

LESSON FOR WEEK FIVE (5) ENDING 10TH OCT, 2025.

SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

TOPIC: FLOWERING PLANT.

CLASS JSS1

DATE: 6TH OCT, 2025

Flowering plants or angiosperms are plants that produce flowers which have ovaries. Each ovary encloses young seed called ovules. Most of the plants we grow in our garden or farms are called flowering plants. E.g. maize, rice, yam etc. There are two division of a flowering plants namely; monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous. The name cotyledon refers to the natural leaf borne by seed of a plant. Cotyledon is otherwise known as seed leaf.

PARTS OF FLOWERING PLANTS

A flowering plant either monocot or dicot is made up of two major parts namely; the root system and the shoot system.

1. The root system: This refers to the lower portion of the flowering plant which contains neither leaves nor reproductive organs. The root has many root hairs through which water, mineral salt and other nutrients enters the plant. There are two types of root system namely;
 - A) Tap root system: This consist of one major root from which various minor branches (lateral or root hairs) arise. For example, in cowpea, pepper, orange, mango and guava.
 - B) Fibrous root system: This consist of numerous similar fine roots all of which grow from base of plant stem. For example, maize, rice, guinea corn and oil palm.

FUNCTIONS OF THE ROOT.

1. it holds the plant firmly in the soil.
2. They absorb water and mineral salts from the soil.
3. In some plants, they serve as storage organs, example cassava and carrot
4. Roots also prevents soil erosion etc.
2. The shoot system: This is the part of the flowering plants that grows above the ground. It is made up of the stem, branches, leaves, flowers, buds, fruits and seeds. The shoot forms both the vegetative and reproductive organs of the plant.
- **Stem:** It is the entire stand that bears the leaves, buds, flowers and fruits.

THE FUNCTIONS OF STEM.

1. The stem conduct material to and from the leaves.
2. It supports the leaves and distributes them in space so that they can receive adequate light.
3. The stem also stores food as in the case of sugar cane
4. Some part of the stems such as bamboo stem are used as poles etc.
- The bud: This is a young shoot that has the capacity to produce leaves and branches. A bud at the end of the shoot is called a terminal bud or epical bud

FUNCTIONS OF THE BUD.

1. It produces the leaves, branches and flowers.
- **THE LEAF:** A leaf consists of stalk called petiole and a blade called lamina.

FUNCTIONS OF THE LEAF

1. Leaf is the main seat of photosynthesis.
2. It carries out transpiration
3. Some leaves serve as storage organs as in onion etc.
- The flower: This is the modified plant part specialized for reproduction. It is the region where the male and female organs produce the pollen grain and ovary.

FUNCTIONS OF THE FLOWER.

1. It produces seed.
2. It is used for decorative purposes.

3. It is also used for natural dyestuffs.

- The seed: A seed is a ripened ovule; it is the result of the changes which takes place in the ovule after fertilization.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SEED

1. The seed serves for reproduction

2. The seed serves for food.

- The fruit: A fruit is a fully developed and ripened ovary or the result of the changes which go on in a flower due to fertilization.

FUNCTIONS OF THE FRUIT.

1. It is an agent for seed disposal

2. It serves as food to man.

EVALUATION.

1. What is a flowering plant?

2. Give three examples of a flowering plant.

3. Mention three functions of the root

4. The flowering plant is divided into two name them.

5. State the two types of root.

ASSIGNMENT.

1. The distance between two node of a plant is called _____ (a) bud (B) internode (C) radical (D) apex.

2. The shoot system in a plant consists of the following expect (a) stem (b) leaf (c) root (d) flower.

3. The other form of "main root" is _____ (a) tap root (B) lateral (c) adventitious (d) fibrous.

4. A fully developed and ripened ovary is called _____ (a) seed (b) fruit (c) flower (d) bud.

5. A ripened ovule is otherwise known as _____. A. seed. B. fruit. C. flower. D. bud.

6. Name the parts that forms the root system.

7. Name that parts that form the shoot system of a named plant.