BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CLASS VI: Getting to know Plants

Week: 21st December to 24th December, 2020

No of blocks: 2 - 3

GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS:

Dear Students

- Refer to the following content of the chapter.
- These notes will help you to understand the concept of the lesson.
- Do the assignment questions in the Science notebook.
- Suitable Video links have been provided for better understanding of the concept.
- Do read NCERT too for better understanding of these concepts.

SUBTOPICS:

- **Flower**

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS /RESOURCES:

- NCERT LINK FOR THE CHAPTER:

https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/fesc107.pdf

- YouTube Links

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Learners will be able to:-

- Identify the parts of the flower
- Discuss the function of parts of the flower
- Describe the structure of flower

Flower

Observe the beautiful colours of the flowers:

- Are all flowers colourful?
- We all see flowers around us in a variety of colours. Why, in your opinion, they are brightly coloured?
- Let us study a few flowers closely.
- The parts of a flower are sepals, petals, stamens and pistil

https://youtu.be/jJ5K78_TIEY

Buds and flowers

Observe the above shown picture. There are few buds and fresh rose flowers. Look at the prominent parts of the open flower. These are the petals of the flower. Different flowers have petals of different colours.

Questions to think?

- Where do you think the petals are in a closed bud?
- Which is the most prominent part in a bud?
- Did you see that this part is made of small leaf-like structures?
- They are called **sepals.**

Activity 1:

Take a flower (you can refer to the pictures given below) and observe its petals and sepals.

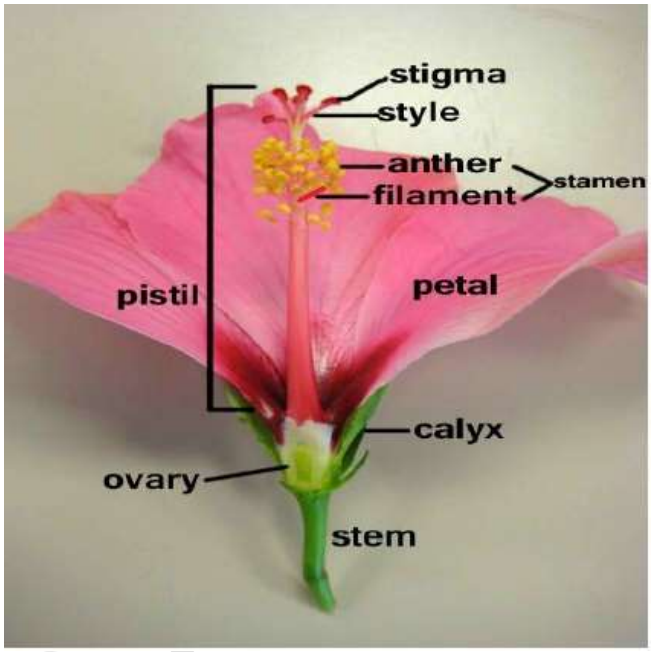
Now, answer the following questions:

- How many sepals does it have?
- Are they joined together?
- What are the colours of the petals and the sepals?
- How many petals does your flower have?
- Are they joined to one another or are they separate?
- Do the flowers with joined sepals have petals that are separate or are they joined together?

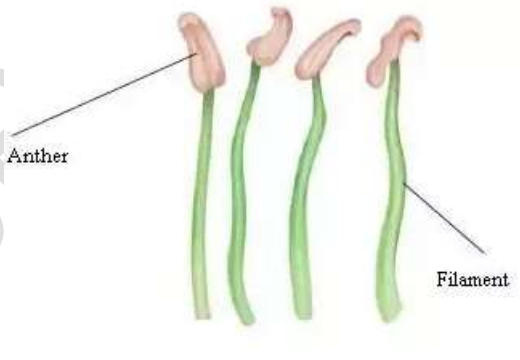
Make a table based on the observations. Add observations to this table, from a field trip to a locality where there are plants with flowers. Fill the last two columns after you have gone through the entire section. To see the inner parts of the flower clearly, you have to cut it open, if its petals are joined. For example, in datura and other bell shape flowers, the petals have to be cut lengthwise and spread out so that the inner parts can be seen clearly. Remove the sepals and petals to see the rest of the parts. Study the Figure given above carefully, compare your flower with the illustration and identify the stamens and pistil in your flower. It shows the different kinds of stamens present in different flowers.

