Bananas are Berries?

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In everyday language, we often call small, juicy fruits BERRIES but scientifically, the definition is more specific. BOTANICALLY, berries are a type of fruit that develops from a single flower with one OVARY. They have soft, fleshy interiors and seeds embedded in the pulp. Examples of true berries include grapes, tomatoes, bananas, and kiwis. This definition can be surprising because it doesn't align with how we typically think of berries in the kitchen. It highlights the difference between culinary and botanical classifications.

Spell: LANGUAGE BERRIES PULP

What do we generally call small, juicy fruits? BERRIES

Scientifically, the definition of berries is more _____. SPECIFIC

Question Type Key



Berries develop from a single flower with one _____. OVARY

What kind of interiors do they have? SOFT, FLESHY

Give me an example of a true berry. GRAPES, TOMATOES, BANANAS, KIWIS

Name another fruit. ORANGE, PINEAPPLE, APPLE, ETC

What's a type of fruit you'd be interested in trying? Why?

Bananas might not seem like berries, but they fit the botanical definition perfectly. They develop from a single flower with one ovary and have seeds hidden inside their flesh (although modern bananas have tiny, non-functional seeds). Because of this, bananas are scientifically classified as berries. This might seem odd because they lack the small size and vibrant colors we associate with berries in everyday life. However, in the botanical world, size and sweetness don't determine berry status.

Spell: SINGLE FLOWER SIZE

What fruit fits the botanical definition of a berry? BANANAS

What kind of flower do they develop from? SINGLE

What do bananas lack that are typically seen with other berries? SMALL SIZE, VIBRANT COLORS

What traits do not determine berry status? SIZE, SWEETNESS

Name a recipe that has bananas as an ingredient.

In your own words, describe what a banana tastes like.

Question Type Key



Strawberries, on the other hand, don't meet the botanical requirements to be called berries. They develop from a flower with multiple ovaries, making them an AGGREGATE fruit rather than a berry. Additionally, their seeds aren't inside the fruit but on its surface. This distinction explains why strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries don't count as true berries in botanical terms. Despite this, these fruits are still beloved and often referred to as "berries" because of their culinary uses and appearance.

Spell: MULTIPLE SURFACE COUNT

What fruit doesn't meet the botanical requirements to be a berry? STRAWBERRY

What kind of fruit are strawberries classified as? AGGREGATE

What other fruits do not actually count as berries? BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES

Give me one reason why these fruits are still referred to as berries. CULINARY USES, APPEARANCE

If you could rename "strawberries" to exclude "berries" from the name, what would you call them?

Question Type Key





Citrus fruits like oranges, lemons, and limes are also considered berries, but they belong to a special subcategory called HESPERIDIA. These fruits have a tough, leathery rind and are filled with juicy sections that contain seeds. Similarly, fruits like pumpkins, cucumbers, and watermelons fall under another berry category called PEPOS, which have a hard outer shell. These examples show how DIVERSE berries can be when viewed through a botanical lens.

Spell: DIVERSE SPECIAL LENS

Name a citrus fruit. ORANGE, LEMON, LIME

What subcategory do these citrus fruits belong under? HESPERIDIA

What kind of rind do those fruits have? TOUGH, LEATHERY

What category of berries have a hard outer shell? PEPOS

Tell me one type of fruit that's a pepo. PUMPKIN, CUCUMBER, WATERMELON

Question Type Key



The confusion about what counts as a berry arises because culinary terms often don't follow botanical rules. In the kitchen, a "berry" is usually a small, sweet fruit that can be eaten raw, like strawberries, blueberries, and raspberries. Botanically, though, the structure of the fruit—how it grows and where its seeds are located—determines its classification. This is why fruits like bananas and tomatoes are berries, while some "berries" we eat every day are not.

Spell: KITCHEN	STRUCTURE	CONFUSION	
		a berry arises because ONFUSION, CULINARY	terms
Name a fruit I mer BLUEBERRIES, F		oe eaten raw. STRAWBER	RIES,

What determines the fruit's classification? HOW IT GROWS, WHERE SEEDS ARE LOCATED

You're making a recipe that requires 2 cups of strawberries. Each strawberry weights 0.5 ounces. If 1 cup of strawberries weights 8 ounces, how many strawberries do you need in total for the recipe? 32

Question Type Key





The fun doesn't end there! PINEAPPLES and FIGS are both examples of MULTIPLE fruits, which form when the flowers of a plant grow together to create a single, UNIFIED fruit. In pineapples, each "eye" on the fruit's surface is actually the REMNANT of an individual flower that fused with others along the stem. Similarly, figs develop from a hollow structure called a SYCONIUM, where numerous tiny flowers grow inside and mature into small fruits that combine to form the fig. While they have different appearances and uses, both showcase the unique ways plants REPRODUCE (regenerate, duplicate) and create fruit. This classification highlights the diversity of fruit development, distinguishing multiple fruits from other types like simple fruits (e.g., apples) and aggregate fruits (e.g., strawberries).

Spell: SIMPLE STEM INSIDE

Tell me one type of multiple fruit. PINEAPPLE, FIG

Multiple fruits form when the flowers of a plant grow together to create a single, _____ fruit. UNIFIED

Figs develop from what kind of structure? SYCONUM

Question Type Key



What grows inside the syconium? FLOWERS

Give me a synonym for reproduce. REGENERATE, DUPLICATE

What type of fruit are apples? SIMPLE

What fact was the most surprising to you in this lesson? Why?

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Question Type Key

