

upwards through the

soil and grow leaves.

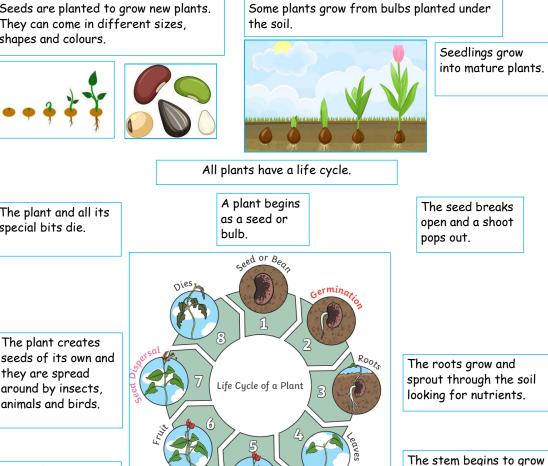


## Previous learning:

In Year 1, you named a range of wild and garden plants. You will recognise deciduous and evergreen trees. You described the different parts of a plant, including the stem, leaves, roots and petals.

Seeds are planted to grow new plants. They can come in different sizes, shapes and colours.





The flower grows to attract the

insects with its sweet nectar.

around by insects, animals and birds.

The plant creates

they are spread

The plant and all its

special bits die.

Some plants grow fruits, such as strawberries.

Key vocabulary	Definitions
bulb	The part of a flowering plant that grows into a new plant.
seed	A root shaped like an onion that grows into a new plant.
temperature	This is how warm or cold somewhere or something is.
germination	When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell.
survival	To keep alive.
reproduction	It produces one or more individuals similar to itself.

## Future learning:

In Year 3, you will describe the functions of different parts of a plant, such as the roots, leaves, stem/trunk. You will explore what plants require to be able to live and grow. In Year 3, you will investigate how water moves around the plant.

Plants require water, a suitable temperature and light to grow. If plants do not have one or more of these things, they might stop growing.



Plants need water to grow. Seeds and bulbs cannot germinate without water. They can catch water on their leaves.



Some plants like cooler temperatures, while other plants like warmer temperatures. If it's too cold, plants might freeze and die.



All plants need light to grow. Some plants need more sunlight than others. Plants use sunlight to make their own food.