

# Year 2 – Plants

ALP Trust Science 2020

## Language for Learning

Through the activities in this topic, pupils should **understand and use key scientific words precisely** - spelling these words correctly. This includes - words with precise scientific meanings (e.g. weight and mass), words with different meanings in scientific and everyday contexts (e.g. drag) and words relating to scientific enquiry (e.g. variable).

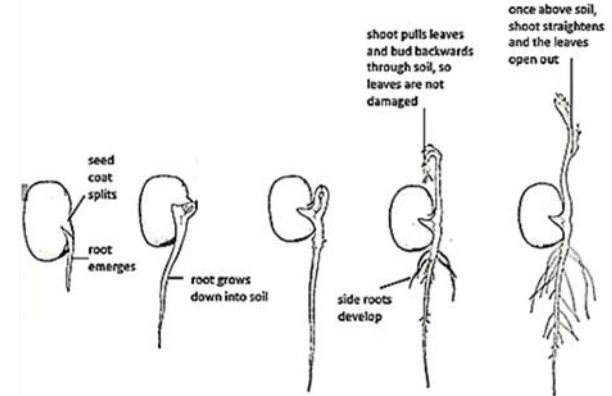
## Key Scientific Words

Key Word	Definition (Meaning)
<b>Seed</b>	Part of a plant that contains a food source and can grow into an adult plant.
<b>Bulb</b>	The base of the stem of some plants that can send down roots and grow into a plant.
<b>Basic Needs</b>	The things that a plant needs to survive and stay healthy.
<b>Water</b>	A liquid that plants need to stay healthy.
<b>Light</b>	A type of energy that allows us to see. Plants use light to make their own food.
<b>Temperature</b>	How hot or cold something is.
<b>Germinate</b>	To begin growing.
<b>Growth</b>	To increase in size and development.
<b>Survive</b>	To remain alive.
<b>Reproduction</b>	Producing new organisms.
<b>Organism</b>	A living thing.

## Key Concepts

**Seeds and bulbs** can grow into complete plants. They have a food source inside them that helps the plant to **grow**. An example of a seed is a **sunflower seed**. An example of a bulb is a **daffodil bulb**.

**Germinate** means to start growing. An example of a germinating seed is shown below:



Seeds need **water**, the **correct temperature** and **air** to germinate. Bulbs need **water**, the **correct temperature** and **air** to grow.

Once they have germinated - plants need water, **light** and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

**Your teacher will use the local environment to help you observe plants grow.**

