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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...
- $\star$  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: 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.
- 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 the pumpkin (in bowls) to the pictures.
- 6) Match the pictures/words to the cycle chart...if age appropriate.



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

What could you use a hollowed out pumpkin for?

# cavity

## cavity



Each **fibrous strand** connects to a seed so that plant food can travel through the strands and feed the growing seeds.

fibrous strands

fibrous strands



A **pumpkin** is a fruit because it's a product of the fertilized seed-bearing flowering plants.

**Seeds** are the beginning of next year's pumpkins.

seeds

seeds



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 that will eventually emerge into a pumpkin plant.

seed coat

seed coat



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.

Q.



On the outside of the pumpkin are indented ridges running from top to bottom called **ribs**. Each rib represents a row of seeds.

ribs

ribs



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

skin



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

As the fruit ripens, it turns brown to brownish green, and slightly curved. During the growing season, the stem is attached to the vine and brings nutrients to grow the fruit.

stem





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 baking pumpkin not a carving pumpkin.

pulp

pulp



fruit



seeds





cotyledon



fertilized flower



vine



leaves





