

Key Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
light	All plants need light to make their food (photosynthesis) Light through windows in indirect light.
shade	Full shade refers to areas in your garden that receive fewer than four hours of sun each day
sun	Full sun - more than 6 hours of direct sun per day. Part sun - 4 to 6 hours of direct sun per day
warm	Plants need some warmth to grow Warm season means a plant, which makes most or all its growth during the spring, summer.
cool	Cooler weather can decrease plant growth
water	Water is required for a seed to sprout, and as the plant grows, water carries nutrients throughout the plant.
grow	Plants are vital to all life on earth. Plants take in carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.
healthy	To keep a plant healthy, we must provide the right conditions for a plant to grow.

Science Plant Growth and Care



Working Scientifically Skills



Science Enquiry



Learning Sequence

Less
on
1

What does a plant need to grow?

Less
on
2

How does water, light and temperature help a plant to grow?

Less
on
3

What is the difference between bulbs and seeds?
Plant your daffodils and seeds for Spring

Less
on
4

How does a plant grow from seed to plant?

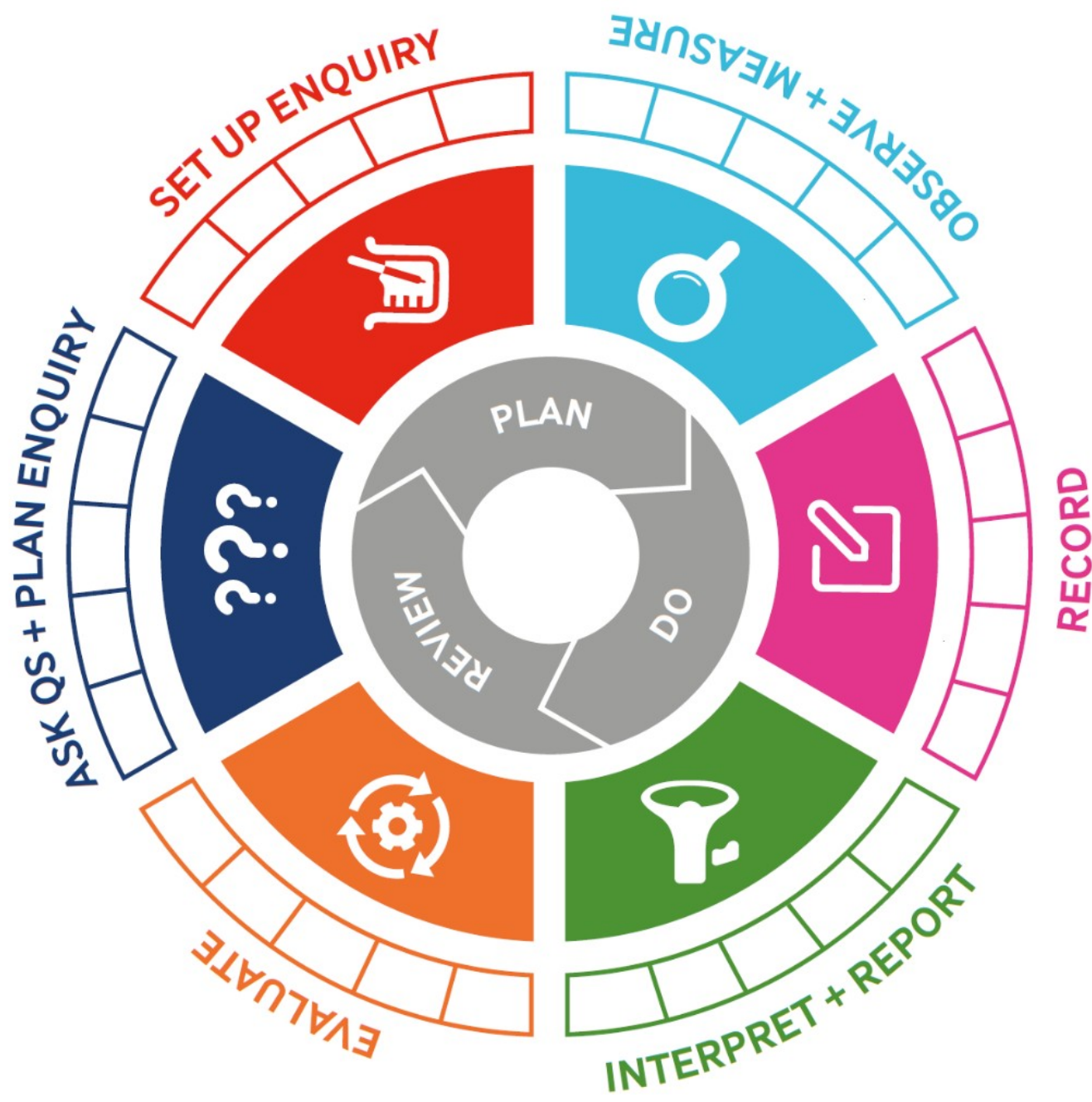
Less
on
5

How are flowers and seeds important in the environment?

Less
on
6

Assessment Enquiry: Do big seeds germinate more quickly?

Today, we are focusing on:



Working Scientifically

Asking questions

Asking questions that can be answered using a scientific enquiry.



Making predictions

Using prior knowledge to suggest what will happen in an enquiry.



Setting up tests

Deciding on the method and equipment to use to carry out an enquiry.



Observing and measuring

Using senses and measuring equipment to make observations about the enquiry.



Recording data

Using tables, drawings and other means to note observations and measurements.



Interpreting and communicating results

Using information from the data to say what you found out.



Evaluating

Reflecting on the success of the enquiry approach and identifying further questions for enquiry.



Types of Enquiry

Comparative / fair testing

Changing one variable to see its effect on another, whilst keeping all others the same.



Research

Using secondary sources of information to answer scientific questions.



Observation over time

Observing changes that occur over a period of time ranging from minutes to months.



Pattern-seeking

Identifying patterns and looking for relationships in enquiries where variables are difficult to control.



Identifying, grouping and classifying

Making observations to name, sort and organise items.



Problem-solving

Applying prior scientific knowledge to find answers to problems.

