# How Many Seeds Does a Piece of Fruit Have?

#### **Estimated Time:**

Prep: 15–20 min. Activity: 30 min.

#### Introduction

#### Overview

**Experiment:** Students investigate different **fruit seeds**.

**Key Concepts:** Students will understand that there are different types of seeds. They will learn that **flowering plants** produce fruits, which contain and protect the seeds, and that plants produce seeds differently.

#### Lead-In

Bring in a photo of a sunflower, sunflower seeds, and a fresh-cut sunflower. Have students share any prior knowledge about each. What produces the seeds? How do sunflowers grow? Does a sunflower produce a single seed or many seeds? Discuss that seeds grow into plants, and that those plants make new seeds, which then produce more plants. Explain that flowering plants, like the sunflower, produce flowers, which make seeds. Flowers also produce fruits, which

#### **Teacher Preparation**

#### **Lead-In and Try This! Materials:**

- Sunflower seeds
- Photo of a sunflower
- Fresh-cut sunflowers

### **Teacher-Provided Experiment Materials:**

 4 different fruits (apples, cucumbers, lemons, and peaches work well)

#### **Prepare:**

- Make copies of the Experiment Sheet.
- After students complete step 1, cut each piece of fruit in half.

protect the seeds. (In the case of the sunflower, the fruit is actually the hard shell around the kernel!) Explain that some plants produce many seeds, and other plants produce a single large seed. Tell students they will get to look at different types of fruit and their seeds.

#### Vocabulary

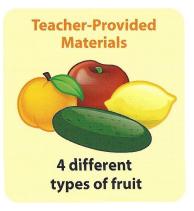
- flower the part of a plant that has petals and produces seeds
- flowering plant a type of plant that produces flowers, fruits, and seeds
- fruit the part of a flowering plant in which seeds grow
- seed the part of a plant that can grow into a new plant

#### **You Will Need**





tweezers

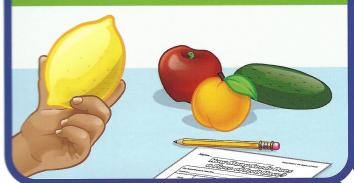




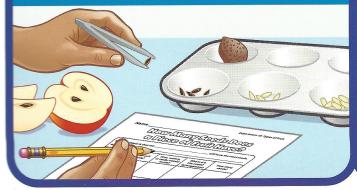
Experiment Sheet

#### **Procedure**

Examine each piece of fruit. Make a hypothesis about which one has the most seeds. Then have your teacher cut each piece of fruit in half.



Remove all the seeds from the fruits and put one type of seed in each well. Count the number of seeds. Record your results.



Place a piece of fruit in the sorting tray. Use the tweezers and magnifier to examine the fruit and the seeds.

Record your observations.



Review your observations. Which fruits were similar? Which were different? Which fruit had the most seeds? Write your conclusion.



## How Many Seeds Does a Piece of Fruit Have?

		will have the most seeds,			
Fruit	Hard or soft outside?	Firm, watery, or really watery inside?	Where are the seeds? (arrangement)	How many seeds?	
			К		
		er .			
			ē.		
My conclusion is					
because					

## How Many Seeds Does a Piece of Fruit Have?

		will have the most seeds,			
Fruit	Hard or soft outside?	Firm, watery, or really watery inside?	Where are the seeds? (arrangement)	How many seeds?	
٠					
			ж		
			4		
			v		
My conclusion is					
because					

3

Encasing seeds in fruit is just one strategy for ensuring the growth of new flowering plants. Some plants produce fruit containing many seeds in order to maximize the number of new plants that may grow. Other plants produce a single large seed with features that help guarantee the seed's survival. For example, the coconut palm produces a seed with a tough exterior coat that allows it to float many miles in saltwater. The plentiful nutrients stored inside the coconut allow it to grow once it reaches land.



#### **Discussion Prompts & Questions**

- Which fruit had the most seeds?
- Which fruit had the fewest seeds?
- Which fruit had the largest seeds?
  Which had the smallest?
- What begins the life cycle of a flowering plant?
- How do you think fruit protects the seeds?



#### **Sentence Frames**

- I observed that the fruit with the most seeds was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The flesh of the fruit felt \_\_\_\_\_.
- The seeds inside the fruit looked



#### Try This!

To learn more about flowering plants, have students dissect a fresh sunflower. Ask them to gently take apart the flower by hand and examine it with a magnifier. Have children measure the flower's head, petal, stem, and seeds. Ask students to share their conclusions about the sunflower's appearance. Then have them draw the sunflower and label its stem, leaves, seeds, and petals.

3

Encasing seeds in fruit is just one strategy for ensuring the growth of new flowering plants. Some plants produce fruit containing many seeds in order to maximize the number of new plants that may grow. Other plants produce a single large seed with features that help guarantee the seed's survival. For example, the coconut palm produces a seed with a tough exterior coat that allows it to float many miles in saltwater. The plentiful nutrients stored inside the coconut allow it to grow once it reaches land.





#### **Discussion Prompts & Questions**

- Which fruit had the most seeds?
- Which fruit had the fewest seeds?
- Which fruit had the largest seeds?
  Which had the smallest?
- What begins the life cycle of a flowering plant?
- How do you think fruit protects the seeds?



#### **Sentence Frames**

- I observed that the fruit with the most seeds was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The flesh of the fruit felt \_\_\_\_\_.
- The seeds inside the fruit looked \_\_\_\_\_.



#### **Try This!**

To learn more about flowering plants, have students dissect a fresh sunflower. Ask them to gently take apart the flower by hand and examine it with a magnifier. Have children measure the flower's head, petal, stem, and seeds. Ask students to share their conclusions about the sunflower's appearance. Then have them draw the sunflower and label its stem, leaves, seeds, and petals.