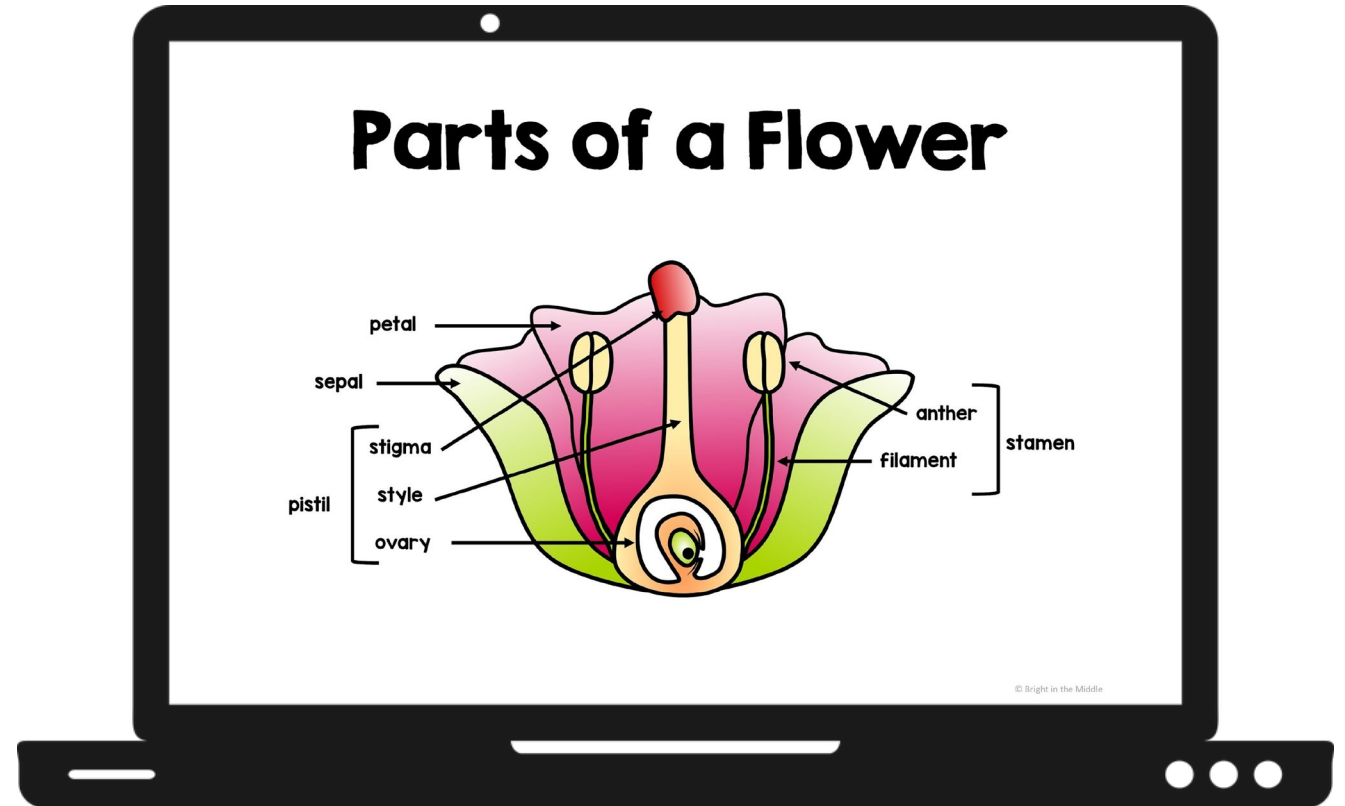


Parts of a Flower

Interactive Lesson

PRINT and DIGITAL



Compatible with Google Slides and PPT

Petal

- arranged in a **circle around the top** of a flower stem
- **bright and colorful** - attracts pollinators (like birds and insects)
- all petals together - called corolla



A key is also included!

correct answer.

Flowering plants are some of the most successful types of plants.

