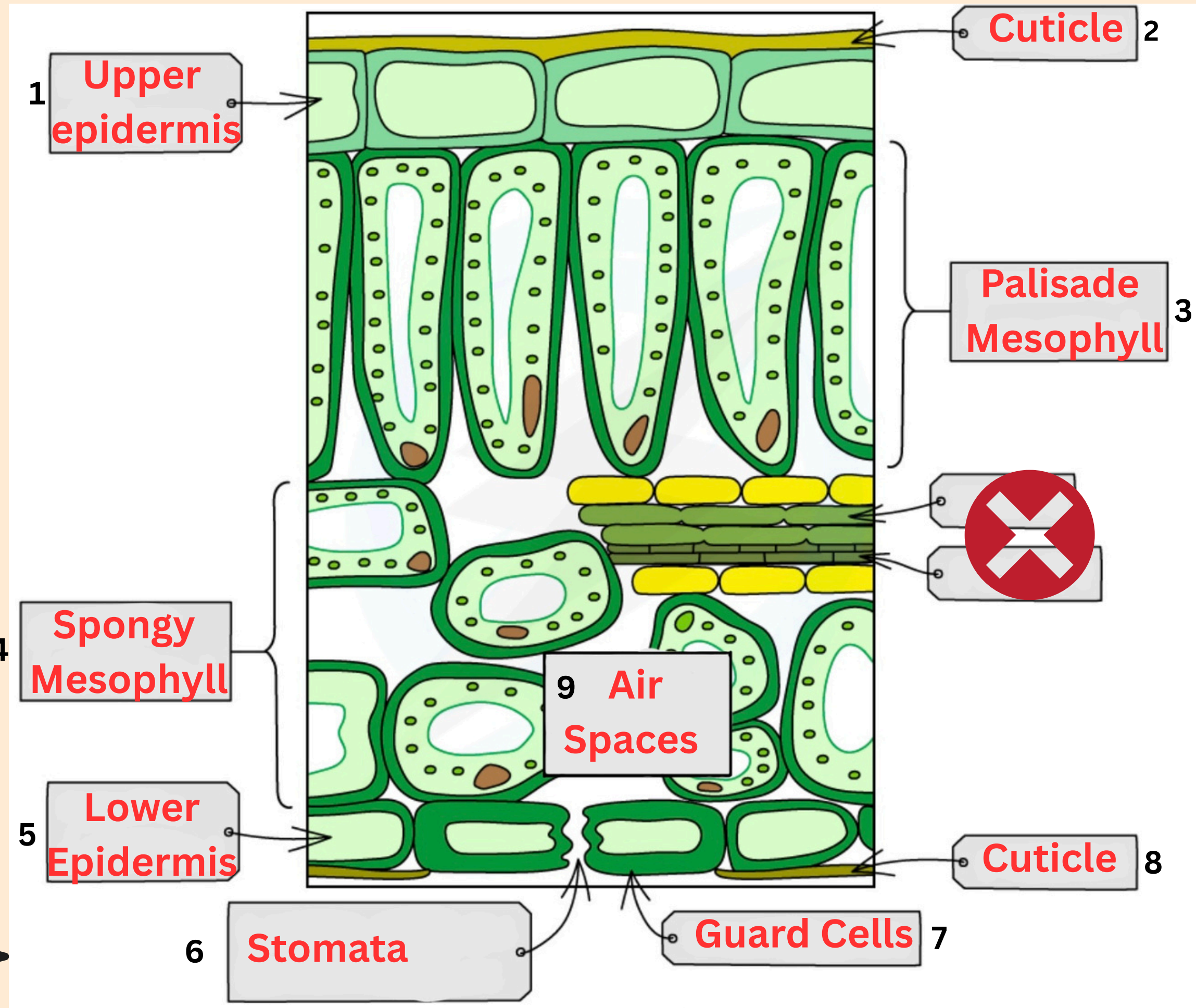
Lower epidermis - layer for protection [ชั้นสำหรับป้องกัน]

