best plants for science experiments

Best Plants for Science Experiments: Exploring Nature’s Living Laboratories

best plants for science experiments are more than just green decorations; they serve as incredible tools for learning and discovery. Whether you’re a student, educator, or simply a curious mind, choosing the right plant can turn a simple observation into a fascinating scientific adventure. Plants offer a window into the complexities of biology, ecology, genetics, and even chemistry, making them ideal subjects for a wide range of experiments. In this article, we'll explore some of the most effective and accessible plants for science experiments, and uncover why they’re so valuable in educational settings.

Why Plants Are Ideal for Science Experiments

Plants hold a special place in the world of scientific studies because they are living organisms that respond to their environment in measurable and observable ways. Unlike many animals, plants are easy to care for, grow relatively quickly, and provide visible results that help illustrate biological processes such as photosynthesis, growth, reproduction, and adaptation.

Moreover, plants are excellent for experiments involving genetics, environmental science, and even chemistry. Their varied responses to light, water, soil composition, and nutrients allow students to conduct controlled experiments and learn about cause and effect in the natural world.

Top Plants for Science Experiments

When selecting the best plants for science experiments, consider factors such as ease of growth, speed of development, and the clarity of observable changes. Here are some of the most popular and effective plants commonly used in classrooms and labs:

1. Bean Plants (Phaseolus vulgaris)

Bean plants, especially common green beans or mung beans, are favorites for beginner science experiments. Their seeds sprout quickly, often within a few days, allowing students to observe germination and early growth stages in real-time.

Bean plants are perfect for experiments involving:

- Seed germination rates under different conditions (light, temperature, water)
- Root and shoot development
- Investigating the effects of soil nutrients or pH levels
- Photosynthesis and transpiration studies

Because of their rapid growth and large, easy-to-handle seeds, beans make hands-on activities engaging and productive.

2. Arabidopsis thaliana (Thale Cress)

Often called the “lab rat” of the plant world, Arabidopsis thaliana is a small flowering plant widely used in genetic research. Its short life cycle of about six weeks and fully sequenced genome make it ideal for advanced science experiments.

Students and researchers can explore:

- Plant genetics and heredity
- Mutations and gene expression
- Responses to environmental stressors like drought or salinity

Arabidopsis requires minimal space and can be grown indoors, making it accessible for classroom projects focused on molecular biology and biotechnology.

3. Sunflowers (Helianthus annuus)

Sunflowers are not only striking to look at but also valuable for studying plant physiology and ecology. Their tall stalks and large leaves provide clear examples of growth patterns and structural adaptations.

Use sunflowers to investigate:

- Phototropism (how plants grow toward light)
- Water uptake and transpiration rates
- Effects of different fertilizers on growth

Sunflowers can also be used in soil science experiments, testing how various soil compositions impact plant health.

4. Radishes (Raphanus sativus)

Radishes are another fast-growing plant that’s excellent for classroom experiments. They germinate quickly and mature in just about three to four weeks, making them suitable for full life cycle studies.

Radishes are great for:

- Studying root development and anatomy
- Testing the effects of environmental variables like light intensity or soil moisture
- Exploring plant metabolism and nutrient uptake

Their edible nature also adds a fun, hands-on element for students to connect science with everyday life.

5. Moss (Bryophytes)

Though not a flowering plant, moss provides a unique angle for experiments regarding non-vascular plants. Mosses are simple, reproduce via spores, and thrive in moist environments.

Moss experiments can cover:

- Water retention and absorption
- Reproductive cycles of spores versus seeds
- Environmental indicators for pollution or humidity

Because moss grows in distinct, easy-to-observe clumps, it’s ideal for ecological and environmental science projects.

Tips for Successful Plant-Based Science Experiments

To get the most out of any plant experiment, a few practical tips can make a significant difference:

- **Choose the right plant for your experiment’s goal.** Fast-growing plants like beans or radishes are perfect for observing growth, while Arabidopsis suits genetic studies.
- **Control variables carefully.** Keep factors like light, temperature, and watering consistent unless you are testing their effects.
- **Use proper labeling and record-keeping.** Documenting growth stages and observations helps track progress and compare results.
- **Be patient and observant.** Some processes may take time, and subtle changes can offer valuable insights.

