Year 2 - Plants

What does a plant put on its gift list?

Prior learning

In Year I, you identified common and wild garden plants including deciduous and the functions of flowering plants. evergreen trees.

Future learning

In Year 3, you will identify and describe

In this unit you will:

- 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

Key Scientist: George Washington Carver



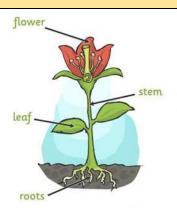
George Washington Carver was an American scientist who was born into slavery. Luckily, he was adopted by a family who gave him a good education and he made scientific discoveries which changed how crops were grown by farmers.

Science discipline: Biology

Biology is the study of living things. A biologist is a scientist who studies biology. Biologists try to understand the natural world and the things that live in it.



Scientific diagram



Flower – used to attract bees for pollination. Stem – used to transport water from the roots. **Leaves** - used to gather the sun's rays. Roots - the roots collect water from the soil for the plant to use in its growth.

Vocabulary:

- Features: The structure, form, or appearance of a living thing.
- Life cycle: a series of stages a living thing goes through during its life. All plants and animals go through life cycles.
- Bulb: The name given to the underground bud or stem of a seed plant at resting stage. Bulbs normally have a sort of stem with fleshy leaves that act as a form of food storage, allowing the bulb to stay alive and be dormant if there is a lack of water.
- Seed: The small parts produced by plants from which new plants grow.
- Germination: The phase of plant growth when the seed begins to sprout.
- Flowering plant: Any plant that makes a flower to reproduce.
- Non-flowering plant: Two main groups those that reproduce with dust-like particles called spores and those that use seeds to reproduce.