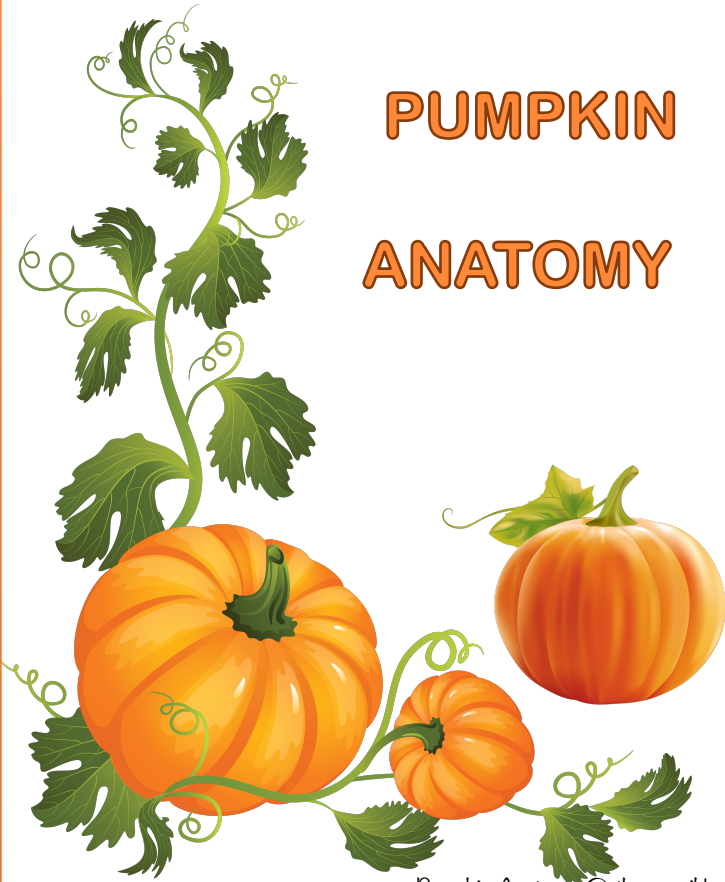


PUMPKIN ANATOMY



Pumpkin Anatomy @ the pencil box

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC](#)

Photosynthesis = **light** + make

Dicot = **two** + **leaves**

Monocot = **one** + **leaf**

Angiosperm = **vessel** + **seed**

plant with seeds contained in a protective capsule (coating)

Gymnosperm = **naked** + **seed**

plant with seeds that have no coating

Vocabulary

MONTESSORI THREE PERIOD LESSON:

1. FIRST PERIOD. *This is....*

- 🍁 teach the name of the part
- 🍁 give as much information as the child is ready for

2. SECOND PERIOD. *Show me...*

- 🍁 place 2-3 up to 5 cards on the rug.
- 🍁 ask the child to identify one part by pointing or saying (if they are verbal)

3. THIRD PERIOD. *What is this?*

- 🍁 Only after three years old & they **know** the answer
- 🍁 Confidence is built on being successful.

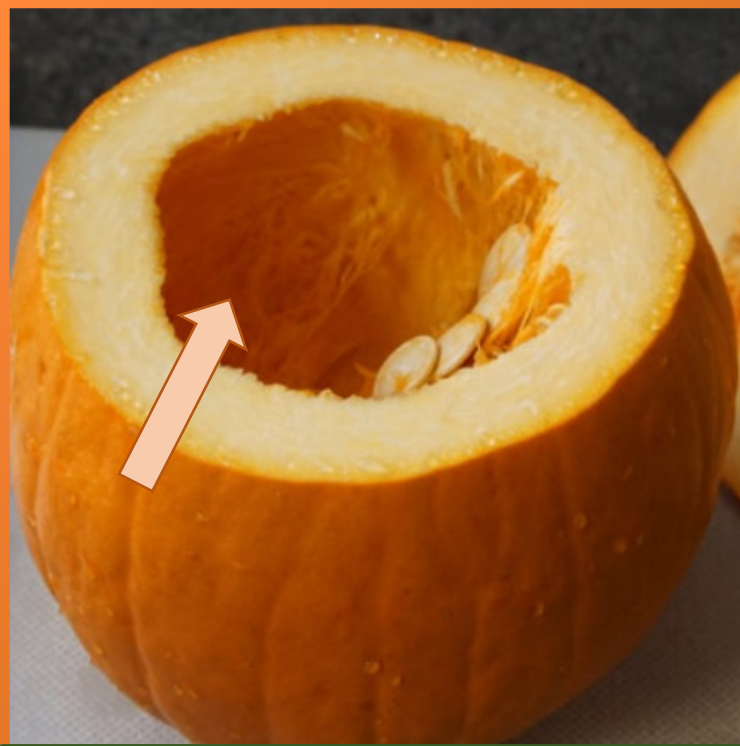
Pumpkin Anatomy @ the pencil box

PUMPKIN ANATOMY: materials

1. **Print** the pages on 110 lb. cardstock. (I send the PDF file to Office Depot.)
2. **Laminate** the pages for shelf work to make them last.
4. **Cut** cards apart. Photo cards are the control of error & self checking and stay in one piece. 🍁
5. **ONLY** IF your child is ready to match picture cards or word cards, should they be used.
6. **Store** cards matching in plastic photo boxes to keep them clean and dust free.
7. **Create** a shelf display that is inviting.

