

# DIG IN TO NATURE BINGO GUIDE

**Introduction:** Reinforcing vocabulary words through a Bingo game can be such a easy and fun way to remember important terminology. This activity has two versions - an easy game with simple definitions and an image provided along with the vocabulary word. The advanced game has only the vocabulary word listed with a longer explanation. There are 20 different versions of each card.

## MATERIALS NEEDED:

- 1 Bingo card per player
- Marking items - dried beans, popcorn, buttons, etc
- Answers
- Prizes

**Note:** If time permits, you can have participants create their Bingo cards by providing them a blank piece of paper and a word bank. You may also chose to laminate the Bingo cards for durability if they are being used multiple times.

## Instructions:

- Ensure all participants have a Bingo card and marking items.
- Explain the game of Bingo - the caller will read a definition of a vocabulary word. If the player thinks they have that word on their card, they will mark it using an item.
- The caller should speak loud and clear. They may choose to repeat the definition multiple times. The caller should also keep up with words they have called (to check for accuracy).
- This Bingo board in 4x4, so players must get 4 words in a line - vertically (up/down), horizontally (left/right), or diagonally. Once they have a line, they will shout “Dig In Bingo.”
- The game will stop. The player will repeat their marked words to the caller. If they are correct, they win the game! If they are incorrect, the game can continue. Depending on time, the caller may choose to play multiple rounds.



# DIG IN TO NATURE BINGO KEY – EASY

## Vocabulary Words and Definitions

- **Earthworm:** These wiggly creatures create space in the soil for air and water!
- **Phloem:** This process carries food down from the leaves, like an elevator!
- **Decomposition:** When worms, microorganisms, and bacteria break down plants!
- **Roots:** They supply food and water to the plant, like a straw!
- **Compost:** This is decomposed plant material!
- **Stems:** This plant part acts like two elevators zipping food and water throughout the plant!
- **Pollinators:** These creatures are attracted to bright, colorful, and patterned plants, and they transport pollen from one plant to another!
- **Flowers:** This can grow all types of fruit and provide a home for protective seeds!
- **Stoma:** These are tiny holes in located throughout leaves!
- **Endosperm:** This provides the food supply for the baby plant inside a plant seed!
- **Leaves:** These are food factories that play a part in the photosynthesis process!
- **Microorganisms:** Examples include bacteria and fungi, and help break up plant scraps!
- **Xylem:** This process carries water to the root in an upward direction!
- **Photosynthesis:** This happens when leaves turn sunlight into food for the plant!
- **Embryo:** This is the baby plant located inside a plant seed!
- **Casting:** This is worm waste that later becomes plant food!



# DIG IN TO NATURE BINGO – ADVANCED

## Vocabulary Words and Definitions

- **Earthworm:** These creatures live in soil and help improve it by breaking down dead plants and producing castings to make the ground and new plants healthier.
- **Phloem:** A system of tiny tubes that moves food down from the leaves to the rest of the plant. Works together with xylem.
- **Decomposition:** The process of worms, bacteria, and microorganisms breaking down dead plants into simpler materials, and releasing nutrients back into the soil. It helps recycle nutrients and keep the environment healthy.
- **Roots:** The part of a plant that grows underground and helps anchor the plant in the soil. They absorb water and nutrients from the soil, which the plant needs to grow.
- **Compost:** A mixture of decayed plants, food scraps, and other natural materials that break down over time to create nutrient-rich soil. It is used to help plants grow by adding important nutrients to the soil.
- **Stems:** They help transport water, nutrients, and food between the roots and the rest of the plant.
- **Pollinators:** Move pollen from one flower to another, which allows plants to make seeds and grow new plants. Pollinators are important because they help produce many of the fruits, vegetables, and flowers we use every day.
- **Flowers:** Parts of plants that help them make seeds. They have sweet smells to attract pollinators, and can develop into fruits or seeds that grow into new plants.
- **Stoma:** Tiny openings on the surface of leaves that allow a plant to complete photosynthesis. They also help control the amount of water that leaves the plant.
- **Endosperm:** The part of a seed that provides food for the developing plant. It contains nutrients like starch, proteins, and oils that help the seed grow into a seedling.
- **Leaves:** Flat, green parts of a plant that grow from the stem. They play a key role in photosynthesis. They also help the plant breathe through tiny openings called stomata.
- **Microorganisms:** Includes bacteria, fungi, and worms. Many are helpful in processes like breaking down waste, helping plants grow,
- **Xylem:** The part of a plant that transports water and minerals from the roots to the leaves and other parts of the plant. It is made up of tube-like cells that work together to carry the water up, allowing the plant to grow and stay healthy.
- **Photosynthesis:** The process by which plants make their own food using sunlight, carbon dioxide from the air, and water from the soil.
- **Embryo:** The undeveloped plant inside a seed. Contains all the parts needed to grow into a new plant, including the root, stem, and leaves.
- **Casting:** The nutrient-rich waste produced by earthworms. They break it down and leave behind small pellets, called castings. These castings are full of nutrients that help improve soil quality and support plant growth.