True

False

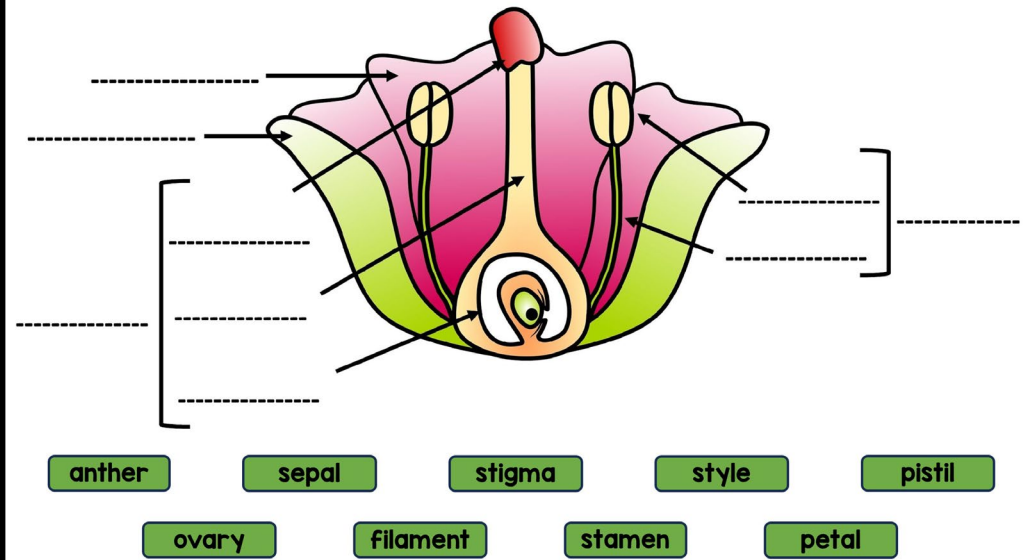
Drag and Drop

Drag the circle to the correct response.

Which of the following is a part of the pistil in the flower?

- petals
- style
- stamens
- sepals

Drag and drop the term to the correct location.



Type in the Text Box

In the text box below, explain why you think it is important to learn about the parts of a flower.

Type here.

Type in the part of the flower that matches the function.

tube-like structure that connects the stigma to the ovary

Type here.

and more!

Last Slide

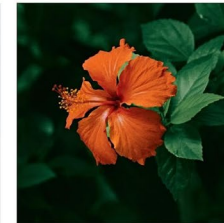
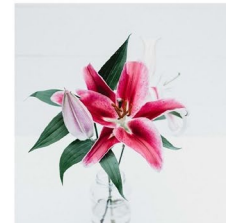
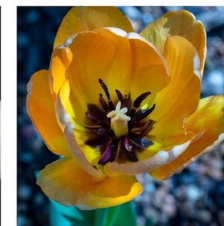
Anticipation Guide

Before completing the lesson, read the statements below, think about your prior knowledge, and put an x in the box for true or false (column 1 and 2). As you go through the lesson, look for evidence to support or refute your ideas. You will revisit this anticipation guide after completing this lesson. For now, only complete columns 1 and 2.

True	False	Statement	True	False	Evidence
		Understanding the parts of a flower contributes to the comprehension of sexual reproduction in flowers.			
		Non-flowering plants are also called angiosperms.			
		A lily is an example of a flowering plant.			
		Sepals are bright and attract pollinators.			
		The stamen is the male reproductive part of a flower.			
		The stamen includes the anther and filament.			
		The filament is the part of the stamen that holds the anther.			
		The pistil includes the ovary and style.			
		The ovary is where the ovules are located.			
		The style connects the ovary to the stigma.			

