

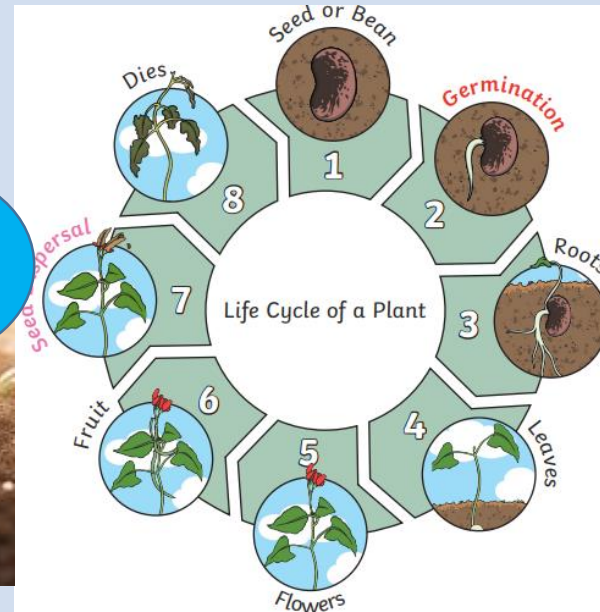
Key Learning - Plants

Year 2 Science

Science Curriculum

- To observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants
- To find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy
- Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- Observing closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple tests
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

Images



Vocabulary

germination-When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is called germination.

shoot - a shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight.

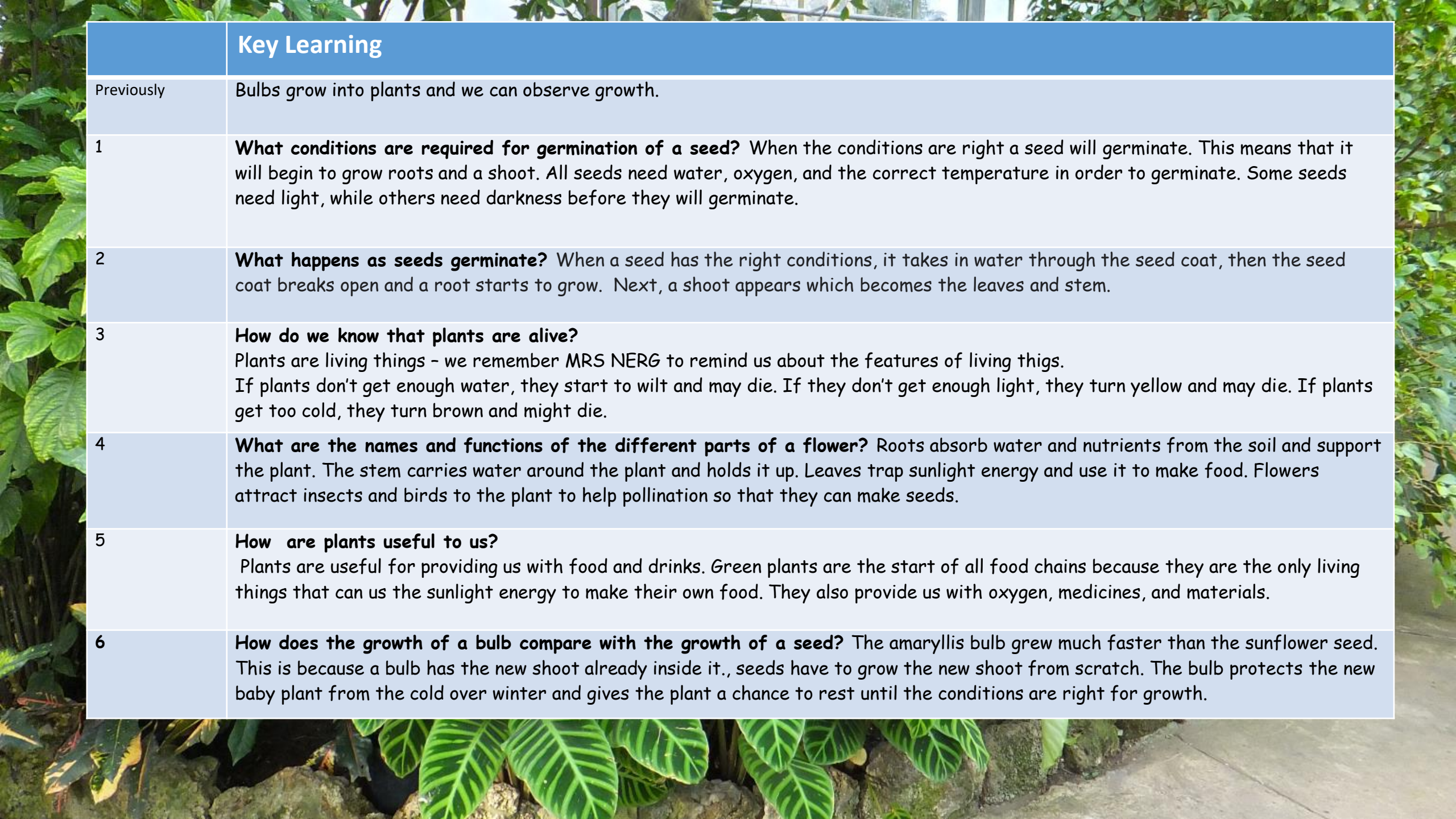
seed dispersal -when the seeds move away from the parent plant. They can drop to the ground in the plant's fruit or be moved by the wind or animals

wilt - a plant will wilt if it doesn't get enough water.

seedling, sapling

sunlight - green plants use sunlight energy to make their own food.

nutrition -food or nourishment.



	Key Learning
Previously	Bulbs grow into plants and we can observe growth.
1	What conditions are required for germination of a seed? When the conditions are right a seed will germinate. This means that it will begin to grow roots and a shoot. All seeds need water, oxygen, and the correct temperature in order to germinate. Some seeds need light, while others need darkness before they will germinate.
2	What happens as seeds germinate? When a seed has the right conditions, it takes in water through the seed coat, then the seed coat breaks open and a root starts to grow. Next, a shoot appears which becomes the leaves and stem.
3	How do we know that plants are alive? Plants are living things - we remember MRS NERG to remind us about the features of living things. If plants don't get enough water, they start to wilt and may die. If they don't get enough light, they turn yellow and may die. If plants get too cold, they turn brown and might die.
4	What are the names and functions of the different parts of a flower? Roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil and support the plant. The stem carries water around the plant and holds it up. Leaves trap sunlight energy and use it to make food. Flowers attract insects and birds to the plant to help pollination so that they can make seeds.
5	How are plants useful to us? Plants are useful for providing us with food and drinks. Green plants are the start of all food chains because they are the only living things that can use the sunlight energy to make their own food. They also provide us with oxygen, medicines, and materials.
6	How does the growth of a bulb compare with the growth of a seed? The amaryllis bulb grew much faster than the sunflower seed. This is because a bulb has the new shoot already inside it., seeds have to grow the new shoot from scratch. The bulb protects the new baby plant from the cold over winter and gives the plant a chance to rest until the conditions are right for growth.