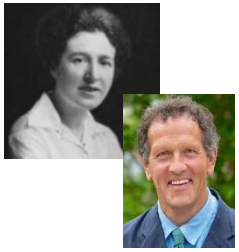
Y2 PLANTS

Scientist



Agnes Arber (1879-1960)
Botanist

Monty Donn
(horticulturist, presenter of Gardeners' World

Skills

I'm observing closely like a tree surgeon

I'm identifying and classifying like a taxonomist

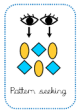
Careers

Gardener (creates and maintains gardens and green spaces)
Tree surgeon (plants, maintains and manages trees)

Enquiries

Do cress seeds grow quicker inside or outside?

What happens to my bean after I have planted it?



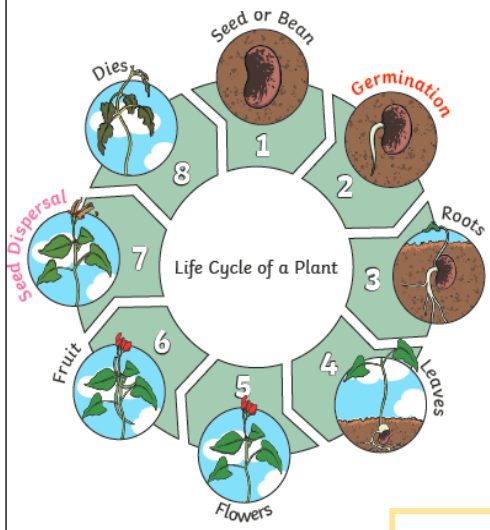
Do bigger seeds grow into bigger plants?

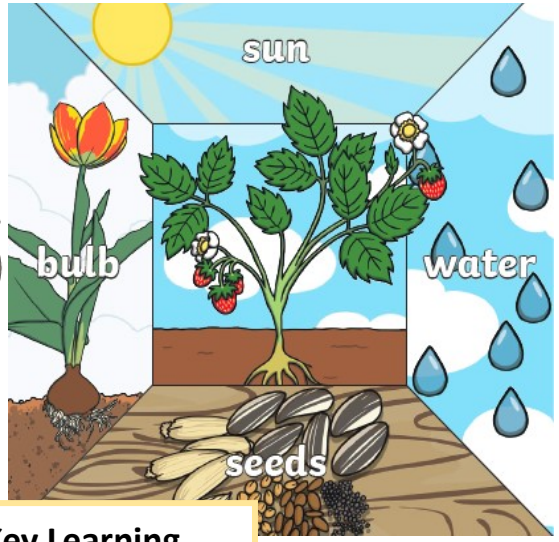
How can we identify the trees that we observed on our tree hunt?

How does a cactus survive in a desert with no water?

Main idea

Children will observe how seeds grow seeds and bulbs mature into plants. They will have the opportunity to explore a plants needs for water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. There will be lots of opportunity for observation.





Key Learning

- Plants and living things require water, warmth and nutrients to grow. Plants receive these essential things from soil and light. Without these things, they may stop growing.
- We eat many plants. When farmers grow plants to provide us with food, these are called crops.
- We eat many fruits that contain seeds. We also eat different parts of vegetable plants, for example root vegetables (carrots, potatoes), stem vegetables (celery, spring onion), leafy vegetables (cabbage, lettuce) and flowering vegetables (broccoli, cauliflower).
- We eat grains and cereals from plants too, including wheat and oats.
- We grow herbs to add flavour to our food.
- The common parts of a tree include: crown, leaves, twig, branch, trunk and roots.
- The common parts of a plant include: flower, seed, leaf, stem and roots.

What you should already know

Plants can grow.

Names of common garden plants (e.g. poppy, rose) and the names of some common wild plants (e.g. daisy, dandelion, nettle).

The parts of a plant include: petals, fruits, roots, bulbs, seeds, stem, trunks and branches.

Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the autumn, and evergreen trees have green leaves all year round.

What comes next?

Year 3– understand the function of different parts of a flower and understand its needs to grow.

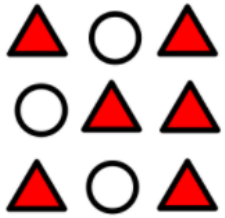
Year 4 –describe the life process of reproduction in some plants

Key vocabulary

Bulb	Leaf
Common	Nutrients
Crop	Reproduce
Deciduous	Roots
Evergreen	Seed dispersal
Flowering	Vegetation
Germination	Weed
Herb	

Year 2: Plants

Bulb: a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.



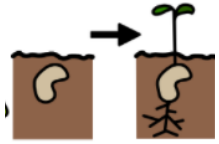
Common: something that is found in large numbers or it happens often.

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.

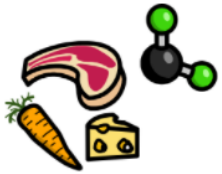
Flowering: trees or plants which produce
flowers.



Germination: when the seed soaks up water and swells, a tiny new plant bursts out of its shell.

Herb: a plant whose leaves are used in cooking to add flavour to food, or as a medicine.

Leaf: the parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin, and usually green.



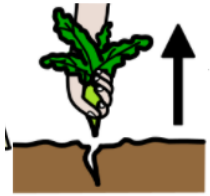
Nutrients: substances that help plants and animals to grow.

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 Dispersal: when the seeds move away from the parent plant, they can be moved by the wind or animals.

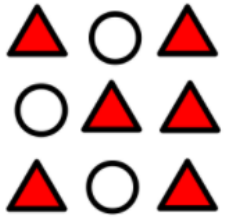
Vegetation: plants, trees and flowers.



Weed: a wild plant that grows in gardens and prevents the plants that you want from growing properly.

Year 4: Electricity

Bulb



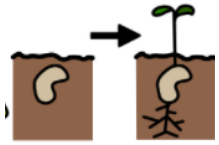
Common

Crop

Deciduous

Evergreen

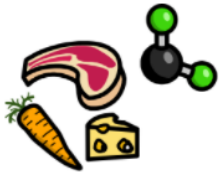
Flowering



Germination

Herb

Leaf



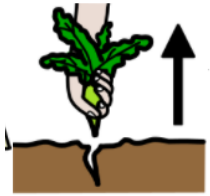
Nutrients

Reproduce

Roots

Seed dispersal

Vegetation



Weed