Plants 101 Relevant Washington State Science Standards, 2009

K-1 LS1A: The human body is made up of various external parts.
K-1 LS1B: All plants and animals have various external parts.
K-1 LS2B: A habitat supports the growth of many different plants and animals by meeting their basic needs of food, water, and shelter.
K-1 LS2C: Humans can change natural habitats in ways that can be helpful or harmful for the plants and animals that live there.
K-1 LS1F: Most plants have roots to get water and leaves to gather sunlight.
K-1 LS3A: Some things are alive and others are not.
K-1 LS3B: There are many different types of living things on Earth. Many of them are classified as plants or animals.
K-1 LS3C: External features of animals and plants are used to classify them into groups.

2-3 SYSA: A system is a group of interacting parts that form a whole.
2-3 SYSB: A whole object, plant, or animal may not continue to function the same way if some of its parts are missing.
2-3 SYSC: A whole object, plant, or animal can do things that none of its parts can do by themselves.
2-3 INQA Question: Scientific investigations are designed to gain knowledge about the natural world.
2-3 INQD Investigate: Simple instruments, such as magnifiers, thermometers, and rulers provide more information than scientists can obtain using only their unaided senses.
2-3APPD: Tools help scientists see more, measure more accurately, and do things that they could not otherwise accomplish.
2-3 LS1A: Plants have life cycles that include sprouting, growing to full size, forming fruits and flowers, shedding seeds (which begins a new cycle), and eventually dying. The details of the life cycle are different for different plants.
2-3 LS2A: Ecosystems support all life on the planet, including human life, by providing food, fresh water, and breathable air.
2-3 LS2D: Humans impact ecosystems in both positive and negative ways. Humans can help improve the health of ecosystems so that they provide **habitats** for plants and animals and resources for humans over the long term. For example, if people use fewer resources and recycle waste, there will be fewer negative impacts on natural systems.