

Year 2- The Farm Shop

Lead subjects: Science, Design Technology and History

Design Technology

Key Questions

1. Where does food come from?
2. How many food groups are there?
3. What are the different food groups?
4. Why do we need different foods in our diet?
5. What different techniques do we use to prepare our ingredients?

Key vocabulary

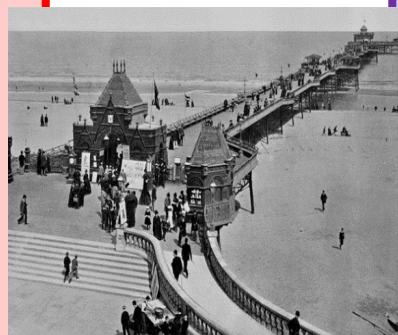
Varied diet: A varied diet means eating foods from across all food groups. This ensures you acquire a broad-spectrum of the macronutrients, vitamins, and minerals your body needs to help you feel your best.

Ingredients: One of the things from which something is made, especially one of the foods that are used together to make a particular dish.

Fruits and vegetables: Fruits and vegetables are high in vitamins, minerals, and fibre. Children should be encouraged to eat a variety of fruits and vegetables which provides a rich source of antioxidants, instead of sugary snacks and fast food, which are high in fat and sugar.

Seasonal: Relating to or characteristic of a particular season of the year.

Salad: A cold dish of various mixtures of raw or cooked vegetables, usually seasoned with oil, vinegar, or other dressing and sometimes accompanied by meat, fish, or other ingredients.



History

Key Questions

1. What is a seaside?
2. Name some seaside towns close to where we live.
3. Name some seaside objects and explain what they are used for.
4. What did a Victorian seaside town look like?
5. What are some similarities and difference between seaside towns now and then?

Key vocabulary

Seaside: Connected with an area that is by the sea, especially one where people go for a day or a holiday.

Victorians: The Victorians were the British people who lived in the time of Queen Victoria.

Past and present: The present represents actions happening now, while the past represents actions that happened earlier (then).

Coastline: The land along a coast.

Penny lick: A penny lick was a small glass for serving ice cream, used in London, England, and elsewhere in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

Promenade: A paved public walk, typically one along the seafront at a resort.

Science

Key Questions

1. What do seeds and bulbs need to grow?
2. What are the stages of the life cycle of a plant?
3. How do we keep plants healthy?
4. Which part of the plant grows from the seed first?
5. Where do our fruits and vegetables come from?
6. Are all seeds the same?

Key Vocabulary

Plant: A living thing that grows in earth, in water, or on other plants, usually has a stem, leaves, roots, and flowers, and produces seeds.

Seed: The unit of reproduction of a flowering plant, capable of developing into another such plant.

Seedling: A very young plant that has grown from a seed.

Bulb: A bulb is a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.

Herb: A type of plant whose leaves are used in cooking to give flavour to particular dishes or in making medicine.

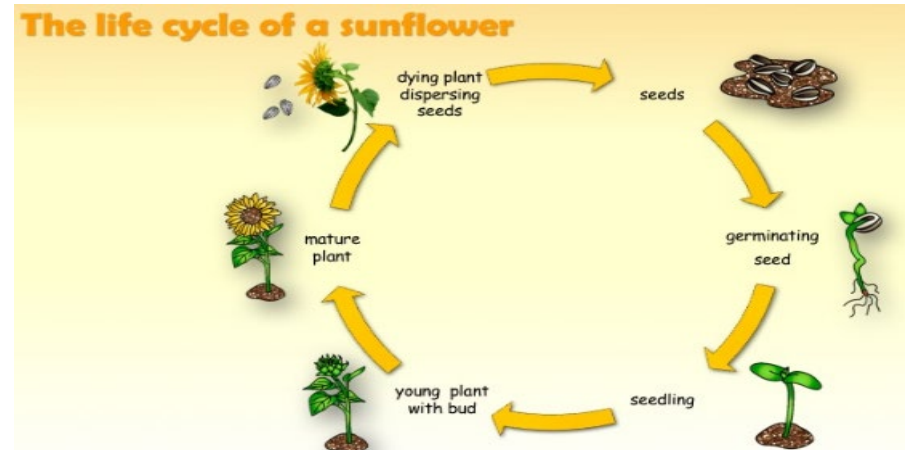
Fruit: The soft part containing seeds that is produced by a plant. Many types of fruit are sweet and can be eaten.

Vegetable: A plant, root, seed, or pod that is used as food, especially in dishes that are not sweet.

Produce: Crops and other agricultural products sold by farmers such as fruits and vegetables.

Life cycle: The life cycle of an animal or plant is the series of changes and developments that it passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.

Germination: The process of a seed starting to grow, or the act of causing a seed to start growing.



Seeds and Bulbs: Germination

