

C O R N W O R D S E A R C H

I	V	A	T	K	E	Z	R	O	O	T
O	E	S	E	E	D	C	A	R	E	I
D	B	T	W	C	O	D	S	Z	B	U
I	U	G	L	F	E	N	Z	Y	M	E
N	S	B	E	A	N	E	B	C	P	L
E	U	G	A	M	O	Q	S	E	U	O
U	R	P	F	E	I	F	A	B	N	D
U	S	S	I	G	W	E	L	K	M	B
S	T	A	R	C	H	T	I	L	V	E
E	A	F	H	I	O	K	V	U	G	U
Y	E	L	L	O	W	Y	T	T	W	U
M	M	I	L	Z	C	O	C	O	R	N

A major crop grown in Indiana is **CORN**. Corn **SEED** is planted in the spring into warm, moist soil. Most of the corn planted in Indiana is field corn. Field corn seed contains a lot of **STARCH**. The growing embryo digests (breaks down) the starch in the seed. An embryo first grows a **ROOT** and then grows a **LEAF**.

In the lab we use **IODINE** as an indicator to see starch. Drops of iodine indicator in water turn the water **YELLOW**. If we mix starch in the water and then add iodine indicator the solution turns **BLUE**. Drops of iodine on a cut corn seed turn deep blue-black where starch is located. In order to use the starch in the seed the embryo uses an **ENZYME** to break the starch apart.

We eat many foods that contain starch. Cereals, noodles, breads, potatoes, and corn are examples of foods that contain starch. We start to digest these foods in our mouth using our teeth and **SALIVA**. In our saliva is an enzyme that breaks apart the starch in foods we eat in the same way that the corn embryo does.