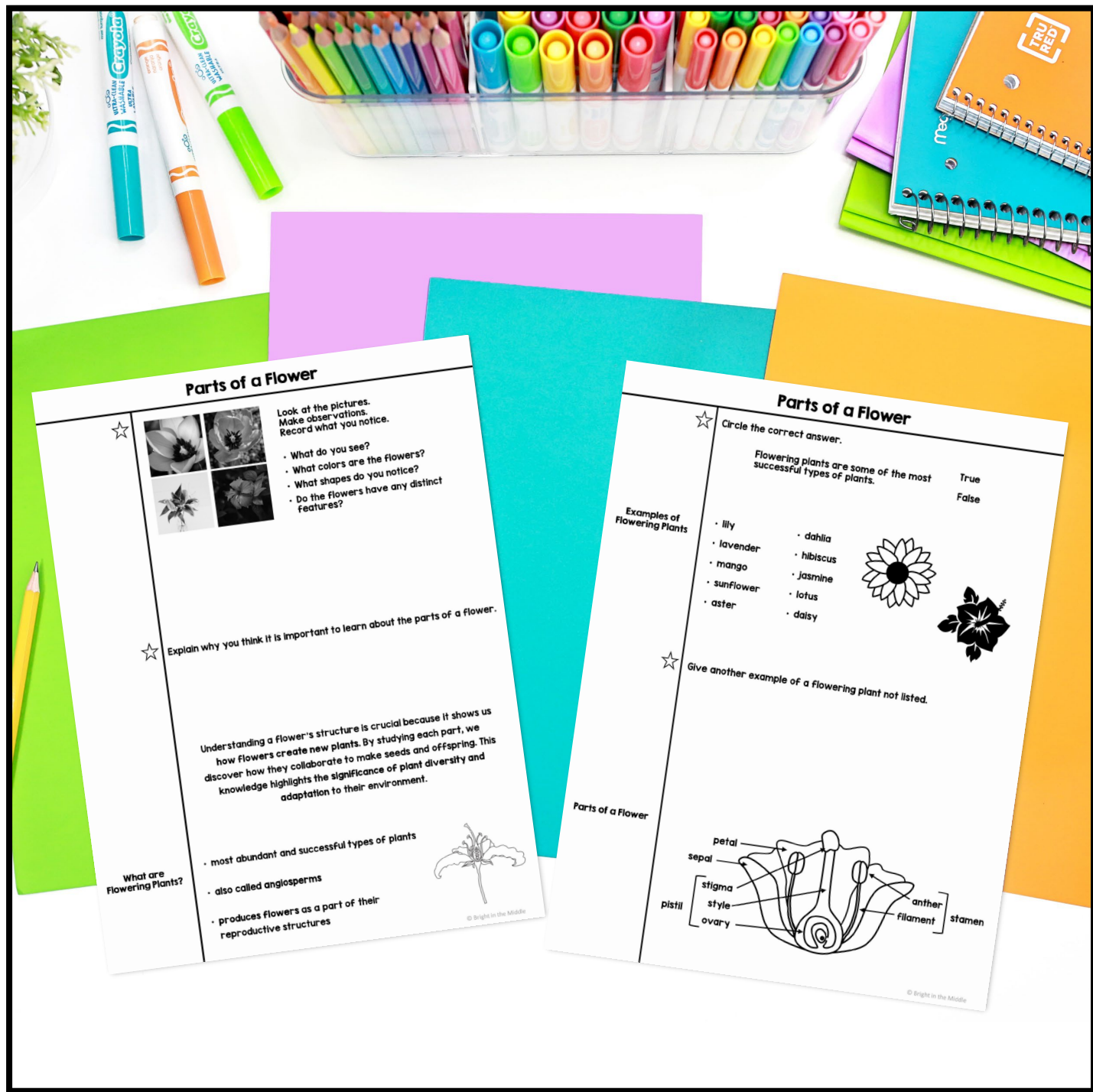
Look at the pictures below. Make observations. In text box below, record what you notice.

- **What do you see?**
- **What colors are the flowers?**
- **What shapes do you notice?**
- **Do the flowers have any distinct features?**



Type here.

A paper version is also included with interactive activities embedded.



Parts of a Flower



Look at the pictures.
Make observations.
Record what you notice.

- What do you see?
- What colors are the flowers?
- What shapes do you notice?
- Do the flowers have any distinct features?



Explain why you think it is important to learn about the parts of a flower.

Understanding a flower's structure is crucial because it shows us how flowers create new plants. By studying each part, we discover how they collaborate to make seeds and offspring. This knowledge highlights the significance of plant diversity and adaptation to their environment.