- **Incorporate technology.** Using time-lapse photography or digital sensors can enhance data collection and engagement.

Science Experiments You Can Try at Home or School

Exploring the best plants for science experiments doesn’t require elaborate labs or expensive equipment. Here are some simple, educational experiments that anyone can try:

Germination Race

Plant seeds from different species like beans, radishes, and sunflowers in identical conditions. Monitor which seeds sprout first and how quickly they develop, noting the impact of seed size and type.

Light and Growth Direction

Place a sunflower or bean plant near a window and another in a dark corner. Observe how the plant bends or grows toward the light source, demonstrating phototropism.

Soil pH Effects

Grow radishes or beans in soils with varying pH levels (acidic to alkaline). Track growth rates and leaf color to understand how soil chemistry influences plant health.

Water Absorption with Moss

Place moss samples in different moisture conditions and measure their water retention. This experiment highlights adaptations of non-vascular plants to their environment.

Choosing Plants for Different Educational

Levels

The best plants for science experiments vary depending on the learner’s age and expertise.

- **Elementary School:** Beans and radishes are excellent because they sprout quickly and are easy to handle.
- **Middle School:** Sunflowers and moss introduce more complexity with topics like phototropism and plant ecology.
- **High School and Beyond:** Arabidopsis provides opportunities for genetic and molecular biology experiments, suitable for advanced studies.

Understanding the appropriate plant model helps educators tailor lessons to maximize engagement and learning outcomes.

Plants are incredible organisms that provide endless opportunities for scientific exploration. By selecting the best plants for science experiments, learners can dive into the wonders of biology, ecology, and genetics with hands-on activities that bring science to life. Whether you’re measuring growth rates or unraveling the mysteries of plant DNA, these living labs offer a dynamic and rewarding way to discover the natural world.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the best fast-growing plants for science experiments?

Fast-growing plants like radishes, beans, and cress are ideal for science experiments because they germinate quickly and show visible growth within days, allowing for timely observation and data collection.

Which plants are most suitable for photosynthesis experiments?

Elodea, spinach, and geranium leaves are commonly used for photosynthesis experiments due to their broad leaves and high chlorophyll content, making it easier to observe oxygen production and starch formation.

What plants are recommended for genetics experiments in the classroom?

Pea plants are classic choices for genetics experiments because they have easily observable traits, such as flower color and seed shape, and have been historically used to study inheritance patterns.

Are there any plants that are good for testing soil pH impact in experiments?

Plants like hydrangeas and coleus are excellent for soil pH experiments because their flower color or leaf pigmentation changes depending on the soil's acidity or alkalinity.

Which plants are best for studying plant tropisms in science experiments?

Sunflowers, mung beans, and maize seedlings are often used for studying phototropism and gravitropism because they exhibit clear directional growth responses to light and gravity.

What plants are used for studying water absorption and transpiration rates?

Celery stalks and spinach leaves are frequently used in transpiration experiments because their vascular systems are visible and they show measurable changes in water uptake and loss.

Can aquatic plants be used for science experiments, and which are best?

Yes, aquatic plants like duckweed and Elodea are great for experiments on aquatic ecosystems, water pollution, and photosynthesis, as they are easy to maintain and respond quickly to environmental changes.

What plants are useful for testing the effects of fertilizers in experiments?

Common plants like beans, lettuce, and mustard greens are effective for fertilizer experiments because they grow quickly and show noticeable differences in growth and health with varying nutrient levels.

Which plants are ideal for classroom experiments involving seed germination?

Beans, mustard seeds, and cress are ideal for seed germination experiments due to their rapid sprouting times and ease of observation, making them perfect for teaching basic plant biology concepts.

Additional Resources

Best Plants for Science Experiments: Exploring Nature’s Living Laboratories

best plants for science experiments are essential tools in education, research, and even biotechnology. Selecting the right species can significantly influence the accuracy, relevance, and engagement of an experiment. Whether for classroom projects, advanced botanical studies, or genetic research, choosing plants with specific characteristics—rapid growth, genetic simplicity, or observable physiological responses—can optimize outcomes. This article investigates the top contenders among plants used in scientific experiments, examining their advantages and suitability for various experimental designs.

