

The Enchanted Wood

Our Previous Learning

In Year 1, we learned:

- To name some common plants
- To describe some of the different parts of a plant

In Year 2, we learned:

- To describe how seeds and bulbs grew
- That plants need water, sunlight and a suitable temperature to grow

What are the parts of a flower and why are they important?

Roots: absorb water and nutrients and anchor plant in soil.

Stem or Trunk: transports water and nutrients around. Keeps plant upright.

Leaves: absorb sunlight and carbon-dioxide and converts this into energy.

Flowers: attract bees and bugs for pollination. Plants use the flower to reproduce.

What do plants need to grow?

Water, nutrients and sunlight are essential. They also need room to grow and fresh, clean air. Different plants need different amounts of these things.

Key Vocabulary

Pollen: a powder needed to produce new plants

Pollination: pollen moving to a different plant to make new plants. This is usually caused by insects (such as bees), the wind or other animals (such as birds)

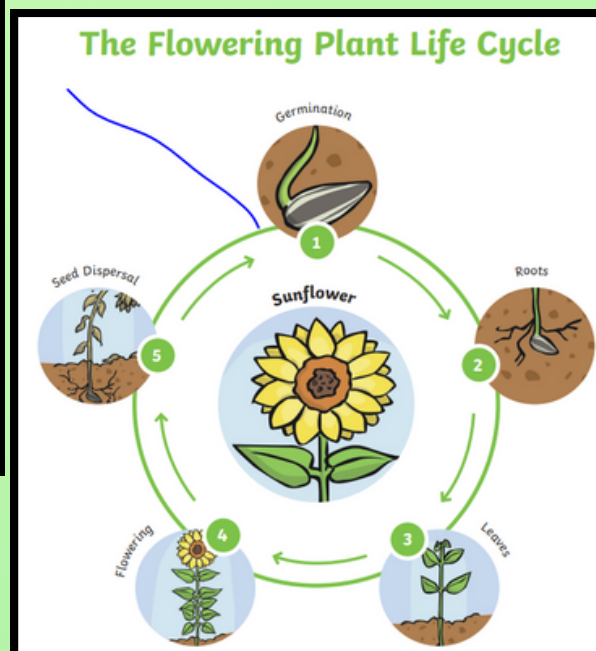
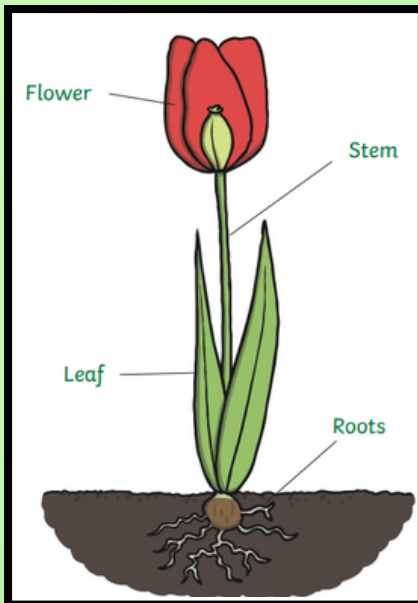
Reproduce: creating a new plant (or animal)

Seed formation: the creation and growth of a new seed

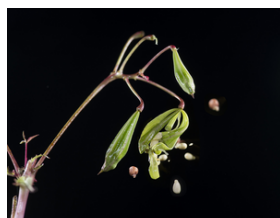
Seed dispersal: seeds being moved from one place to another

Nutrients: Something that is needed for growth and helps it develop

Germination: a seed begins to grow into a plant



How are seeds dispersed?





Light

Our Previous Learning

In year 1 we learned we use our eyes to see.

Key Vocabulary

Light: A form of energy that travels in a straight line from a light source

Light source: An object that makes its own light

Dark: Absence of light

Reflection: The process where light hits the surface of an object then bounces off of it

Reflective: A word to describe a material that reflects light well

Pupil: The part of our eye that lets light in

Shadow: An area of darkness where light has been blocked

What is light?

Light is a form of energy.

We need light to be able to see things. I

It always travels in a straight line.

Where does light come from?

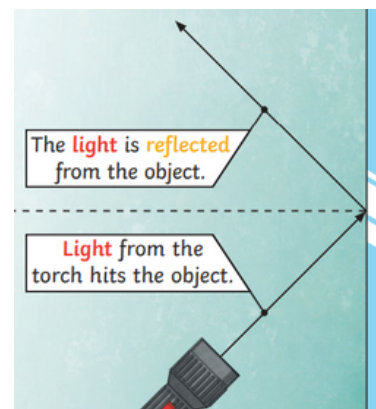
Light sources can be **natural** or **man-made**.

Examples

Natural sources: the sun, stars, lightning and fire.

Man-made sources: cats eyes and lightbulbs

What happens when light shines on an object?

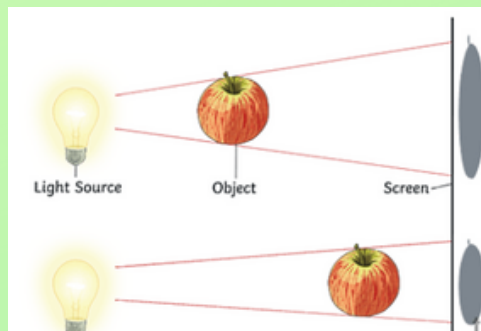


How are shadows formed?

When an opaque object blocks the light, it creates a darker shadow in the shape of the object.

Shadows can be different sizes based on the direction of light.

If an object is closer to the light source, the shadow is bigger because it blocks more light.



Some objects reflect light well, but others do not.
Mirrors reflect light very well.

What happens when light enters our eyes?

- The pupils control the amount of light entering the eye.
- If too much light enters, it can hurt your eyes and damage the retinas.
- When there is a lot of light, your pupils get smaller.
- If it is darker, your pupils widen to allow more light in.

Wear sunglasses or a hat to protect your eyes from bright sunlight.



Do all objects block light?

Some objects block light completely, others block some of the light, and others allow all light to pass through.

