

### Prior Learning to Reactive

- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. (Year 1)
- Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants including trees (Year 1)
- Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants (Year 2)
- Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy (Year 2)

### Scientific Skills

Comparing the effect of different factors on plant growth, for example, the amount of light, the amount of fertiliser recording findings in a table.

Discovering how seeds are formed by observing the different

Looking for patterns in the structure of fruits that relate to how the seeds are dispersed.

Observing how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into coloured water and observing how water travels up the stem to the flowers

### Key vocabulary

	An individual animal, plant or single celled life form.
<b>nutrient</b>	A substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.
<b>absorb</b>	To soak up liquid and nutrients by a chemical or physical action.
<b>transport</b>	To carry nutrients and water from one place to another.
<b>habitat</b>	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
<b>Pollen</b>	The very tiny grains produced by the stamens of a flower that fertilize the seeds and usually appear as fine yellow dust.
<b>pollination</b>	Pollination is the process by which pollen grains are transferred from the male to the female part of a flower.,
<b>dispersal</b>	The action or process of distributing or spreading seeds over a wide area.
<b>gravity</b>	A force which causes seeds to fall down towards the ground.

### Key learning

Plants are living organisms that cover much of the land of planet Earth. They grow in the earth in a permanent site. The term plant includes grass, trees, flowers, bushes, ferns, mosses, and more. A typical flowering plant has the following parts: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.

The roots of a plant anchors it to the soil and absorb nutrients and water. The stem or trunk transports water and nutrients to different parts of the plant. The leaves use light from the sun to make food for the plant. The flowers produce seeds to enable new plants to grow.

Plants need air, light, water and nutrients from the soil to grow. The type and amount of these will vary from plant to plant, often in relation to its natural habitat. Cacti, for example, need very little water to survive.

Flowering plants produce flowers as part of their lifecycle. The flowers contain pollen which is essential for reproduction. Pollen is transported by the wind and insects to different plants in a process called pollination. Some plants self pollinate and do not rely on insects, such as tomatoes.

A pollinated plant will produce seeds. The seeds are dispersed in different ways to ensure they will grow into a new plant. Seeds can be dispersed by wind, water, gravity, bursting and by animals.