Criteria for Selecting the Best Plants for Experiments

Before delving into specific species, it is critical to articulate the factors that make a plant ideal for scientific inquiry. Plants selected for experiments typically share several key features:

- **Rapid growth cycle:** Short life cycles allow multiple generations within a limited timeframe.
- **Ease of cultivation:** Plants that thrive in controlled environments reduce variables related to care.
- **Genetic simplicity or well-mapped genomes:** Facilitates genetic manipulation and understanding of phenotypic traits.
- **Observable traits:** Clear, measurable physical or physiological changes improve data collection and analysis.
- **Relevance to study:** Depending on the experiment, plants with specific characteristics (e.g., nitrogen fixation, flower anatomy) may be preferred.

These criteria guide researchers and educators in narrowing down options for effective experimentation.

Top Plants Widely Used in Scientific Experiments

Arabidopsis thaliana: The Model Organism for Plant Genetics

Arabidopsis thaliana is arguably the most extensively studied plant in molecular biology and genetics. Its genome was the first plant genome to be fully sequenced, making it a cornerstone in genetic research. Key attributes include:

- **Small size and rapid life cycle:** Completes a life cycle in about six weeks.
- **Ease of genetic manipulation:** High transformation efficiency allows insertion or knockout of genes.
- **Well-documented traits:** Researchers benefit from a vast database of mutants and phenotypes.
- **Minimal care requirements:** Thrives in laboratory conditions with minimal soil and light requirements.

As a result, Arabidopsis is ideal for studying gene expression, developmental biology, and plant responses to environmental stimuli.

Fast-Growing Beans: Pisum sativum and Phaseolus vulgaris

Leguminous plants like peas (Pisum sativum) and common beans (Phaseolus vulgaris) are favored in experiments focused on genetics, Mendelian inheritance, and nitrogen fixation.

- **Demonstration of inheritance:** Pea plants historically enabled Gregor Mendel’s foundational genetics experiments.
- **Nitrogen fixation studies:** Symbiotic relationships with Rhizobium bacteria make beans valuable in soil ecology research.
- **Relatively fast growth:** Growth cycles of 60-90 days suit semester-long projects.
- **Visible phenotypic traits:** Seed color, shape, and plant height offer clear markers for genetic studies.

These beans are particularly effective in educational environments due to their robustness and clear trait inheritance patterns.

Maize (Zea mays): A Staple for Agricultural and Genetic Research

Maize, or corn, is an important crop species leveraged in studies ranging from agronomy to biotechnology.

- **Large seeds and plants:** Facilitate easy observation of developmental stages.
- **Genetic diversity:** Extensive varieties make maize valuable for studying hybrid vigor and genetic modification.
- **Economic relevance:** Agricultural experiments on maize can translate directly to crop improvement.
- **Environmental response studies:** Maize’s sensitivity to drought and nutrient levels supports ecological research.

However, maize requires more space and resources, which may limit its use in smaller lab settings.

Duckweed (Lemna minor): The Aquatic Experimenter’s Choice

Duckweed species like Lemna minor are gaining popularity for environmental and physiological studies due to their simplicity and rapid reproduction.

- **Fast reproduction:** Can double in number every 16-48 hours under optimal conditions.
- **Aquatic environment:** Suitable for water pollution assays and nutrient uptake experiments.
- **Minimal maintenance:** Requires only water and light, making it ideal for classroom science.
- **Bioindicator potential:** Sensitive to toxins, making it useful in ecotoxicology.

Duckweed’s fast growth and environmental responsiveness make it invaluable for experiments requiring quick results and low maintenance.

Less Common but Noteworthy Plants for Specialized Experiments

Venus Flytrap (Dionaea muscipula): Studying Plant Behavior

Carnivorous plants like the Venus flytrap serve as intriguing subjects for experiments exploring plant movement and nutrient acquisition.

- **Rapid movement:** The trap closes within milliseconds upon stimulation, offering insight into plant electrophysiology.
- **Adaptation studies:** Demonstrates evolutionary adaptations to nutrient-poor environments.
- **Unique nutrient cycles:** Allows examination of carnivory in plants, contrasting with typical photosynthetic nutrition.