Observation table:

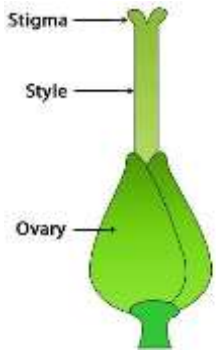
Name of flower	No. and colour of petals	No. and colour of sepals	Are the sepals joined together or separate	Stamens are they free or joined to petals	Pistil present/ absent
Rose					
Hibiscus					



Internal structure of a flower:



Structure of stamen



Structure of pistil

Observe the figure given above and answer the following:

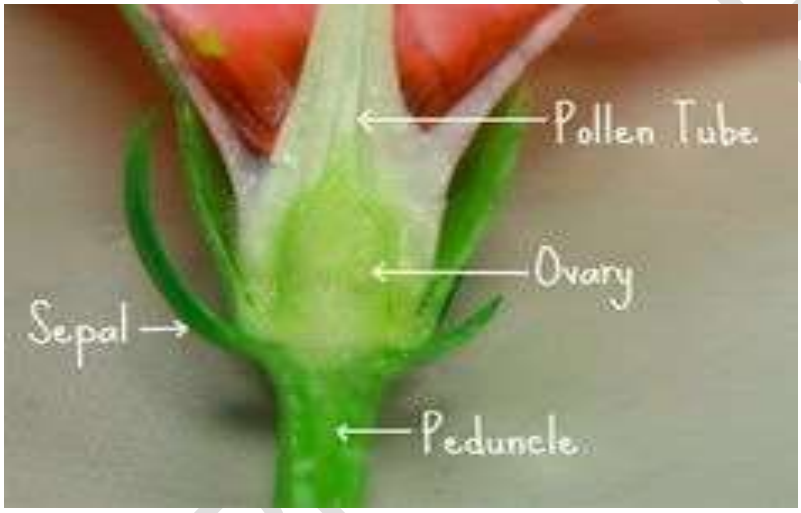
- Can you recognise both the parts of the stamens in the flower?
- How many stamens are there in the flower?
- Draw one stamen and label its parts.

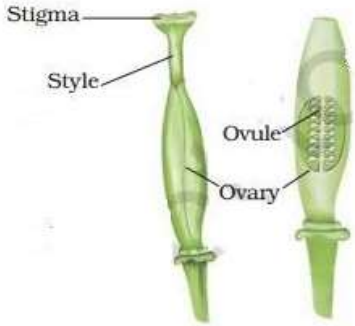
The innermost part of a flower is called the **pistil**. Draw a neat, labelled diagram of the pistil of the flower.

Activity 2:

https://youtu.be/O5GXgJbbxao

Let us now study the structure of the ovary of a flower. It is the lowermost and swollen part of the pistil! Look at Figure given below carefully to understand how to cut the ovary of a flower. To prevent them from drying, put a drop of water on each of the two pieces of the ovary, you have cut. Observe the inner parts of the ovary using a lens. Do you see some small bead like structures inside the ovary? They are called **ovules**. Draw and label the inner parts of the ovary in your notebook. Try to find out the names of as many of the flowers as you can by asking the gardener or any other person.





(b) Pistil

Based on what you have understood and with the help of pictures given below, answer the following questions:-

