



Science Topic: Plants	Year 2	Term 6
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Key Learning

Pupils should be taught to:

- Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.
- Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

What do I already know?

- Identify and name a variety of common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees, and those classified as deciduous and evergreen
- Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common plants including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.

Key Facts

In most plants the part above the ground is the shoot system and the part below is the root system.	
The leaf makes food for the plant by photosynthesis.	
The stem supports the leaves and is also part of the plant's transport system.	
Buds are undeveloped shoots. Some buds produce flowers. These are shoots specialised for sexual reproduction.	
Roots anchor the plant to whatever material it is growing on or in. They also absorb water and other chemicals that the plant needs in order to live healthily and grow normally.	
Plants require water, the correct temperature, nutrients and light in order to be healthy.	
Bulbs and seeds require water and the correct temperature in order to grow healthily.	

	<p>←</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p>A healthy plant vs. an unhealthy plant</p> </div>	<p>Key scientists</p> <p>Barbara McClintock (1902 – 1992)</p> <p>Joseph Banks (1743 – 1820)</p> <p>Gregor Mendel (1822 -1884)</p> <p>Carl Linnaeus (1707 – 1778)</p> <p>George Forrester (1873 – 1932)</p>
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Key Vocabulary

Branches	parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves, flowers, or fruit 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
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
Herb	a plant whose leaves are used in cooking to add flavour to food, or as a medicine
Leaf / leaves	the parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin, and usually green
Nutrients	substances that help plants and animals to grow
Petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower
Plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots
Reproduce	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
Roots	the parts of a plant that grow under the ground
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
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
Vegetation	plants, trees and flowers
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

Investigation Ideas

- Sort through pictures to show which things are living, which are dead and things which have never been alive.
- Go on a plant/tree hunt. What do you notice about what they look like? What are their features?
- Plant a bulb or a seed and watch it grow. Record your observations in a diary. Compare the growth of that plant with a plant (using the same bulb or seed) where one of the conditions is different (no water, no light, a smaller container).
- Plant a seed on a wet cotton bud. Does it grow? Why might it grow for a little while and then stop?
- Dissect a variety of fruits and locate where their seeds are.
- Eat a variety of vegetables and identify which part of the plant they come from (note: do not taste nuts in school as they are allergens).
- Create a bar chart to show how tall your plants are to the nearest cm.