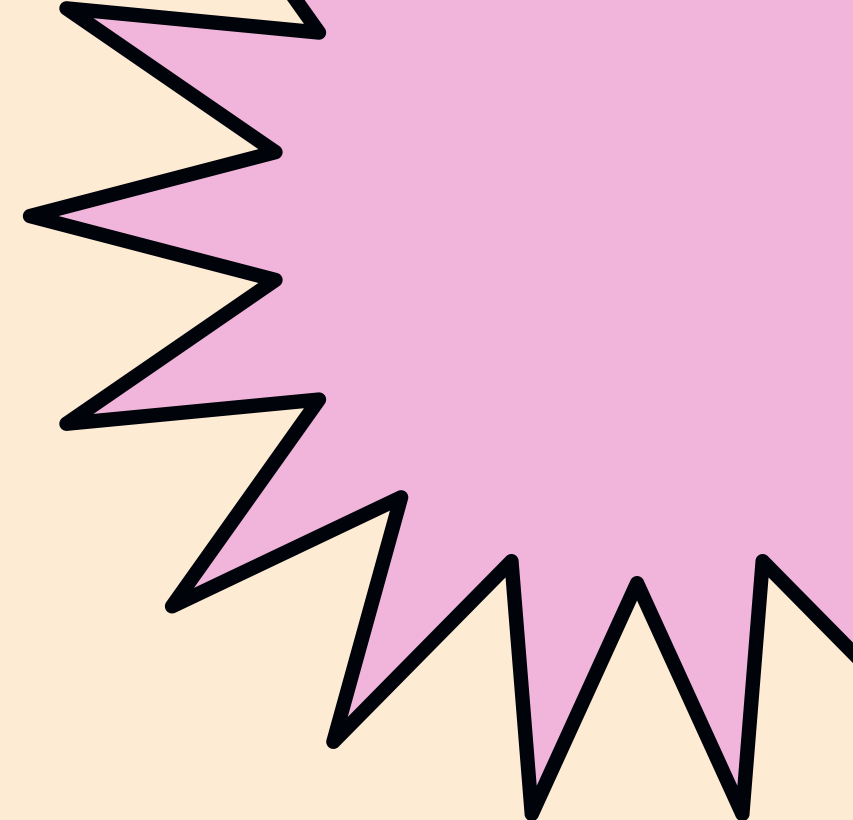
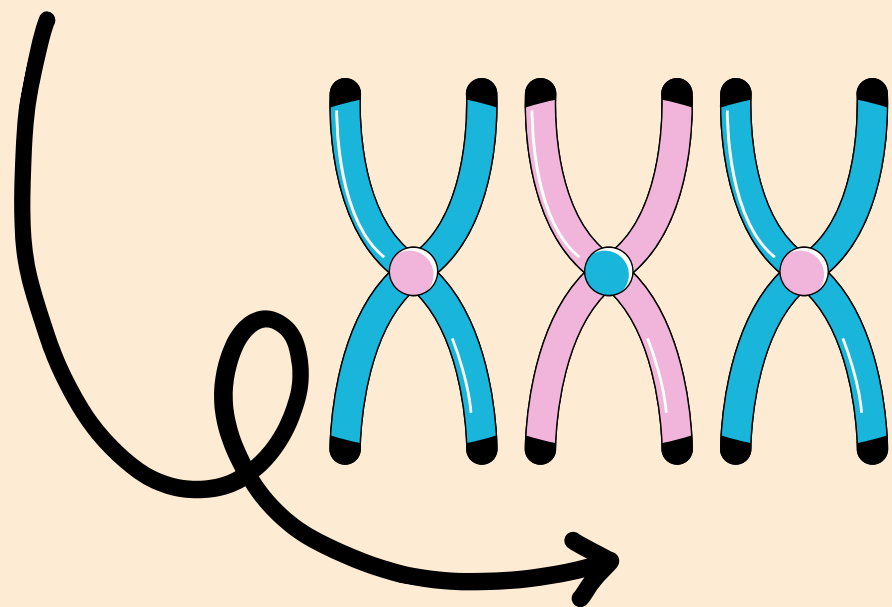
Guard cells - opens and closes for gas exchange [เปิดและปิดเพื่อแลกเปลี่ยนก๊าซ]

Stomata - tiny pores for gas exchange [รูขุมเล็กๆ สำหรับการแลกเปลี่ยนก๊าซ]

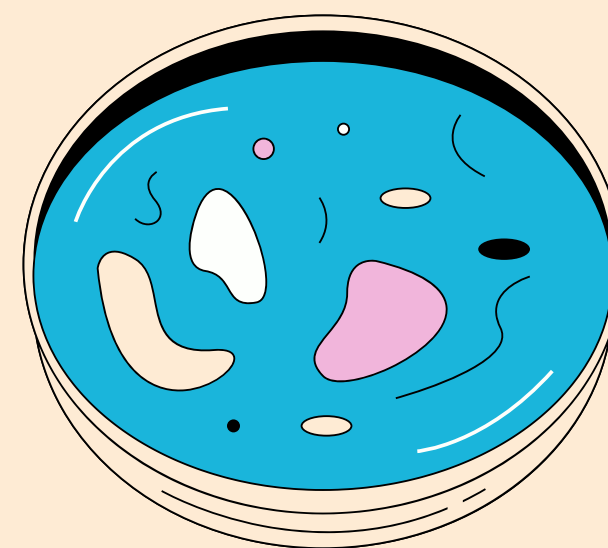
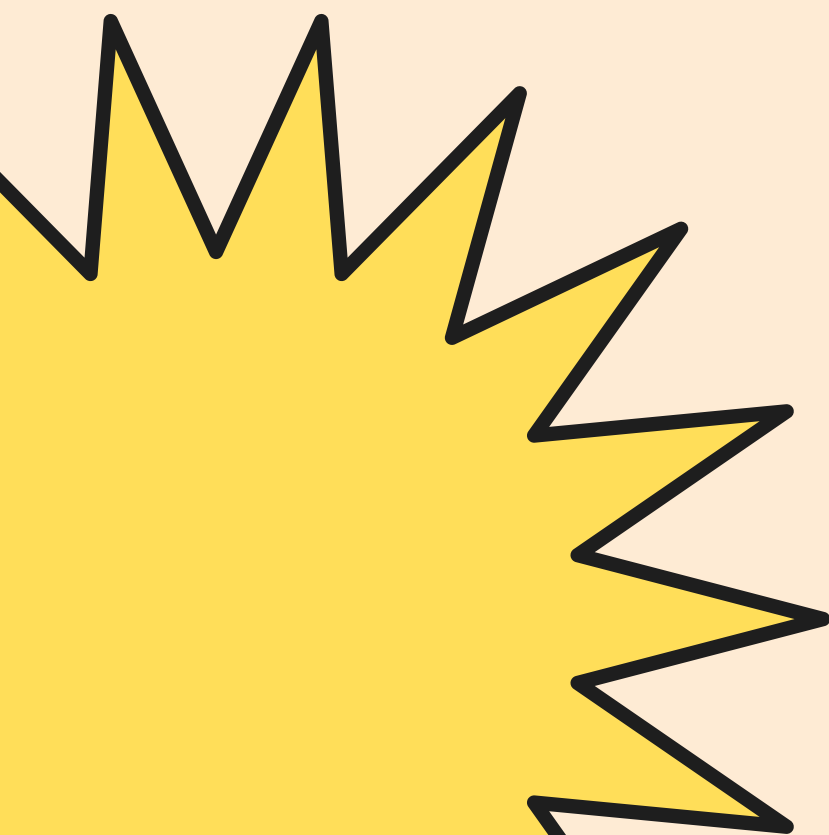
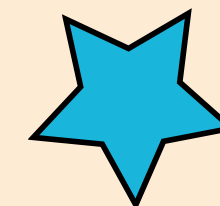
Cuticle - barrier to prevent water loss [สิ่งกีดขวางเพื่อป้องกันการสูญเสียน้ำ]

