
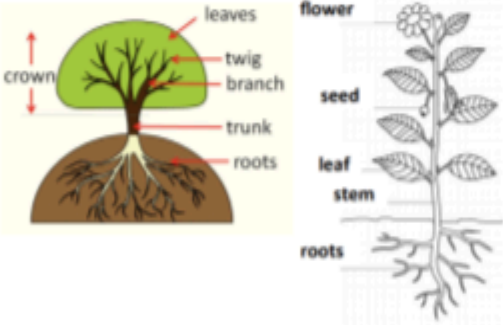


## Caroline Haslett Primary School: Autumn term Plants Year 2

What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plants can grow.</li> <li>The names of some <b>common garden plants</b> (e.g. poppy, rose) and the names of some <b>common wild plants</b> (e.g. daisy, dandelion, nettle).</li> <li><b>Deciduous trees</b> lose their <b>leaves</b> in the autumn every year.</li> <li><b>Evergreen trees</b> have green <b>leaves</b> all year round.</li> <li>The parts of a plant including <b>petals, fruits, roots, bulbs, seeds, stem, trunks and branches</b>.</li> </ul>

Vocabulary	
branches	parts that grow out from the <b>tree trunk</b> and have <b>leaves, flowers, or fruit</b> growing on them
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a <b>flower or plant</b>
common	something that is found in large numbers or it happens often
crop	<b>plants</b> such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large quantities for food
deciduous	a <b>tree</b> that loses its leaves in the autumn every year
evergreen	a <b>tree</b> or bush which has green <b>leaves</b> all the year round
flower	the part of a <b>plant</b> which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a <b>stem</b>
flowering	<b>trees or plants</b> which produce <b>flowers</b>
fruit	something which grows on a <b>tree</b> or bush and which contains <b>seeds</b> or a stone covered by a substance that you can eat
garden	a piece of land next to a house, with <b>flowers, vegetables, other plants</b> , and often grass
herb	a <b>plant</b> whose <b>leaves</b> 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 <b>flower</b>
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a <b>stem, leaves, and roots</b>
reproduce	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
roots	the parts of a <b>plant</b> that grow under the ground
seed	the small, hard part from which a new <b>plant</b> grows
stem	the thin, upright part of a <b>plant</b> on which the <b>flowers and leaves</b> grow
tree	a tall <b>plant</b> that has a hard <b>trunk, branches, and leaves</b>
trunk	the large main <b>stem</b> from which the <b>branches</b> grow
vegetable	<b>plants</b> such as cabbages, potatoes, and onions which you can cook and eat
vegetation	<b>plants, trees and flowers</b>
weed	a <b>wild plant</b> that grows in <b>garden</b> and prevents the <b>plants</b> that you want from growing properly
wild	animals or <b>plants</b> that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people

What will I know by the end of the unit?	
Plants are living things and require things to grow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plants require things such as water, warmth, <b>nutrients</b> from soil and light to grow.</li> <li>If they do not have one or more of these things, they may stop growing.</li> <li>Plants can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>move</li> <li>grow</li> <li>react to their surroundings (sense)</li> <li>absorb <b>nutrients</b></li> <li><b>reproduce</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Which <b>plants</b> do we eat?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many <b>plants</b> provide us with food by bearing <b>fruits</b> which carry their <b>seeds</b>.</li> <li>When farmers grow <b>plants</b> to provide us with food, these are called <b>crops</b>.</li> <li>We eat many <b>fruits</b> that contain <b>seeds</b> (including tomatoes!).</li> <li>We also eat different parts of <b>vegetable plants</b>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>root vegetables</b> (carrots, potatoes)</li> <li><b>stem vegetables</b> (celery, spring onion)</li> <li><b>leafy vegetables</b> (cabbage, lettuce)</li> <li><b>flowering vegetables</b> (cauliflower, broccoli)</li> </ul> </li> <li>We eat grains and cereals from <b>plants</b> too (wheat, oats).</li> <li>Nuts and seeds are also sometimes edible (sesame seeds, pumpkin seeds, peanuts).</li> <li>Many <b>herbs</b> are also grown to add flavour to foods.</li> </ul> 

What are the parts of <b>common trees and plants</b> ?	
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Investigate!
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sort through pictures to show which things are living, which are dead and things which have never been alive.</li> <li>Go on a <b>plant/tree</b> hunt. What do you notice about what they look like? What are their features?</li> <li>Plant a <b>bulb</b> or a <b>seed</b> and watch it grow. Record your observations in a diary. Compare the growth of that <b>plant</b> with a <b>plant</b> (using the same <b>bulb</b> or <b>seed</b>) where one of the conditions is different (no water, no light, a smaller container).</li> <li>Plant a <b>seed</b> on a wet cotton bud. Does it grow? Why might it grow for a little while and then stop?</li> <li>Dissect a variety of <b>fruits</b> and locate where their <b>seeds</b> are.</li> <li>Eat a variety of <b>vegetables</b> and identify which part of the <b>plant</b> they come from (note: do not taste nuts in school as they are allergens).</li> <li>Create a bar chart to show how tall your plants are to the nearest cm.</li> </ul>

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<b>Working Scientifically</b>	<p>Questions can help us find out about the world. Ask and answer scientific questions about the world around them.</p> <p>Tests can be carried out by following a set of instructions. A prediction is a guess for what might happen in an investigation. Follow a set of instructions to perform a range of simple tests, making simple predictions for what might happen and suggest ways to answer their questions.</p> <p>Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations eg. timers, hand lenses, metre sticks and trundle wheels. Use simple equipment to measure and make observations.</p> <p>Objects, materials and living things can be looked at, compared and grouped according to their features. Observe objects, materials, living things and changes over time, sorting and grouping them based on their features and explaining their reasoning.</p> <p>Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, charts, pictograms and drawings. Use a range of methods (tables, charts, diagrams and Venn diagrams) to gather and record simple data with some accuracy.</p> <p>Begin to notice patterns and relationships in their data and explain what they have done and found out using simple scientific language. The results are information that has been found out from an investigation and can be used to answer a question.</p>
<b>Plants</b>	<p>Plants grow from seeds and bulbs. Seeds and bulbs need nutrients from soil, water and warmth to start growing (germinate).</p> <p>Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs change over time as they grow into mature plants. As the plant grows bigger, it develops leaves and flowers</p> <p>Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Without any one of these, they will die.</p>