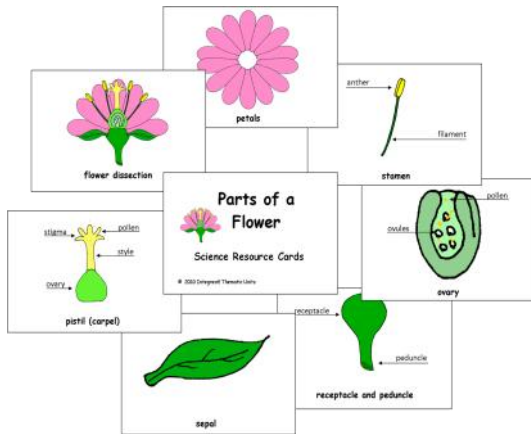


May Flowers Science Research Cards



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Science Research Cards Information

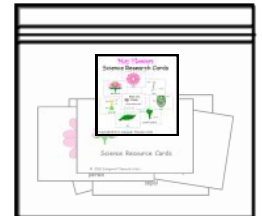
Grades 2-3

Objective

Students will read information regarding the reproductive system of a flower. They will use the information to identify parts of a flower as they dissect it. They will record summary information about each flower part in a booklet.

Preparation

1. Select the appropriate reading level for your class (file g2 [Science Research Information Cards, Grades 23](#), or file g3 [Science Research Information Cards, Grades 45](#)). Print the information, page 2, on the back of the images (file g1 Science Research Image Cards, for all grades). Be sure to feed the images through your printer so the correct information is on the back of each image. Make as many copies as you need. (I suggest one set for every 2 students, if you are dissecting as a class. Two-three sets are sufficient for a center.)
2. Laminate, cut apart, and store in a zippered baggie. (Use the image at the top of this page to label the baggie.)



Uses

- Provide enough flowers for each student to dissect one. Use the "Science Research Cards" (this file) and the flower dissection worksheet, "Fantastic Flora" (file i1 [Flower Dissection Worksheet, Grades 23](#) or file i2 [Flower Dissection Worksheet, Grades 45](#)) to walk the students through the dissection.
- Place the cards at a center for student exploration.
- Dissect several flowers yourself. Run each of the flower parts through a laminator to make display items. Cut them apart and place them at your science center. Have students match the actual parts with the "Science Research Cards" (this file). (You may want to press the pieces in a [plant press](#) first. You can get directions on how to make one at [Teachers Pay Teachers](#) or [Teachers Notebook](#).)
- Have students match the "Science Photo Cards" (file h Science Photo Cards, all grades) with the "Science Research Cards" (this file) to identify flower parts without dissection.
- Use these cards with the "Merry Month of May" game board (file f). Students choose a card and retell the role it plays in reproduction before taking a turn.
- Use these cards to review information about plant reproduction. Keep a set of cards by your chair, and whenever you have a few minutes, choose a card, show the image, and have a student describe its role in reproduction, or read the information and have students identify the name of the item.

Flower Dissection

A flower is the part of a plant that makes seeds to grow new plants. This is called **reproduction** (ree pro DUCK shun). Different parts in a flower work together to make seeds. You can see these parts by carefully taking a flower apart. This is called **dissection** (die SEKT shun).

Parts of a Flower

You can use these cards to help you learn more about how a flower makes seeds. They can help you learn new things, remember things you have already learned, and help you get ready for a test. You can use them to play games. I bet you can think of lots of fun ways to learn with these cards.

Stamen

The **stamen** (STAY mun) is the **pollen** (POL un) power for the flower. It has two parts. The **anther** (AN thur) makes the pollen. You can often get pollen on your finger if you gently rub the anther. The **filament** (FILL uh mint) is a tall stalk that holds the anther up high so the wind and bugs can reach the pollen easily.

Petals

The petals are the "flashiest" part of a flower. They are usually big and colorful, because their job is to get insects to the plant. When the insects crawl around on the flower, they stir up the **pollen** (POL un), a yellow powder. This helps the pollen get down inside the flower to get the seeds growing.

Ovary

The **ovary** (OH vuh ree) is where the seeds grow. Inside the ovary, the pollen gets into tiny **ovules** (AWV yools), and the ovules start growing into seeds. This is called **fertilization** (fur til uh ZA shun). If the plant makes fruit, the ovary will grow into the fruit that we eat. An apple is an ovary of the apple tree!

Pistil

The **pistil** (PIS tuhl) takes the pollen deep inside the flower. The top of the pistil, called the **stigma** (STIG muh), is sticky, so the pollen won't blow away. Then it can move down a tube called the **style** (stile) until it reaches the **ovary** (OH vuh ree), the round part at the end of the pistil. That is where the pollen needs to be!

Receptacle and Peduncle

The **receptacle** (ree SEP tuh kuhl) is the round part of the flower stalk where all the flower parts are attached. The **peduncle** (puh DUNG kuhl) is the flower stalk. It is strong and holds the flower up above the rest of the plant so that insects, wind, or other animals will be able to **pollinate** (POL un ate) it.

Sepal

The **sepals** (SEE puhls) look like tiny leaves around the bottom of the flower, but they aren't leaves at all. They can be green, or the same color as the petals. They fold up and cover the flower bud to protect it until the flower is big enough to open. All of them together are called the **calyx** (KAY licks).