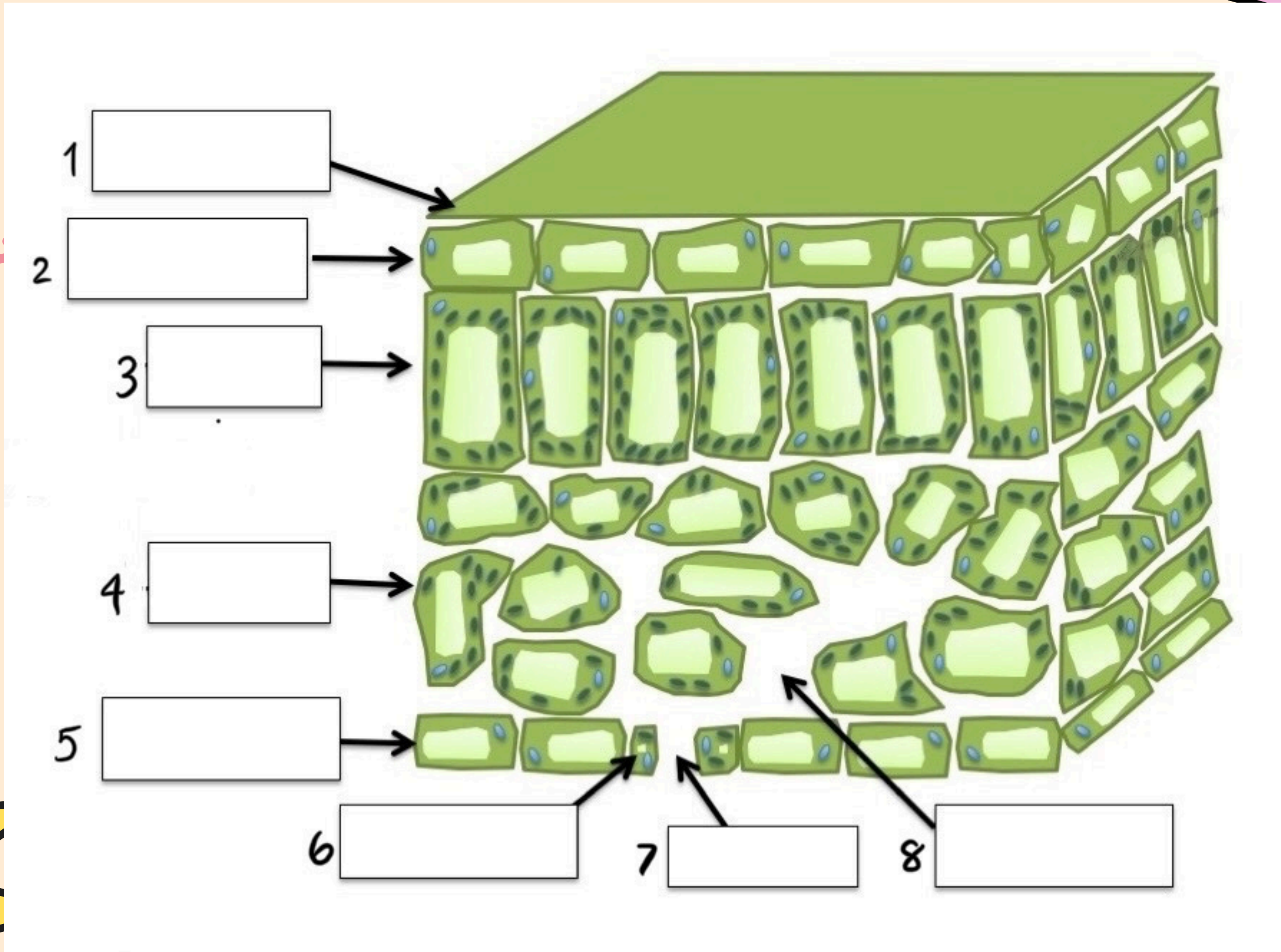


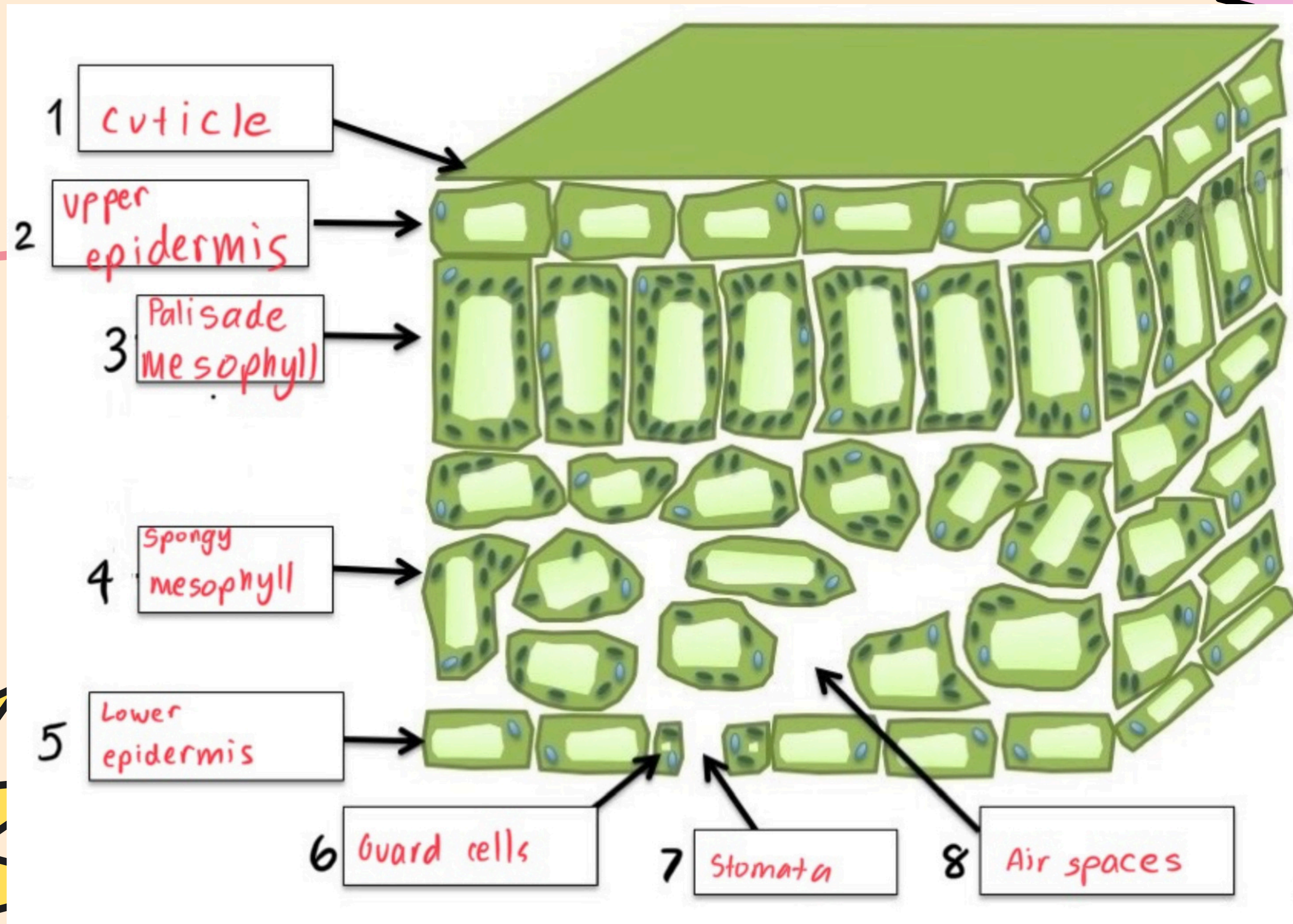




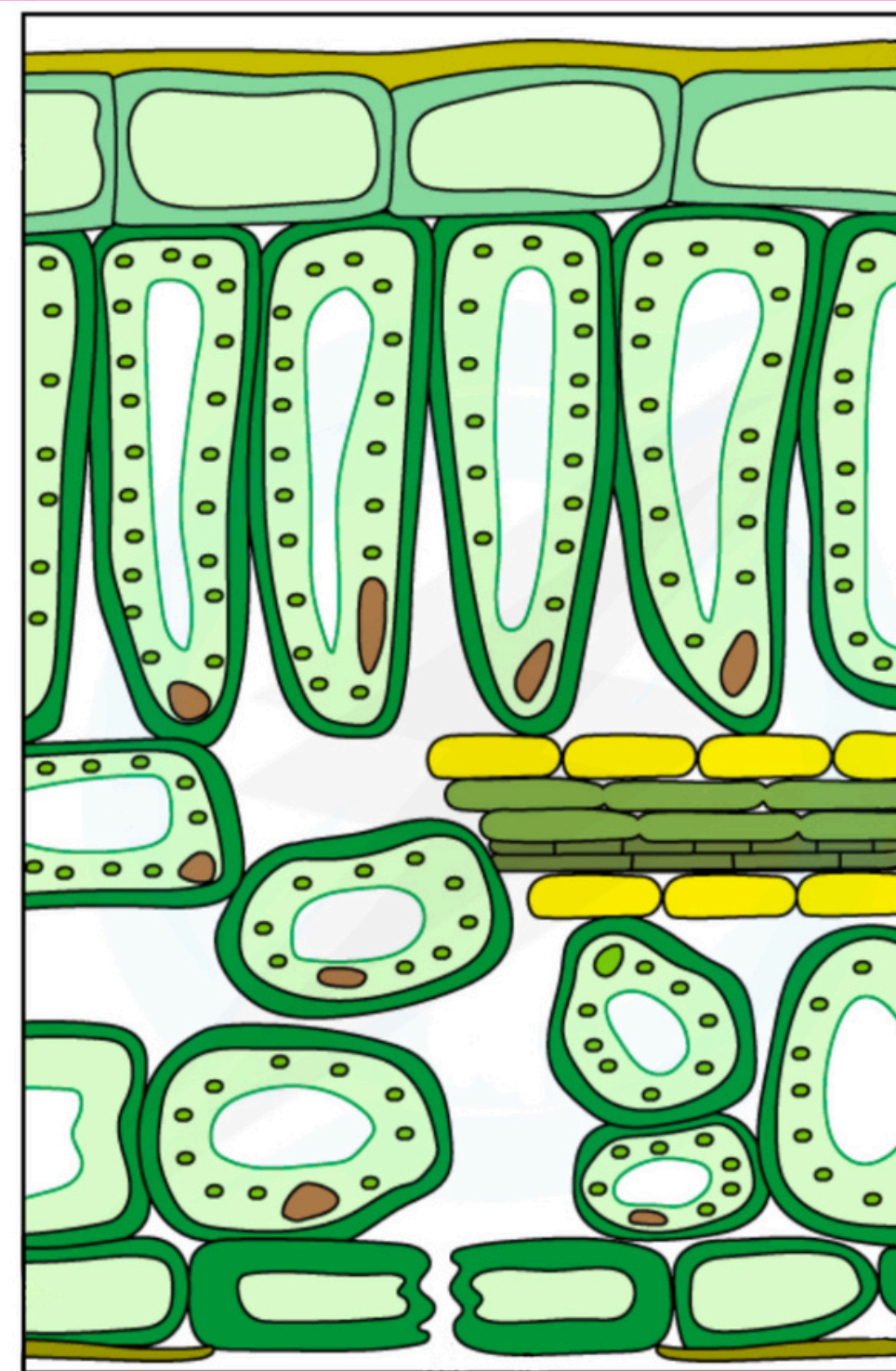
Worksheet