What are Flowering Plants?

- most abundant and successful types of plants
- also called angiosperms
- produces flowers as a part of their reproductive structures



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Parts of a Flower



Circle the correct answer.

Flowering plants are some of the most successful types of plants. True
False

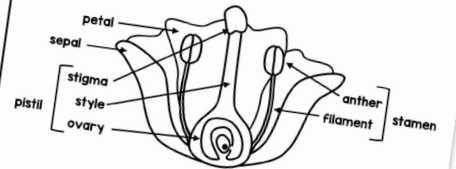
Examples of Flowering Plants

- lily
- lavender
- mango
- sunflower
- aster
- dahlia
- hibiscus
- jasmine
- lotus
- daisy



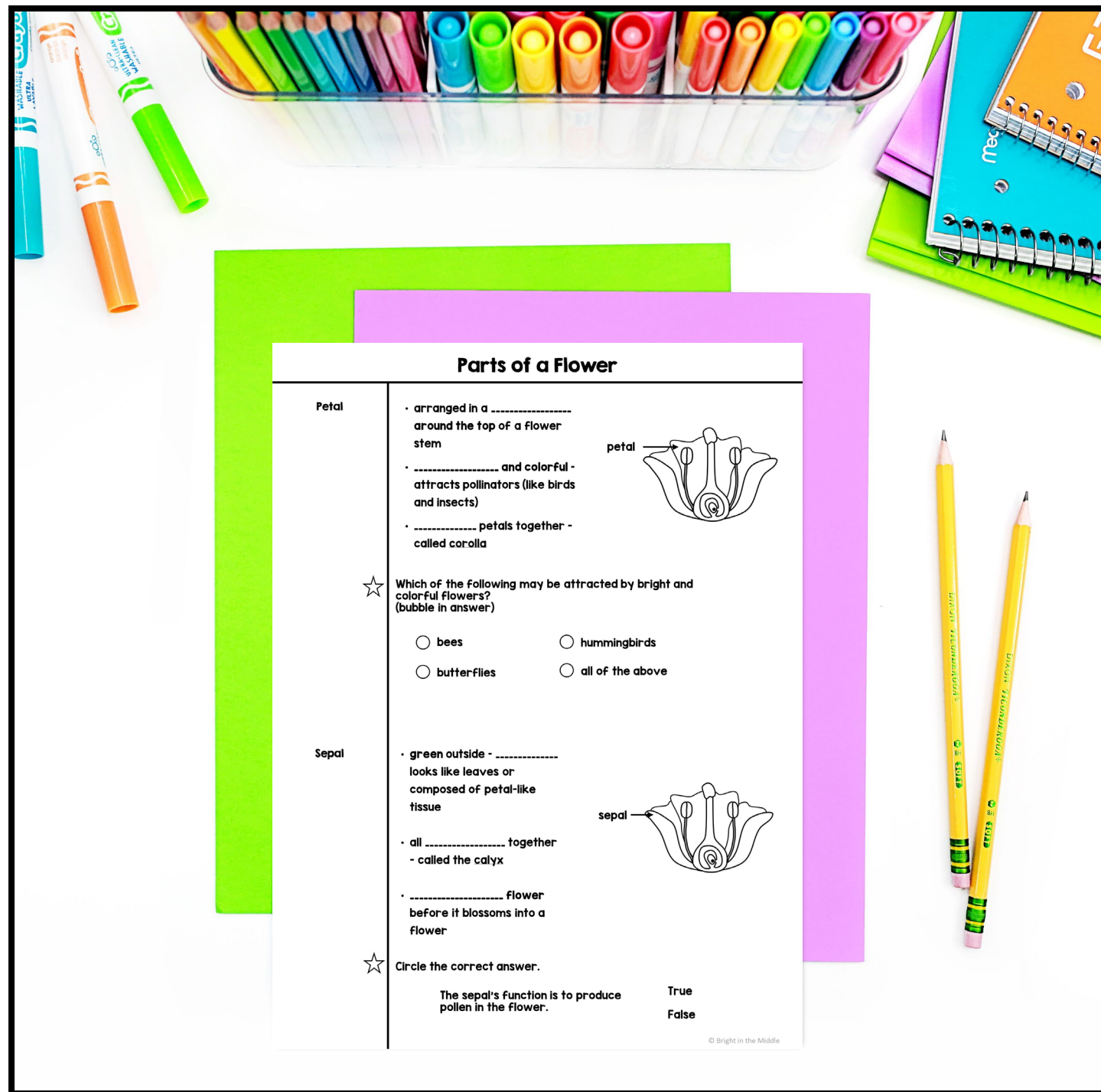
Give another example of a flowering plant not listed.

