

LESSON 6: FLOWER POWER

SUPPLIES

PENCIL BOX

- Markers
- Clear Tape

MAIN BIN

- Tissue Paper (20)
- Pipe cleaners (20)

FOLDER

- Construction Paper (20)

OBJECTIVES

- Students will identify different parts of a flower
- Students will understand how each part helps a flower live and grow

HOOK

3-5 min

Did you know flowers have superpowers? Flowers can feed bees, attract birds, and even grow toward the sun! Today, we're going to learn what makes these colorful plants oh so special!

INTRODUCTION

🕒 3-5 min

Flowers are beautiful plants that make our world brighter and more colorful. They also play an important role in nature. Many insects and animals depend on flowers for food. Bees collect pollen from the center of flowers, and hummingbirds use their thin beaks to drink sweet nectar.

Just like people have different body parts that help us move, eat, and grow, flowers also have parts that help them thrive and survive. For example, our legs support our bodies, and a flower's stem supports the entire plant.

Today, we are going to learn about the different parts of a flower and how each one helps the colorful plant live and grow!



DISCUSSION:  5-10 min

Today, we are thinking like botanists! A botanist is a scientist who studies plants. Botanists learn all about how plants grow, what they need to live, and how different parts of a plant work. Botanists explore everything from tiny seeds to giant trees!

Ask the class:

Can you name any types of flowers? (Examples include roses, daisies, sunflowers, tulips or marigolds).

Next, discuss what makes these flowers different from one another. Students might notice:

- Different numbers and sizes of petals
- Different stem lengths and thicknesses
- Different leaf shapes and patterns
- Different colors
- Growing in different environments

Then, discuss what makes these flowers similar. Help students identify that all flowers have basic parts in common—petals, stems, and roots.

- **Petals** are often colorful to attract pollinators—insects and animals that help flowers reproduce.
- **Roots** absorb water and nutrients from the soil to help the plant grow.
- The **stem** supports the flower and helps it stay upright, even in wind and rain.

MOVEMENT BREAK

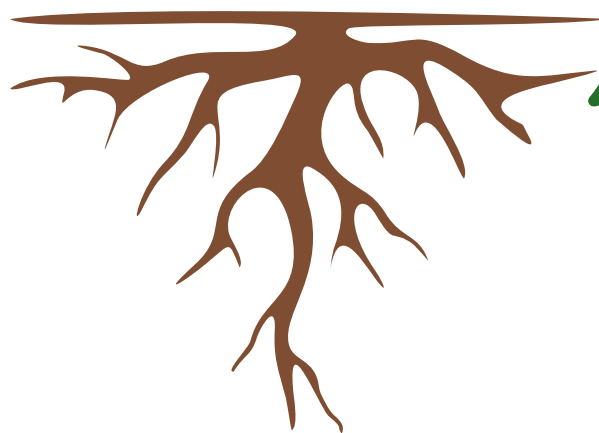
Have students pretend to be flowers. Begin with each student crouched on the floor in a small shape, representing a seed.

The teacher will walk around and “water” the seeds and “shine the sun” on them. As this happens, students will slowly grow, imagining their legs as the flower stem and their arms as petals or leaves.

Extend the activity by having students sway gently as if in the wind, practicing balance and coordination.

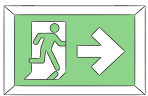
For a more advanced version, have students isolate specific parts of their flower:

- Wiggle their toes to move the roots
- Move their legs to grow the stem
- Stretch and open their arms to form the petals or leaves



ACTIVITY:  30-35 min

1. Give each student one large rectangular sheet of tissue paper. Have students lay the tissue paper flat on the table.
2. Starting at one short end of the tissue paper, fold a strip about 1-2 inches wide. Then, flip the tissue paper over and fold again, creating an accordion or “zig-zag” fold.
3. Continue folding back and forth until the entire sheet is folded into one long, narrow strip.
4. Pinch the center of the folded strip. Wrap the top end of a pipe cleaner tightly around the middle of the folded tissue paper to create the flower’s center and secure the petals. Twist the pipe cleaner once or twice to make sure the tissue paper is held firmly in place.
5. Gently pull apart and separate each side of the folded tissue, spreading the layers outward to form a full, fluffy flower shape. Use tape to connect the upper and lower petals.
6. Allow students to add details such as leaves using markers and construction paper. Encourage creativity!
7. Once complete, discuss the parts of a flower using the Anatomy of a flower handout as you identify parts of the flowers created in class!



Exit Ticket



Ask students the following question as they walk out the door.

- Q: How many parts of a flower can you name?
 - A: Petal, leaf, stem, stigma, pollen tube, style, anther, etc.

Anatomy of a Flower

