

Science

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

Plants

Spring 2

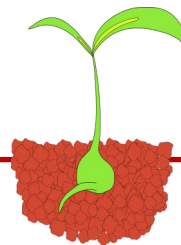
Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 1 - Plants

Year 2 - Plants

Key Vocabulary:

- Absorb
- Producers
- Pollen
- Pollination
- Seed dispersal
- Nutrients
- Transportation
- Attract
- Reproduce



New Knowledge:

- Most plants, have roots, stems/trunks, leaves and flowers/blossom.
- The roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil and anchor the plant in place.
- Plants are producers; they make their own food. The leaves use sunlight, carbon dioxide and water to produce the plant's food. This is called photosynthesis.
- The flower attracts insects to pollinate the plant, so the plant can reproduce.
- The stem transports water and nutrients around the plant and holds the leaves and flowers up in the air to photosynthesis, pollination, and seed dispersal.
- Different plants require different conditions for germination and growth.
- Plants need air, light, water, the right temperature, nutrients from the soil and room to grow and stay alive.
- The roots absorb water and the stem transports water and nutrients/minerals around the plant to the leaves.
- Water leaves the plant through the leaves.
- Some plants produce flowers which enable the plant to reproduce.
- Pollen, which is produced by the male part of the flower, is transferred to the female part of other flowers (pollination).
- This forms seeds, sometimes contained in berries or fruits. Seeds contain enough food for the plant's initial growth.
- Seed dispersal moves seeds away from the parent plant to improves a plant's chances of successful reproduction.
- Seeds can be dispersed by falling to the ground, animals (eaten/sticking to their fur), blown by the wind, water and exploding seed pods.
- Flower gardens are important. They provide pollinators and other animals, food, shelter, and places to breed.

help