While slower growing and more challenging to maintain, Venus flytraps provide unique experiential learning opportunities.

Sunflower (Helianthus annuus): Ideal for Phototropism and Growth Studies

Sunflowers are often selected for experiments focusing on plant physiology, particularly phototropism and heliotropism.

- **Large, visible flowers:** Facilitate observation of growth patterns.
- **Moderate growth speed:** Growth to maturity within 70-100 days.
- **Phototropic response:** Demonstrates directional growth toward light sources effectively.

These traits make sunflowers excellent candidates for interactive lessons on plant behavior and environmental adaptation.

Comparative Overview: Selecting the Right Plant for Your Experiment

Choosing between these plants depends on the research goals, available resources, and experimental constraints. For instance:

Plant	Growth Rate	Ease of Care	Genetic Resources	Experimental Focus
Arabidopsis thaliana	Very fast (~6 weeks)	Easy	Extensive	Genetics, molecular biology
Pisum sativum (Pea)	Moderate (60-90 days)	Moderate	Good	Inheritance, nitrogen fixation
Zea mays (Maize)	Moderate to slow	Requires space	Extensive	Agronomy, genetics
Lemna minor (Duckweed)	Very fast (doubling every 1-2 days)	Very easy	Limited	Ecotoxicology, aquatic physiology
Dionaea muscipula (Venus Flytrap)	Slow	Challenging	Limited	Plant movement, carnivory

This comparison highlights how each plant fits different niches in the scientific and educational landscape.

Integrating Plants into Science Curricula and Research

In educational settings, plants that are easy to grow with observable traits provide hands-on learning that fosters scientific thinking. Arabidopsis and peas remain staples for demonstrating fundamental biological principles. Meanwhile, duckweed’s rapid growth and water-based habitat introduce environmental science concepts effectively.

In research contexts, the choice may prioritize genetic tools or ecological relevance. For instance, Arabidopsis continues to be the preferred system for gene editing due to its well-characterized genome, while maize is instrumental in agricultural biotechnology to develop crop varieties resilient to climate change.

The integration of these plants into experimental protocols contributes to a deeper understanding of plant biology, ecology, and genetics, shaping innovations in agriculture, sustainability, and medicine.

Natural curiosity about plant life cycles, adaptation mechanisms, and genetic inheritance is best nurtured through interaction with suitable experimental species. Therefore, identifying the best plants for science experiments remains a dynamic task, evolving alongside advances in technology and scientific inquiry.

Best Plants For Science Experiments

Find other PDF articles:
https://old.rga.ca/archive-th-083/pdf?trackid=Wdx97-5111&title=animal-behavior-an-evolutionary-approach-8th-edition.pdf

best plants for science experiments: Ace Your Plant Science Project Robert Gardner, Phyllis J. Perry, 2009-08-01 How do different types of soil affect germination? How do light and dark affect leaves? Can you tell how old a tree is? Young scientists will explore structures, development, and life cycles of plants and interactions of plants with their environment? Readers will learn the answers to these questions and more with the fun life science experiments in this book. Following the scientific method, readers will be able to use many of the science fair project ideas for their own science fair project.

best plants for science experiments: Experimenting with Plants Science Projects Robert Gardner, 2013-01-01 This book discusses the process of photosynthesis, the life cycle of plants, the differences between short day and long day flowers, and much more. Filled with projects that use plants as the basis for experiments, it includes seeds, flowers, leaves, plants and even grass.

best plants for science experiments: Lively Plant Science Projects Ann Benbow, Colin Mably, 2009-01-01 Presents several easy-to-do science experiments using plants--Provided by publisher.

best plants for science experiments: *Ace Your Ecology and Environmental Science Project* Robert Gardner, Phyllis J. Perry, Salvatore Tocci, 2009-08-01 How many different organisms can you identify in a square meter of earth? What happens to plants if they don't have enough sunlight? Readers will learn the answers to these questions and more with the fun ecology and environmental experiments in this book. Young scientists will explore interactions of organisms and their environments. Many experiments include ideas students can use for science fairs.

