

Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - Science

Topic: Plants

Year: Year 2

Strand: Biology

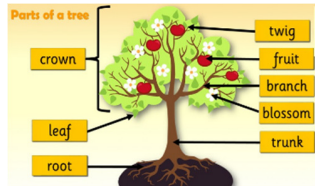
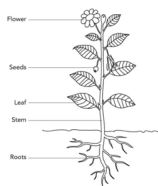
What should I already know?

- **Plants** can grow.
- The names of some **common garden plants** (e.g. poppy, rose) and some **common wild plants** (e.g. daisy, dandelion, nettle).
- **Deciduous trees** lose their leaves in the autumn every year.
- **Evergreen trees** have green leaves all year round.
- The parts of a **plant** may include: **petals, fruits, roots, bulbs, seeds, stem, trunk and branches.**

What will I know by the end of the unit?

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|---|---|
| What do plants need to grow? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants require: water, a sustainable temperature, nutrients from soil and light to grow and stay healthy. • When a plant grows it is called germination. • Seeds and bulbs need water to grow but most do not need light; seeds and bulbs have a food store inside of them. • Plants can: move, grow, sense (react to their surroundings), absorb nutrients, reproduce. |
| What plants do we eat? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many plants provide us with food by bearing fruits which carry their seeds. • Farmers grow crops which provide us with food. • We eat many fruits which contain seeds (e.g. tomatoes, kiwi fruit) • We eat different parts of vegetable plants: root vegetables (carrots, potatoes); stem vegetables (celery, spring onion); leafy vegetables (cabbage, lettuce); flowering vegetables (cauliflower, broccoli) • We eat grains and cereals from plants (wheat, oats) • We eat some nuts and seeds (sesame, pumpkin, peanuts) • Herbs are grown to add flavour into foods. |
| What are deciduous and evergreen trees ? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the autumn every year. Their leaves are generally broad, flat and have veins running through them. • Evergreen trees have green leaves all year round. Their leaves are generally thick, waxy and narrow like needles. |

What are the parts of **common trees and plants**?



Vocabulary

branches	parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves growing on them
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant
common	something that is found in large numbers or it happens often
crop	plants such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large quantities for food
deciduous	a tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year
evergreen	a tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round
flower	the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem
flowering	trees or plants which produce flowers
fruit	something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance that you can eat
garden	a piece of land next to a house, with flowers, vegetables, other plants, and often grass.
germination	the development of a plant from a seed or spore
herb	A plant whose leaves are used in cooking to add flavour to food, or as a medicine
leaf/ leaves	the parts of a plant that are flat, thin and usually green
mature plant	a living thing that has grown in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots.
nutrients	substances that help plants and animals grow
petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower
reproduce	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.
roots	The part of a plant that grow underground
seed	the small, hard part from which a new plant grows
stem	The thin, upright part of a plant on which the flowers and leaves grow
sustainable temperature	keeping something at a consistent and constant level of warmth or cold
tree	a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and leaves
trunk	the large main stem from which the branches grow
vegetable	plants such as cabbages, potatoes, and onions which you can cook and eat
weed	a wild plant that grows in garden and prevents the plants that you want from growing properly
wild	animals or plants that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people

Investigate!

- Observe and record the growth of a variety of **plants** as they change over time from a **seed or bulb** to a **mature plant**
- Observe similar **plants** at different stages of growth
- Set up a comparative test to show how plants are affected by varying conditions (light, water, temperature, nutrients)
- Dissect a variety of fruits and locate where their seeds are

Common misconceptions

Some children may think:

- plants are not alive as they cannot be seen to move
- seeds are not alive
- all plants start out as seeds
- seeds and bulbs need sunlight to germinate