Parts of a Flower

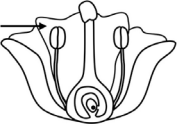



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**Guided
Cornell
notes are
included as
well!**



Parts of a Flower

Petal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• arranged in a around the top of a flower stem• and colorful - attracts pollinators (like birds and insects)• petals together - called corolla	
☆ Which of the following may be attracted by bright and colorful flowers? (bubble in answer)		
<input type="radio"/> bees <input type="radio"/> hummingbirds		
<input type="radio"/> butterflies <input type="radio"/> all of the above		
Sepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• green outside - looks like leaves or composed of petal-like tissue• all together - called the calyx• flower before it blossoms into a flower	
☆ Circle the correct answer.		
The sepal's function is to produce pollen in the flower. True False		

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Ways to Use Digital Interactive Lessons

Science digital interactive lessons are a great way to teach or review science content with your students for many reasons.

They are fun. They are engaging. Another reason, which I think is the most important, is that they help decrease the cognitive load. The way that digital interactive lessons are set up is first, a little bit of content, and then practice with that content, and repeat the process.

Students can digest small chunks of information a little at a time, apply that information, and then learn more! This will help keep their attention.

So, now, what are some ways that you can use them in your middle school science classroom?



Individual Learning

One way that interactive lessons can be used in the classroom is just for individual learning. These are digital lessons, so students can pull up the lesson on their computer, either via Google Classroom, Microsoft Teams, PowerPoint, or whatever you use in your classroom.



Students read through the lessons themselves and **work through the practice** at their own pace.

The benefits of doing this are that students can work at their own pace and you, as the teacher, can walk around the classroom as they are learning to answer any questions that they have. In addition, you can see what that particular student is learning. As you walk around the room and view their work, you can use it as a formative assessment to see if they are understanding the material.

You can also bump it up a notch. Since students will be working using the computer, you can embed related YouTube videos in the lesson for extra enrichment!

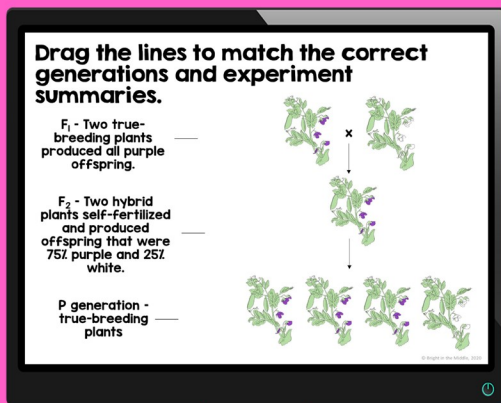
Digital Science
INTERACTIVE
Lessons
for

INDIVIDUAL LEARNING



Distance Learning

Digital interactive science lessons are a great tool to use for individual learning at a distance for the middle school science classroom.



Students can read through the material, and after digesting chunks at a time, they can apply the information with embedded practice slides.

After completing the lessons, students can submit their work to their teacher.

