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| Science Focus: Plants | Year Group: 2 | Summer Term |
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Key Knowledge:

What are the main parts of a plant?

- Anther,
- Flower/Petal,
- Stem,
- Leaf,
- Roots.

What are the functions of these parts?

- Anther** – Contains pollen which brushes onto insects when they land on the flower.
- Flower/Petal** – Attract insects to plants, they need the pollen from these insects so they can make seeds.
- Stem** – The stem transports water around the plant. It also holds the plant upright so it can get more sunlight.
- Leaf** – Leaves make food for the plant from carbon dioxide in the air and sunlight.
- Roots** – Roots absorb minerals and water from the soil. They also anchor the plant in the ground to help it stay upright.

What does a plant need to grow?

Water, the right temperature, sunlight, air.

What are some of the plants in our local area (like our school field and own gardens)?

Daisies, buttercups, clover, dandelions, nettles, Ivy, Roses, Bluebells, Poppies, Dog roses, Sunflowers.

Possible Experiments/ Activities:

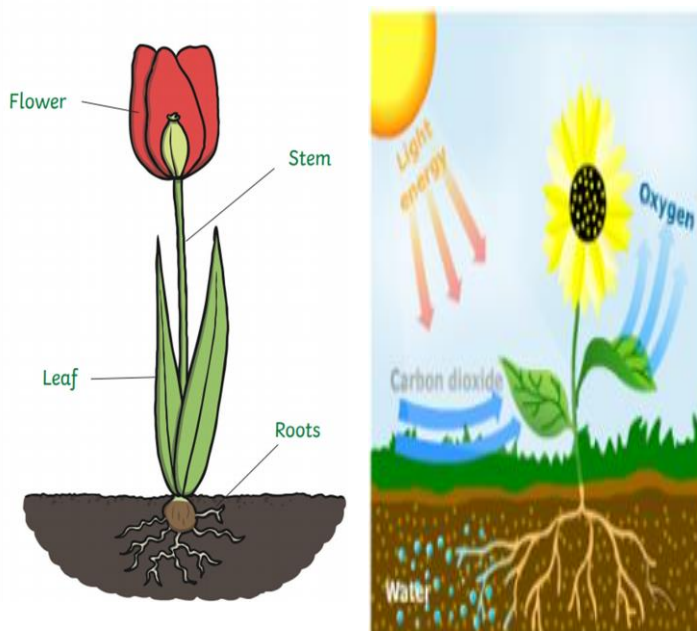
Testing and comparing conditions for plant growth, plant on windowsill and plant in cupboard, one with water, one without etc.

Key Vocabulary:

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| Anther | The part of the plant which contains pollen. |
| Flower/Petal | The usually colourful part of the plant which attracts insects. |
| Stem | Transports water for the plant and keeps it upright facing the sun. |
| Leaf | Makes food for the plant in photosynthesis. |
| Roots | Part of the plant which absorbs minerals and nutrients from the ground. |
| Sunlight | All plants need light from the sun to grow well. Some plants need lots of sunlight and some only need small amounts of sunlight. |
| Water | All plants need water to grow. Without water, seeds and bulbs will not be able to germinate. |

Diagrams and Symbols:

Parts of a Plant



Key Knowledge:

How does a plant spread its seeds?

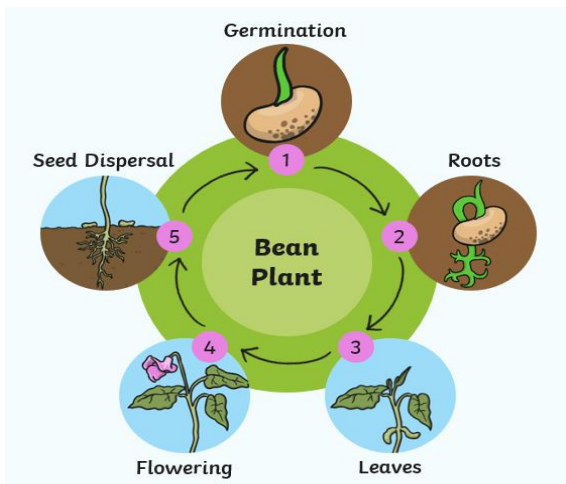
Plants *disperse their seeds* in lots of different ways. Some seeds are transported by the wind and are shaped to float, glide or spin through the air. Some seed pods are designed to explode and throw the seeds a good distance from the parent plant. Many plants also use animals to carry their seeds.

What is germination?

Germination is when a seed has the proper conditions to grow and begin its life cycle.

What are the stages of germination?

Example of a bean plants germination and life cycle.



Key Vocabulary:

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| Nutrition | Food or nourishment. Plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight. |
| Germination | When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. |
| Sprout | When a plant <i>sprouts</i> , it grows new shoots. |
| Shoot | A <i>shoot</i> grows upwards from the seed or plant to find <i>sunlight</i> . |
| Seed Dispersal | <i>Seed dispersal</i> is when the seeds move away from the plant. They can be moved by wind or animals. |
| Temperature | <i>Temperature</i> is how warm or cold something or somewhere is. Some plants like cooler <i>temperatures</i> and some like warmer. |

Diagrams and Symbols:



Parts of a Flower



Possible Experiments:

Growing a sunflower and keeping a diary of this.

Secret seed experiment for homework.

Planting beans in clear plastic bags to be able to observe the stages of germination.