

## Photo Description



This image shows a young plant sprouting from a seed, with its green stem and first leaves emerging while parts of the original seed shell are still attached. The plant is growing up from dark soil, and you can see both the old seed parts and the new green growth happening at the same time.

## Scientific Phenomena

The anchoring phenomenon here is seed germination and early plant growth. This occurs when a dormant seed absorbs water, activates stored energy and nutrients, and begins to grow into a new plant. The embryo inside the seed uses stored food to fuel initial growth until the plant can make its own food through photosynthesis. The seed coat splits open as the growing plant pushes through, and the first structures to emerge are typically the root (downward) and shoot (upward).

## Core Science Concepts

1. Life Cycles: Plants have predictable stages of growth from seed to mature plant
2. Structure and Function: Seeds contain everything needed for a new plant - embryo, stored food, and protective coating
3. Growth and Development: Plants grow by using stored energy until they can produce their own food through photosynthesis
4. Environmental Needs: Seeds require specific conditions (water, warmth, oxygen) to begin germination

### Pedagogical Tip:

Use real seeds and clear containers so students can observe germination over time. Bean seeds work exceptionally well because they're large and germinate quickly, allowing students to see daily changes.

### UDL Suggestions:

Provide multiple ways for students to document plant growth - drawings, measurements, photos, or verbal descriptions recorded on devices. This supports different learning preferences and abilities.

## Zoom In / Zoom Out

**Zoom In:** At the cellular level, water enters the seed through tiny pores, causing cells to swell and activate enzymes that break down stored starches into sugars for energy. Cell division begins rapidly in the embryo.

**Zoom Out:** This germination process is part of larger ecosystem cycles where plants reproduce, create food webs, contribute to soil health, and participate in carbon and water cycles that support all life on Earth.

## Discussion Questions

1. What do you think the plant needed from its environment to begin growing? (Bloom's: Analyze | DOK: 2)
2. How might this small plant change over the next few weeks, and what evidence supports your prediction? (Bloom's: Evaluate | DOK: 3)
3. Why do you think some parts of the old seed are still attached to the new plant? (Bloom's: Analyze | DOK: 2)
4. What would happen if we planted this same type of seed in different conditions like darkness or without water? (Bloom's: Apply | DOK: 2)

## Potential Student Misconceptions

1. Misconception: Seeds are "dead" until they sprout  
Reality: Seeds contain living embryos in a dormant state, waiting for proper conditions
2. Misconception: Plants get food from soil through their roots  
Reality: Plants make their own food through photosynthesis; roots absorb water and minerals, not food
3. Misconception: The seed disappears when the plant grows  
Reality: The seed provides initial nutrition and its parts may remain attached as the plant develops

## NGSS Connections

Performance Expectation: 3-LS1-1 - Develop models to describe that organisms have unique and diverse life cycles but all have in common birth, growth, reproduction, and death.

Disciplinary Core Ideas:

- 3-LS1.B - Growth and Development of Organisms
- 5-LS1.C - Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms

Crosscutting Concepts:

- Patterns - Observable patterns in plant life cycles
- Structure and Function - Seed structures serve specific functions for plant reproduction

## Science Vocabulary

- \* Germination: The process when a seed begins to grow into a new plant
- \* Embryo: The tiny baby plant inside a seed waiting to grow
- \* Seedling: A young plant that has just sprouted from its seed
- \* Cotyledon: The first leaves that come from a seed, often still attached to seed parts
- \* Dormant: In a resting state, alive but not actively growing

## External Resources

Children's Books:

- From Seed to Plant by Gail Gibbons
- The Tiny Seed by Eric Carle
- A Seed Is Sleepy by Dianna Hutts Aston

### YouTube Videos:

- "Seed Germination Time Lapse" - Shows bean seeds sprouting over several days in clear containers: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w77zPAtVTuI>
- "How Do Seeds Grow Into Plants?" by SciShow Kids - Explains the germination process with animations perfect for elementary students: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tkFPyDSID\\_4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tkFPyDSID_4)