PUMPKIN ANATOMY: Directions

- 1) Dissect a pumpkin first.
- 2) Encourage your child to explore the pumpkins using their senses.
- 3) Give them as much information as they can handle with the first period lesson: "This is the skin that protects the insides of the pumpkin like your skin protects your insides."
- 4) Then place picture cards at the top of the rug.
- 5) Match the parts of a real pumpkin (in bowls) to the pictures.
- 6) Match the pictures/words to the cycle chart...**if** age appropriate.



cavity

The hollow inside of the pumpkin is called the **cavity**.

What could you use a hollowed out pumpkin for?

cavity



fibrous strands

Each **fibrous strand** connects to a seed to feed the seed..

fibrous strands



seeds

A **pumpkin** is a fruit because it develops from a flower and has seeds.

Seeds are the beginning of next year's pumpkins.

seeds



seed coat

The **seed coat** is also called "seed jacket" or "seed shell".

It is the outer layer of the seed that protects the nut or "**seed germ**" inside.

The seed germ will eventually grow into a pumpkin plant.

seed coat



scar

When the fruit is very young, a flower blossom is attached to the end of the baby fruit. This is the **blossom end**.

When the flower dies, it leaves a **scar** in its place.

scar



ribs

On the outside of the pumpkin are indented ridges running from top to bottom called **ribs**.

Each rib represents a row of seeds.

ribs



skin

The thin, shiny, orange outer layer of a pumpkin is called the **skin** and sometimes called the "rind".

It is a protective layer, which keep insects and disease out of the fruit.

It is not edible.

skin



stem

Located on the very top of the pumpkin, the **stem** (also called **peduncle**) is green when the pumpkin is still growing.

During the growing season, the stem is attached to the vine and brings nutrients to grow the fruit.

stem



pulp

Inside the cavity is the **pulp** is also called "meat". The pulp protects the seeds.

This is the yummy part of the pumpkin that you use to cook with, if it is a pie pumpkin not a carving pumpkin.

pulp



fruit



seeds

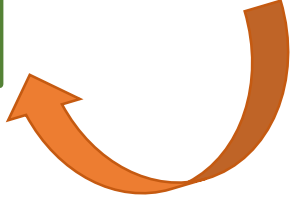


cotyledon

Life Cycle of Pumpkin



leaves



fertilized flower



vine

CONTROL CHART



seeds

fertilized flower

leaves

fruit

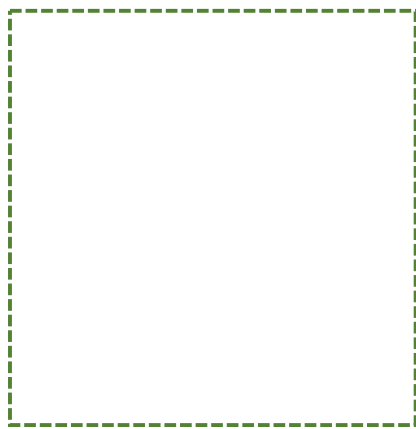
cotyledon

vine



Loose parts to place on the blank charts. Cut apart.

Life Cycle of Pumpkin



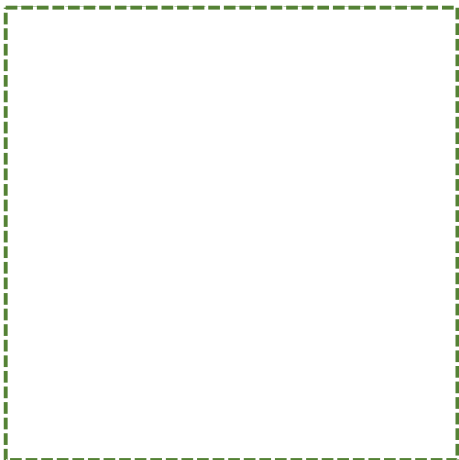
fruit



seeds



cotyledon



fertilized flower



leaves

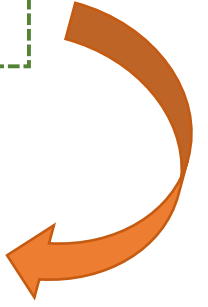


vine

Match the pictures.



Life Cycle of Pumpkin



MATCH THE WORDS

Match the words.

Pumpkin Anatomy @ the pencil box