

# The Parts of a Flower

Developed by Steve Cooke.

The webaddress for this activity is:

<http://www.collaborativelearning.org/partsofaflower.pdf>

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## Teacher notes

You might need to enlarge the diagram and the labels to A3 to make them more manageable.

### COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals throughout the European Union to promote inclusive education. We develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

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### BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops, swapshops and conferences throughout the European Union. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. An online newsletter is also updated regularly.

\*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of speaking and listening. They provide teachers opportunities for assessment of speaking and listening.

\*They support differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills.

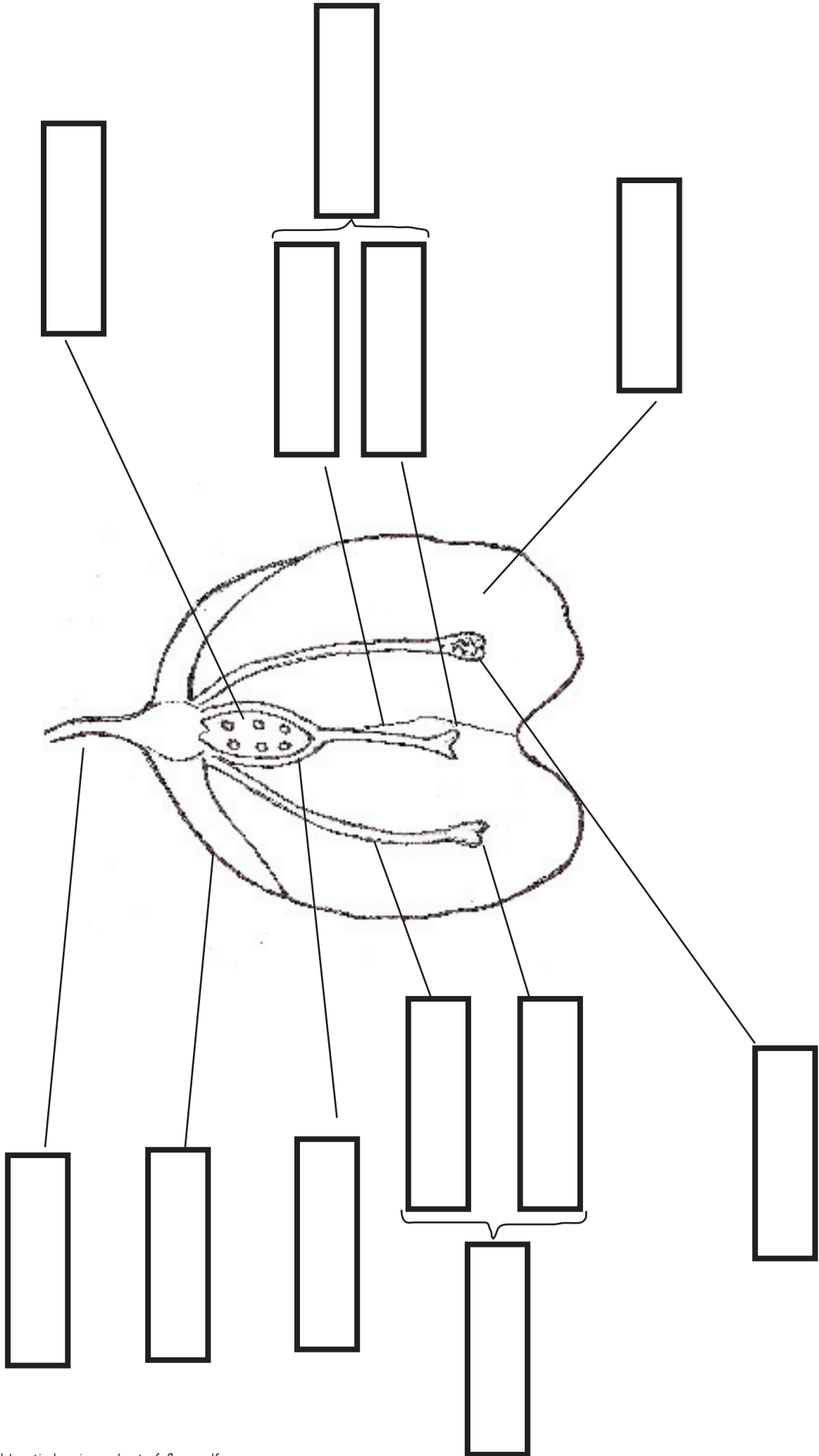
\*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

\*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

\*They are generally adaptable over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

\*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work more effectively with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.

Parts of a flower



sepal	petal	stem	pollen
stamen	filament	anther	carpel
stigma	style	ovary	ovule
sepal	petal	stem	pollen
stamen	filament	anther	carpel
stigma	style	ovary	ovule
sepal	petal	stem	pollen
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stigma	style	ovary	ovule
sepal	petal	stem	pollen
stamen	filament	anther	carpel
stigma	style	ovary	ovule

Parts of a flower - LABELS

# The Parts of a Flower

All flowers have stems, sepals, petals and male and female structures. The stem is a long green part which grows out of the ground and holds the flower above the ground. The petals are the often highly coloured and scented sections which surround the inner parts of the flower. The sepals are found at the base of the petals. They are green and are attached to the stem. Their function is to protect the flower when it is in the bud stage. Inside the petals are the male and female reproductive structures of the flower.

The male structures are called the stamens. The stamens are arranged in a ring around the centre of the flower. Each stamen is divided into two parts. The top of the stamen is called the anther and this is where the pollen is stored. The pollen is the male reproductive cell. Attached to the anther is a long thin stalk which is called the filament. The filament is attached to the bottom of the flower.

The female structure is the central part of the flower. The ovary can be many different shapes and sizes. In some flowers it is tall and thin and in others it is short and fat. The ovary is found at the top of the stem above the sepals and inside the petals. Inside the ovary are the female reproductive seeds. These are called ovules. A long tube grows out of the ovary. This is called the style. At the top of the style there is a sticky part called the stigma. The stigma is sticky so that it can catch pollen grains from other flowers. Together the stigma and style are called the carpel.

## Parts of a flower

Name of part	Location	Properties	Function