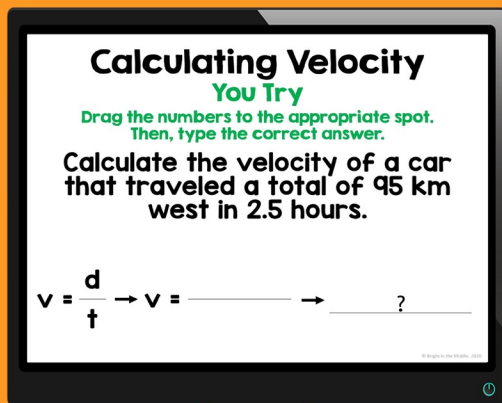
Digital Science
INTERACTIVE
Lessons
for

DISTANCE LEARNING



Small Groups/ Partners

This works similarly to having students working as individuals except that students have the opportunity to work with one another. I think that this an awesome approach to differentiated learning in the classroom.



In small groups, or in partners, students are able to read the lesson together, discuss each practice slide, and apply the information together.

I prefer this method in many ways because I believe in the power of cooperative learning. As a teacher, you still have the opportunity to walk around and help the individual students as needed, but students also have each other for support.

Digital Science
INTERACTIVE
Lessons
for

**SMALL GROUPS/
PARTNERS**



Direct Instruction

As mentioned, digital interactive lessons are set up as a lesson with embedded practice to help decrease the cognitive load. If teachers choose to, they can pull up the lesson and teach it to their students and still take pieces of content and digest them bit by bit.



For example, when teaching about **pedigree charts**, the teacher can first discuss what a square and a circle represent in a pedigree chart.

Digital Science
INTERACTIVE
Lessons
for

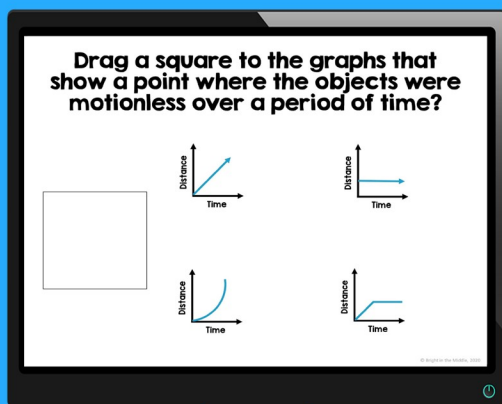
DIRECT INSTRUCTION

After students digest this material, the teacher can ask students to discuss how they will remember this information and then apply the information in practice.



Science Centers

Digital interactive science lessons can be used in one of two ways for science centers. First, science centers on a particular topic. For example, say you are teaching distance-time graphs, and you are ready for students to complete science centers on this topic. You can have a center for a [digital interactive lesson](#) (make groups in Google Classroom, or another platform), [task cards](#), [story match](#), and a reading passage.



Digital Science
INTERACTIVE
Lessons
for

SCIENCE CENTERS

Another way that you can use interactive science lessons for science centers is only using digital interactive lessons. Time to review for a [genetics](#) test? You can have stations set up where students will move around the room.

They can work through individual lessons such as Gregor Mendel and an Introduction to Genetics, Asexual and Sexual Reproduction, Mitosis and the Cell Cycle, Meiosis, Punnett Squares, Pedigree Charts, and Variation of Traits and Genetics Disorders. This route may take more than one day. It just depends on how long your classes are and how much time you can devote to review. I personally like the first approach to using digital interactive lessons as a science center.



For ELL Students

With technology, there are so many awesome opportunities for students that do not speak English as their primary language to learn science content in schools that speak predominantly English. That goes vice versa as well. If you are trying to learn in any language you are unfamiliar with, technology is here to help!



Digital Science
INTERACTIVE
Lessons
for

ELL STUDENTS

There are many options that students can use to learn science material. As a teacher that only speaks English, you can imagine how difficult it is to teach a student that speaks another language. I'm sure there are other teachers out there with the same dilemma.

With technology, I have been able to give my students the science lesson and have them use Google translate in order to understand what the lesson is saying. Now, I'm working on creating digital science lessons in Spanish, so that one step is taken out.



Enrichment/ Tutoring

I know that many schools set up a time during the day just for enrichment/tutoring.



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for

**ENRICHMENT/
TUTORING**

Many schools only set up this time for reading/math, but some do science too! Especially those that test in science. Interactive lessons are a great way to review standards-based science material and practice!

