

Linked Scientists

Angie Burnett – Plant Biologist who grows plants and sees how they react to different conditions that make it more difficult for them to grow

Key Vocabulary	
dispersal	When seeds are moved away from the parent plant, in the wind or by animals
dissect	Carefully cut up parts of a plant to look at it closely
fruit	Grows on a tree or bush, has seeds, can sometimes be eaten
germination	When a seed swells and tiny shoots sprout out of the seed
roots	Part of a plant that grows underground
reproduction	How plants follow the life cycle to produce new plants
seed	Small, hard part of a plant from which new plants grow
temperature	How hot or cold something is

What I will know by the end of the unit

What plants need to grow and stay healthy

- Plants require water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.
- If they do not have one or more of these things, they may stop growing.
- Use the local environment throughout the year to observe how different plants grow.

What I will know by the end of the unit

Describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants

- Seeds and bulbs need water and warmth to grow (germinate) but most do not need light.
- Seeds and bulbs have a store of food inside them.
- Observe and record the growth of a variety of plants as they change over time from a seed or bulb.

Begin to explore plant reproduction and growth

Which plants do we eat?

- When farmers grow plants to provide us with food, these are called crops.
- We eat many fruits that contain seeds (including tomatoes!).
- We also eat different parts of vegetable plants:
 - root vegetables (carrots, parsnips)
 - stem vegetables (celery, spring onion)
 - leafy vegetables (cabbage, lettuce)
 - flowering vegetables (cauliflower, broccoli)
- We eat grains and cereals from plants too (wheat, oats).
- Nuts and seeds are also sometimes edible (sesame seeds, pumpkin seeds, sunflower seeds, peanuts).