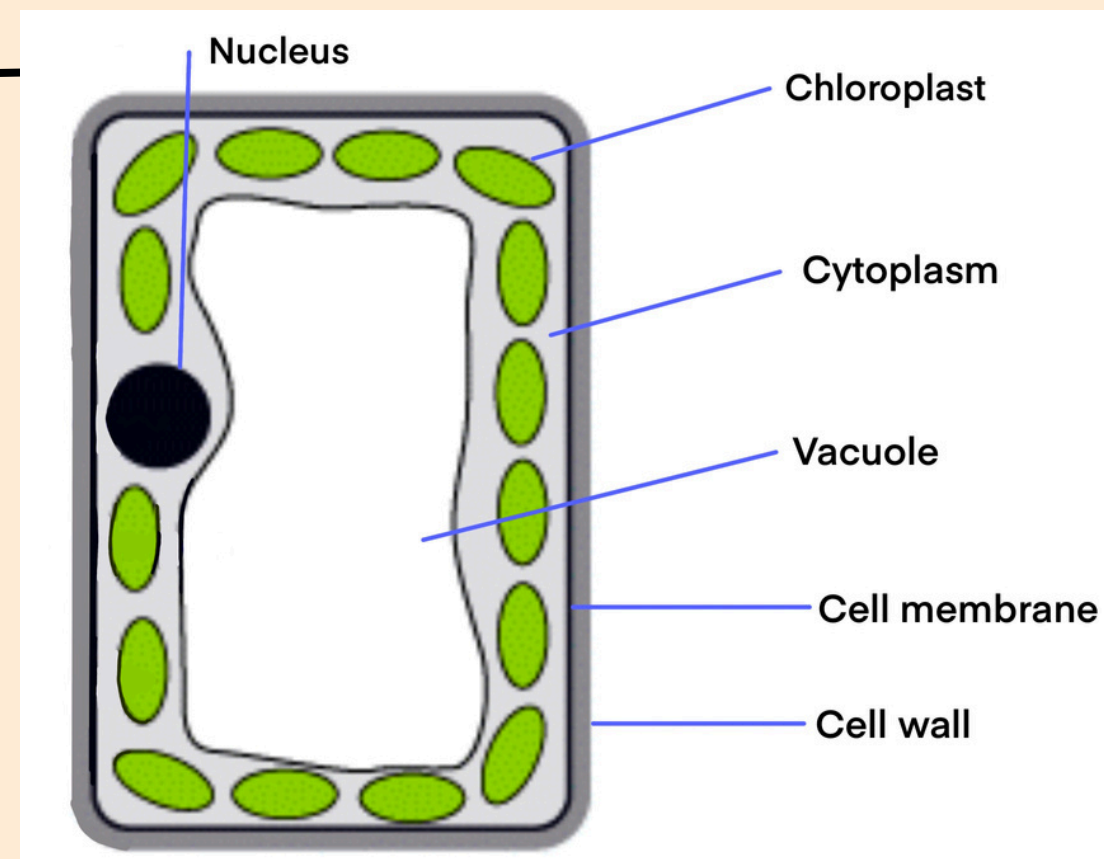




CELLS



PALISADE CELL - ชั้นของเซลล์
เฉพาะที่มีคลอโรพลาสต์ในหนึ่งกำพริ้ว
ด้านบนของพืช



Nucleus -> controls cell activity

[ควบคุมกิจกรรมของเซลล์]

Chloroplast -> turns light into food by photosynthesis [เปลี่ยนแสงเป็นอาหารด้วยกระบวนการสังเคราะห์ด้วยแสง]

