



## Year 1 Get it Growing

### TEACHER REFERENCE GUIDE

With Street Science, you became a junior scientist to learn the purpose of different plant parts and what these living things need to survive.

1. Just like animals, some plants may look different but still have the same important features.

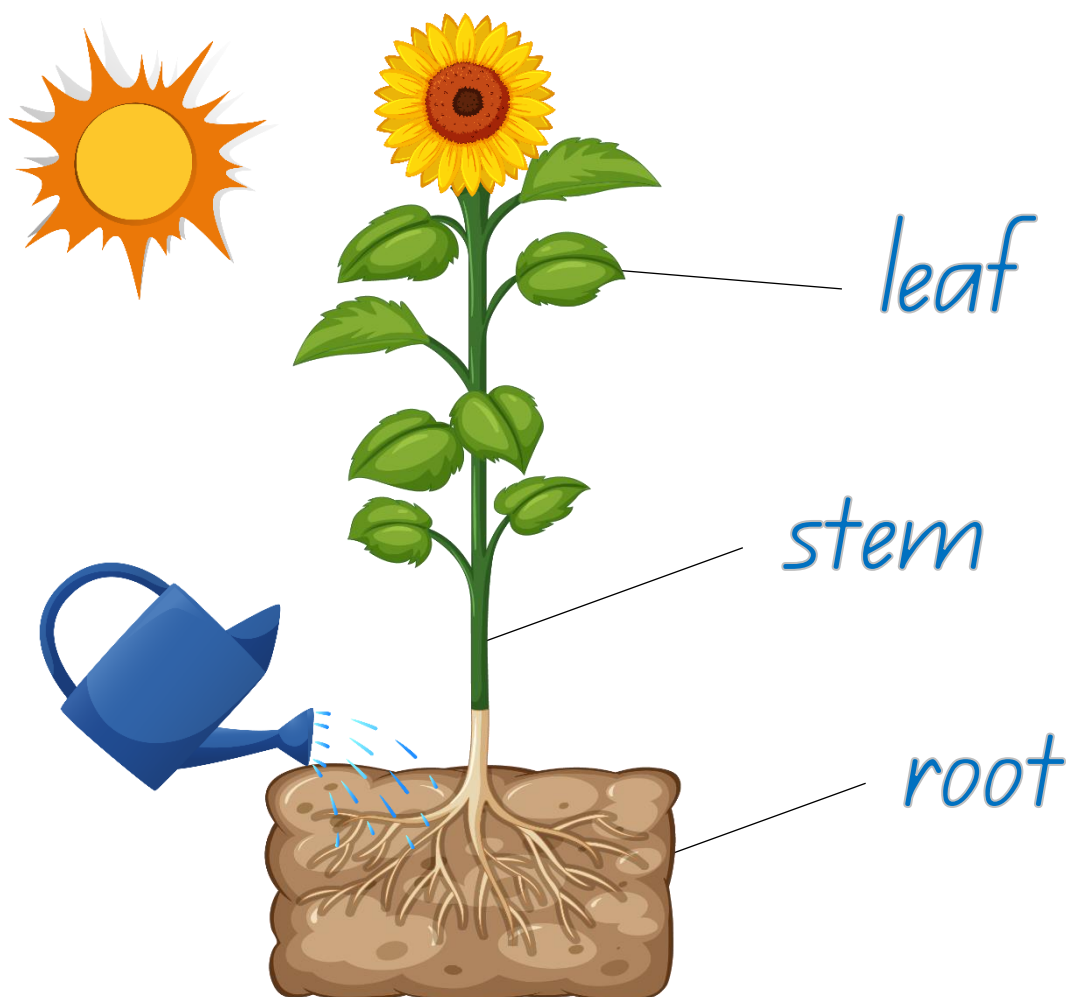
**Write** the names of important plant parts using words from the word bank.

**WORD BANK:**

*leaf*

*stem*

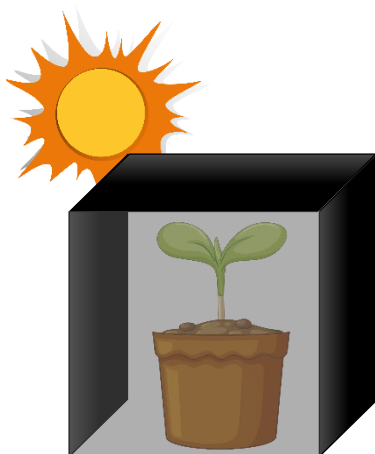
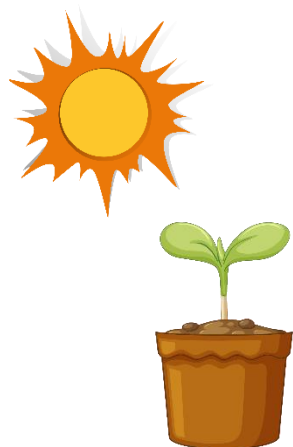
*root*



2. **Draw a sun** near the plant part which uses LIGHT energy to make food.  
**Draw a watering can** near the plant part which obtains WATER from the soil.  
**Draw a flower** where it might grow to help a plant REPRODUCE.



3. Your seeds will grow into plants with roots, stems and leaves if their needs are met. **Circle** the plant you think will grow the best in the pictures below.



## Extras for Experts

Living things can move, grow and reproduce if they have their needs met.

**Write a sentence or draw a picture** of what you think could happen if a plants needs are not met.

*What will happen if a plant is grown without light?*

TEACHERS YOU CAN COMPLETE THIS INVESTIGATION IN CLASS

*Use the materials provided in your Street Science workshop.*

To set-up each pot

1. Add approximately 60mL water to each coir fibre pellet in individual cups.
2. Once fully expanded, loosen the surface coir with your fingers and sprinkle an even amount of cress seeds over each pot.
3. Press seeds into coir so they do not fall off when being moved.
4. Place 2 pots in a sunny space (e.g. near a window) and 2 pots in a dark space (e.g. a box/cupboard) to find out *what happens* if a plant is grown without light.
5. Water pots 1-2 times daily with a spray bottle and encourage students to observe in mornings and afternoons.

**What you should see...**

Cress stems and leaves may emerge within 2 days. They can be harvested, rinsed of all soil and eaten after 7 days or when over 3cm long (be warned, they are bitter).

Cress shoots grown in the dark often become yellow in colour and have very long stems – a process called 'etiolation'. If moved into a light environment after a few days, these shoots can recover and develop green pigments in leaves to photosynthesise and grow.