best plants for science experiments: Experiments with Plants , 1992-01-01 A guide for teaching about plants through direct observation and experiments.

best plants for science experiments: The Really Useful Book of Secondary Science Experiments Tracy-ann Aston, 2017-07-31 How can a potato be a battery? How quickly will a shark find you? What food should you take with you when climbing a mountain? The Really Useful Book of Secondary Science Experiments presents 101 exciting, 'real-world' science experiments that can be confidently carried out by any KS3 science teacher in a secondary school classroom. It offers a mix of classic experiments together with fresh ideas for investigations designed to engage students, help them see the relevance of science in their own lives and develop a passion for carrying out practical investigations. Covering biology, chemistry and physics topics, each investigation is structured as a problem-solving activity, asking engaging questions such as, 'How can fingerprints help solve a crime?', or 'Can we build our own volcano?' Background science knowledge is given for each experiment, together with learning objectives, a list of materials needed, safety and technical considerations, detailed method, ideas for data collection, advice on how to adapt the investigations for different groups of students, useful questions to ask the students and suggestions for homework. Additionally, there are ten ideas for science based projects that can be carried out over a longer period of time, utilising skills and knowledge that students will develop as they carrying out the different science investigations in the book. The Really Useful Book of Secondary Science Experiments will be an essential source of support and inspiration for all those teaching in the secondary school classroom, running science clubs and for parents looking to challenge and excite their children at home.

best plants for science experiments: Plant and Animal Science Fair Projects, Revised and Expanded Using the Scientific Method Yael Calhoun, 2013-06 How do land and aquatic plants differ? How do birds mark their territories and attract mates? How are seeds protected from being eaten by animals? Using easy-to-find materials and the scientific method, you can learn the answers to these questions and more. If you are interested in competing in science fairs, the book contains lots of great suggestions and ideas for further experiments.

best plants for science experiments: Step-by-Step Science Experiments in Ecology Janice VanCleave, 2012-07-15 Readers are offered step-by-step experiments in ecology that are sure to place high in any science fair. More important, however, the experiments provided show young people the richness of the ecology surrounding them every day, including the habitats of flora and the ecosystem of a pond. After performing these fun, hands-on activities and learning how these systems in nature work and depend on one other, readers will better appreciate the natural world around them.

best plants for science experiments: *Ecosystem Science Fair Projects, Using the Scientific Method* Pam Walker, Elaine Wood, 2010-01-01 Explains how to use the scientific method to conduct several science experiments about ecosystems. Includes ideas for science fair projects--Provided by publisher.

best plants for science experiments: *Resources for Teaching Middle School Science* Smithsonian Institution, National Academy of Engineering, National Science Resources Center of the National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine, 1998-04-30 With age-appropriate, inquiry-centered curriculum materials and sound teaching practices, middle school science can capture the interest and energy of adolescent students and expand their understanding of the world around them. Resources for Teaching Middle School Science, developed by the National Science Resources Center (NSRC), is a valuable tool for identifying and selecting effective science curriculum materials that will engage students in grades 6 through 8. The volume describes more than 400 curriculum titles that are aligned with the National Science Education Standards. This completely new guide follows on the success of Resources for Teaching Elementary School Science, the first in the NSRC series of annotated guides to hands-on, inquiry-centered curriculum materials and other resources for science teachers. The curriculum materials in the new guide are grouped in five chapters by scientific areaâ€Physical Science, Life Science, Environmental Science, Earth and Space Science, and Multidisciplinary and Applied Science. They are also grouped by typeâ€core materials, supplementary units, and science activity books. Each annotation of curriculum material includes a recommended grade level, a description of the activities involved and of what students can be expected to learn, a list of accompanying materials, a reading level, and ordering information. The curriculum materials included in this book were selected by panels of teachers and scientists using evaluation criteria developed for the guide. The criteria reflect and incorporate goals and principles of the National Science Education Standards. The annotations designate the specific content standards on which these curriculum pieces focus. In addition to the curriculum chapters, the guide contains six chapters of diverse resources that are directly relevant to middle school science. Among these is a chapter on educational software and multimedia programs, chapters on books about science and teaching, directories and guides to science trade books, and periodicals for teachers and students. Another section features institutional resources. One chapter lists about 600 science centers, museums, and zoos where teachers can take middle school students for interactive science experiences. Another chapter describes nearly 140 professional associations and U.S. government agencies that offer resources and assistance. Authoritative, extensive, and thoroughly indexedâ€and the only guide of its kindâ€Resources for Teaching Middle School Science will be the most used book on the shelf for science teachers, school administrators, teacher trainers, science curriculum specialists, advocates of hands-on science teaching, and concerned parents.