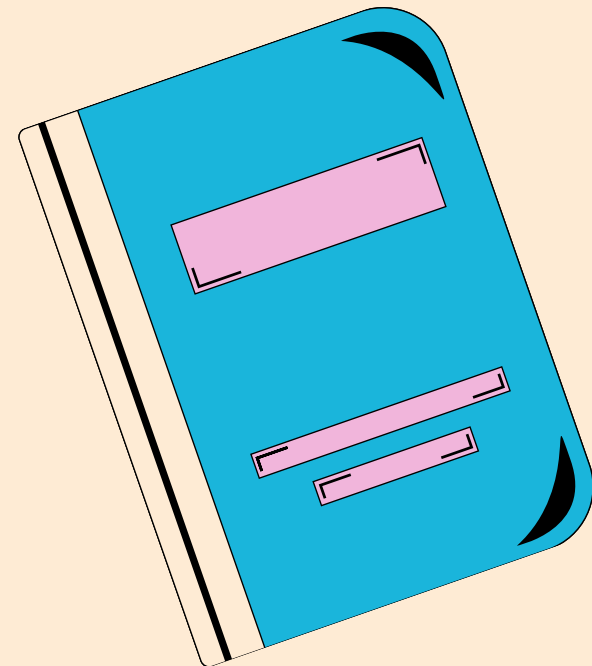
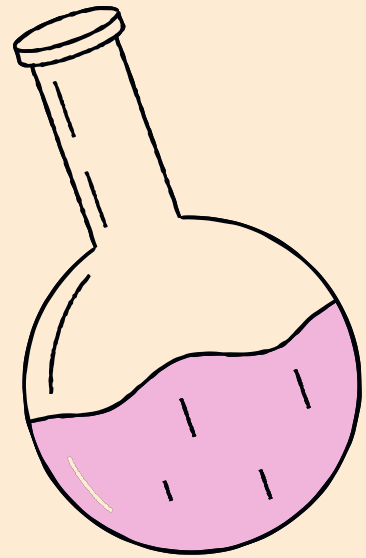
Cytoplasm -> fluid inside cell

[ของเหลวภายในเซลล์]

Vacuole -> storage space in the cell [พื้นที่เก็บของในเซลล์]

Cell membrane -> controls what leaves and enters the cell [ควบคุมสิ่งที่ออกและเข้าเซลล์]

Cell wall -> provides strength [ให้ความแข็งแรง]



Name _____

Nucleus

Turns light into
food by
photosynthesis

Chloroplasts

Storage space
in the cell

Cytoplasm

Controls what
leaves and
enters the cell

Cell
Membrane

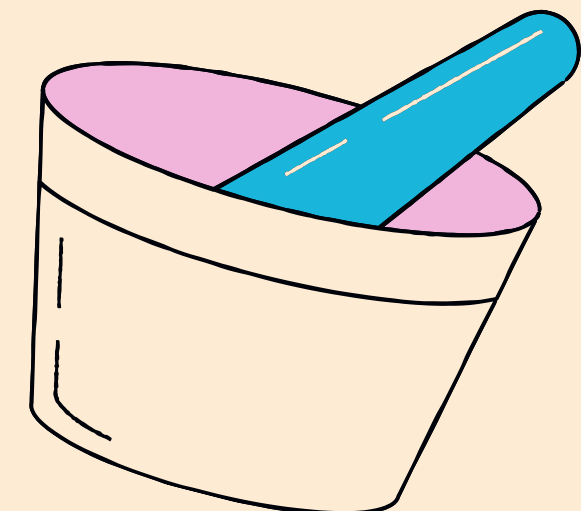
**Provides
strength**

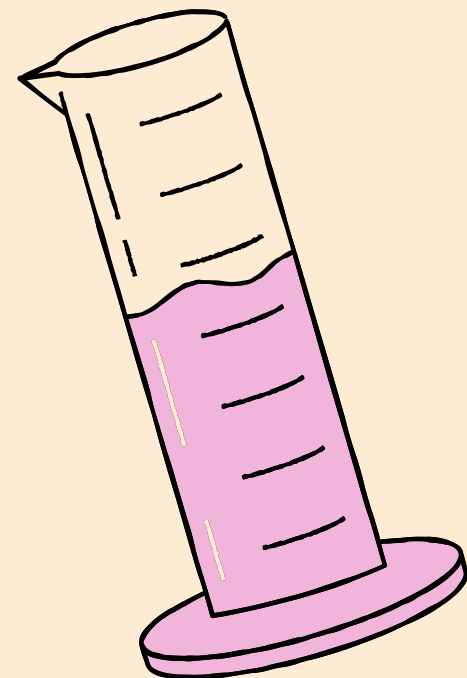
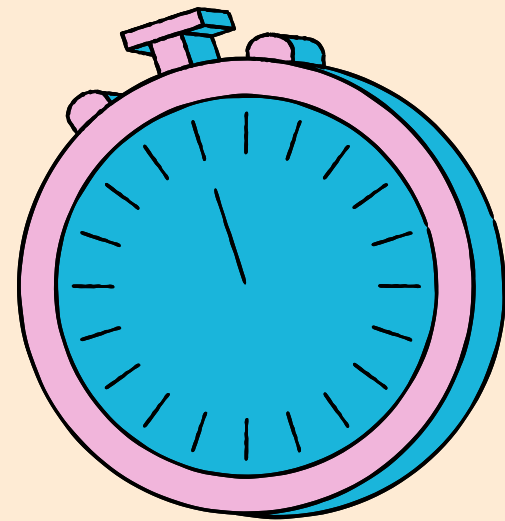
Cell wall