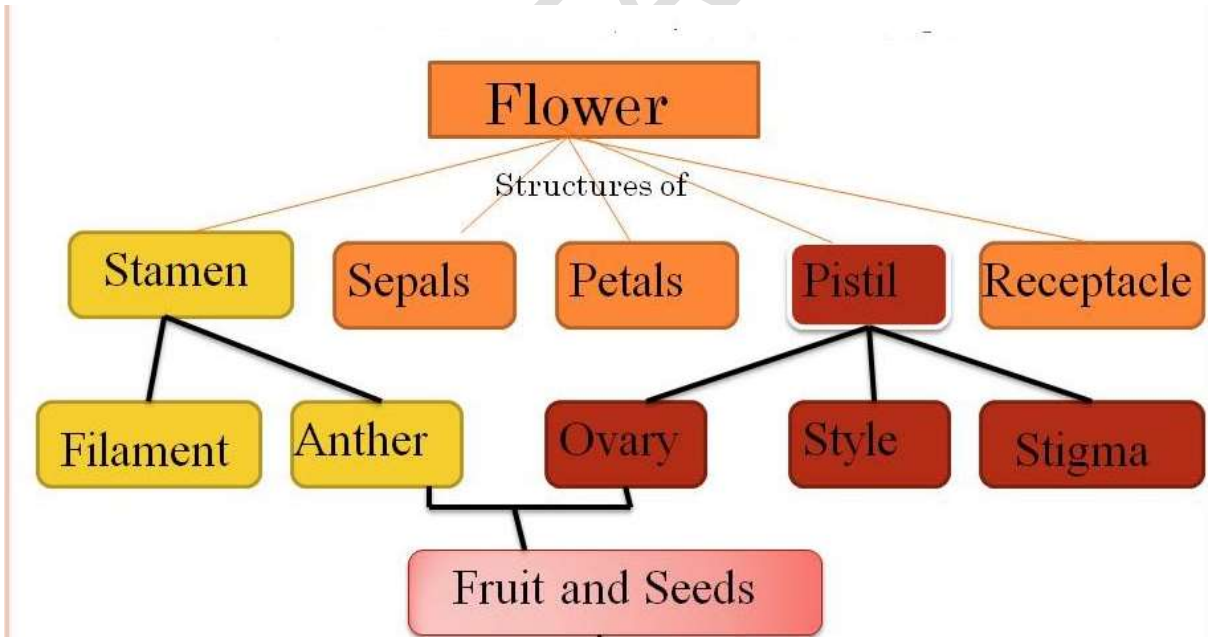


- Do all flowers have sepals, petals, stamens and pistils?
- Are there flowers that do not have any of these?
- Are there flowers which have parts other than these?
- Did you find any flowers which have sepals and petals that look similar?
- Did you find any flowers in which the number of sepals is different from the number of petals?

Do you now agree that the structure of the flower is not always the same? The number of sepals, petals, stamens and pistils may also be different in different flowers. Sometimes, some of these parts may even be absent!

We studied the structure of different flowers. We will learn about the function of flowers in higher classes.

Mind map:



Let's do an assignment:

Q1. The small bead like structures inside the ovary are called ……

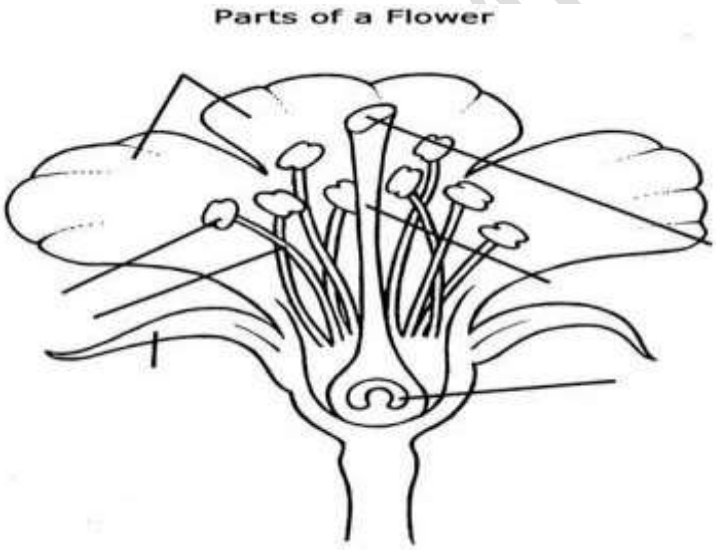
Q2. Which of the following are flower bearing plants?

a) Tomato, tulsi, banana, mango
b) Tomato, tulsi, banana,chilli
c) Tomato, tulsi, sugarcane, mango
d) Tomato, tulsi, wheat, mango

Q3. Which among these are parts of a flower?

a) Sepals
b) Petals
c) Stamen
d) Pistil
e) All of these

Q4. Label the parts of the flower in the given diagram



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