best plants for science experiments: Louisiana Bulletin Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1890

best plants for science experiments: Louisiana Technical Bulletin , 1886

best plants for science experiments: *Recipes for Science* Angela Potochnik, Matteo Colombo, Cory Wright, 2024-04-22 Scientific literacy is an essential aspect of any undergraduate education. Recipes for Science responds to this need by providing an accessible introduction to the nature of science and scientific methods appropriate for any beginning college student. The book is adaptable to a wide variety of different courses, such as introductions to scientific reasoning, methods courses in scientific disciplines, science education, and philosophy of science. Special features of Recipes for Science include contemporary and historical case studies from many fields of physical, life, and social sciences; visual aids to clarify and illustrate ideas; text boxes to explore related topics; plenty of exercises to support student recall and application of concepts; suggestions for further readings at the end of each chapter; a glossary with helpful definitions of key terms; and a companion website with course syllabi, internet resources, PowerPoint presentations, lecture notes, additional exercises, and original short videos on key topics. Key Updates to the Second Edition 13 short chapters of uniform length that make it easier to adapt to a college semester Case studies and examples featuring new research and important historical research across many fields of science Added discussion of timely topics, including large research collaborations, trust and distrust of science, machine learning and other technology-driven advances, diversity in science, and connections to indigenous knowledge Streamlined and simplified discussion of some topics, such as experimentation and statistical hypothesis-testing Exercises that are clearly aligned with learning goals and sorted into types: Recall, Apply, and Think Additional online exercises and a series of original videos on key topics Exercise solutions available on an instructor-only section of the website

best plants for science experiments: *Resources in Education* , 1998

best plants for science experiments: Experiment Station Record U.S. Office of Experiment Stations, United States. Agricultural Research Service, United States. Office of Experiment Stations, 1922

best plants for science experiments: Experiment Station Record United States. Office of Experiment Stations, 1897

best plants for science experiments: 700 Science Experiments for Everyone Unesco, 1964 Presents 700 science experiments with instructions and diagrams.

best plants for science experiments: Analyzing the Role of Citizen Science in Modern Research Ceccaroni, Luigi, Piera, Jaume, 2016-10-25 As the need for sustainable development practices around the world continues to grow, it has become imperative for citizens to become actively engaged in the global transition. By evaluating data collected from various global programs, researchers are able to identify strategies and challenges in implementing civic engagement initiatives. Analyzing the Role of Citizen Science in Modern Research focuses on analyzing data on current initiatives and best practices in citizen engagement and education programs across various disciplines. Highlighting emergent research and application techniques within citizen science initiatives, this publication appeals to academicians, researchers, policy makers, government officials, technology developers, advanced-level students and program developers interested in launching or improving citizen science programs across the globe.

best plants for science experiments: Biennial Report Louisiana. State. Commissioner of Agriculture, 1888

best plants for science experiments: Biennial Report Louisiana. Dept. of Agriculture, 1888

Related to best plants for science experiments

articles - "it is best" vs. "it is the best" - English Language The word "best" is an adjective, and adjectives do not take articles by themselves. Because the noun car is modified by the superlative adjective best, and because this makes

adverbs - About "best" , "the best" , and "most" - English Both sentences could mean the same thing, however I like you best. I like chocolate best, better than anything else can be used when what one is choosing from is not

difference - "What was best" vs "what was the best"? - English In the following sentence, however, best is an adjective: "What was best?" If we insert the word the, we get a noun phrase, the best. You could certainly declare that after

how to use “best” as adverb? - English Language Learners Stack 1 Your example already shows how to use "best" as an adverb. It is also a superlative, like "greatest", or "highest", so just as you would use it as an adjective to show that something is

grammar - It was the best ever vs it is the best ever? - English So, " It is the best ever " means it's the best of all time, up to the present. " It was the best ever " means either it was the best up to that point in time, and a better one may have