Controls cell
activity

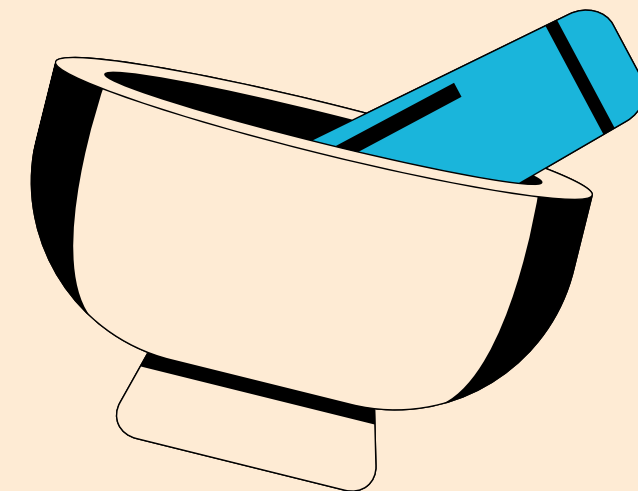
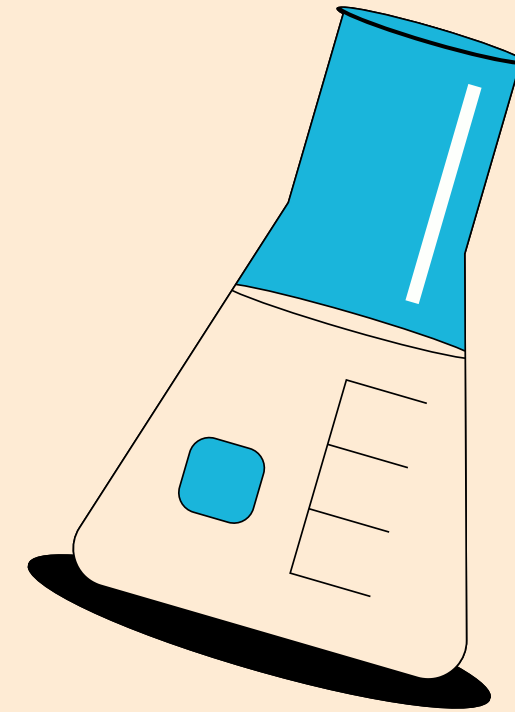
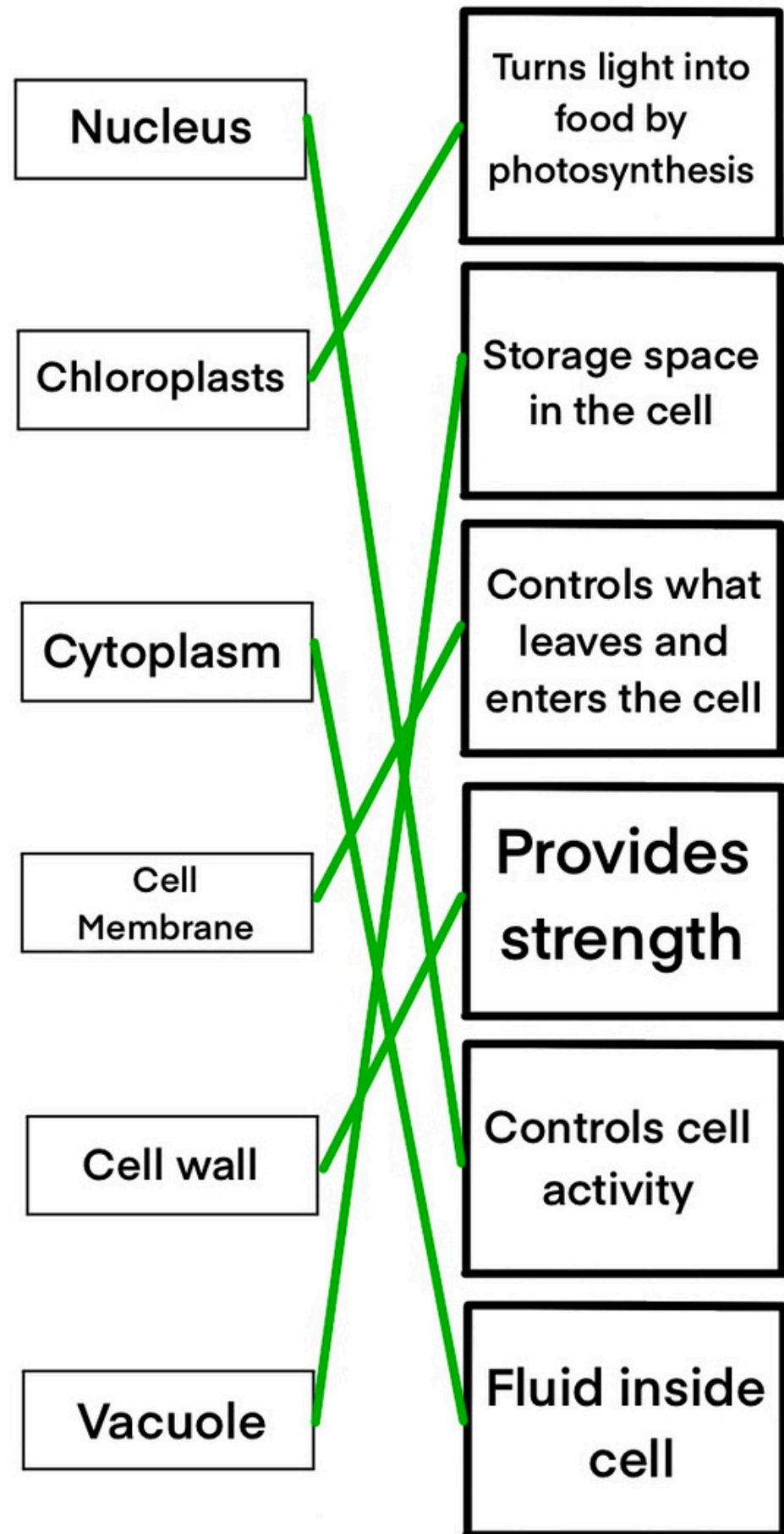
Vacuole

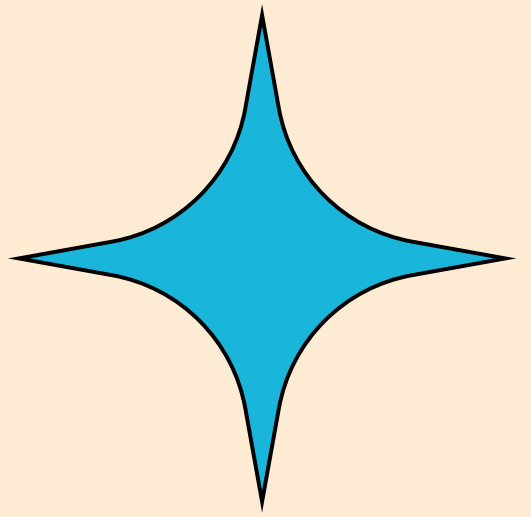
Fluid inside
cell





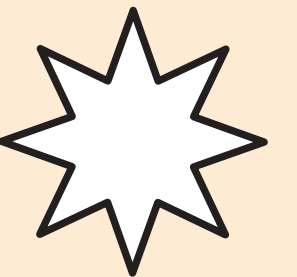
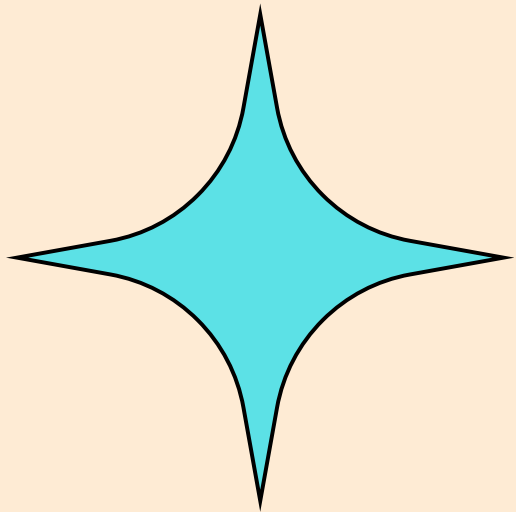
Name _____



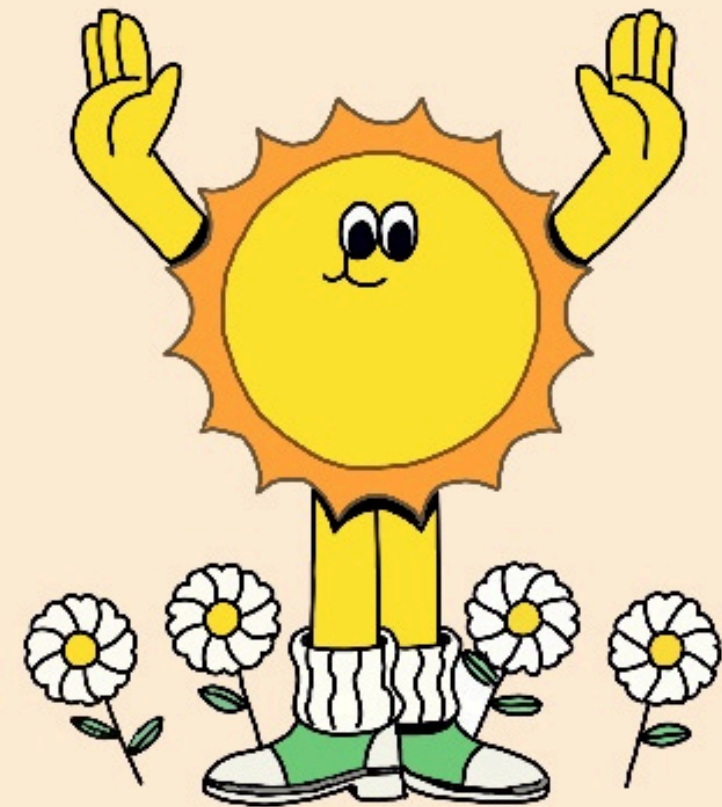


THANK YOU

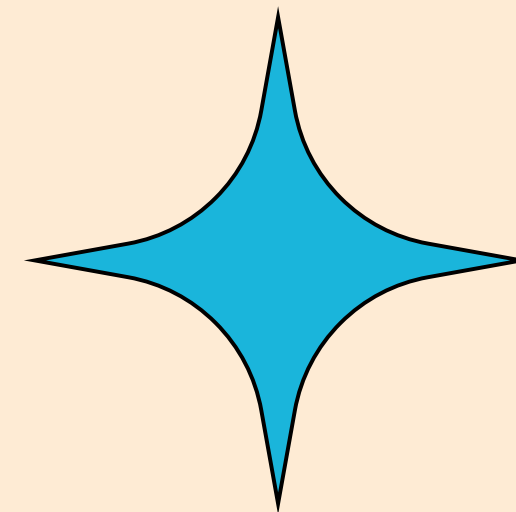
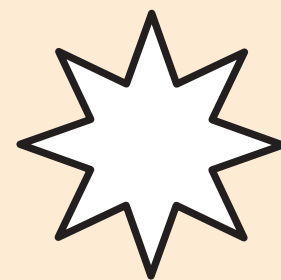
Buddy Booster



BUDDY



BOOSTER



BLOOKET!

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