"Which one is the best" vs. "which one the best is" "Which one is the best" is obviously a question format, so it makes sense that " which one the best is " should be the correct form. This is very good instinct, and you could

valediction - "With best/kind regards" vs "Best/Kind regards" 5 In Europe, it is not uncommon to receive emails with the valediction With best/kind regards, instead of the more typical and shorter Best/Kind regards. When I see a

expressions - "it's best" - how should it be used? - English It's best that he bought it yesterday. or It's good that he bought it yesterday. 2a has a quite different meaning, implying that what is being approved of is not that the purchase be

grammar - Grammatical function of "at best" idiom - English Dictionaries state that "at best" is an idiom. But, what is the grammatical function of "at best" (for example, in the below sentences?) Their response to the proposal was, at best,

best suits vs suits best - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Select the area that best suits your ad would be used in more formal settings. Select the area that suits best your ad Is a rather odd order, at least to my UK ear. It also is

articles - "it is best" vs. "it is the best" - English Language The word "best" is an adjective, and adjectives do not take articles by themselves. Because the noun car is modified by the superlative adjective best, and because this makes

adverbs - About "best" , "the best" , and "most" - English Language Both sentences could mean the same thing, however I like you best. I like chocolate best, better than anything else can be used when what one is choosing from is not

difference - "What was best" vs "what was the best"? - English In the following sentence, however, best is an adjective: "What was best?" If we insert the word the, we get a noun phrase, the best. You could certainly declare that after

how to use “best” as adverb? - English Language Learners Stack 1 Your example already shows how to use "best" as an adverb. It is also a superlative, like "greatest", or "highest", so just as you would use it as an adjective to show that something is

grammar - It was the best ever vs it is the best ever? - English So, " It is the best ever " means it's the best of all time, up to the present. " It was the best ever " means either it was the best up to that point in time, and a better one may have

"Which one is the best" vs. "which one the best is" "Which one is the best" is obviously a question format, so it makes sense that " which one the best is " should be the correct form. This is very good instinct, and you could

valediction - "With best/kind regards" vs "Best/Kind regards" 5 In Europe, it is not uncommon to receive emails with the valediction With best/kind regards, instead of the more typical and shorter Best/Kind regards. When I see a

expressions - "it's best" - how should it be used? - English It's best that he bought it yesterday. or It's good that he bought it yesterday. 2a has a quite different meaning, implying that what is being approved of is not that the purchase be

grammar - Grammatical function of "at best" idiom - English Dictionaries state that "at best" is an idiom. But, what is the grammatical function of "at best" (for example, in the below sentences?) Their response to the proposal was, at best,

best suits vs suits best - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Select the area that best suits your ad would be used in more formal settings. Select the area that suits best your ad Is a rather odd order, at least to my UK ear. It also is

articles - "it is best" vs. "it is the best" - English Language The word "best" is an adjective, and adjectives do not take articles by themselves. Because the noun car is modified by the superlative adjective best, and because this makes

adverbs - About "best" , "the best" , and "most" - English Language Both sentences could mean the same thing, however I like you best. I like chocolate best, better than anything else can be used when what one is choosing from is not

difference - "What was best" vs "what was the best"? - English In the following sentence, however, best is an adjective: "What was best?" If we insert the word the, we get a noun phrase, the best. You could certainly declare that after

how to use “best” as adverb? - English Language Learners Stack 1 Your example already shows how to use "best" as an adverb. It is also a superlative, like "greatest", or "highest", so just as you would use it as an adjective to show that something is

grammar - It was the best ever vs it is the best ever? - English So, " It is the best ever " means it's the best of all time, up to the present. " It was the best ever " means either it was the best up to that point in time, and a better one may have

"Which one is the best" vs. "which one the best is" "Which one is the best" is obviously a question format, so it makes sense that " which one the best is " should be the correct form. This is very good instinct, and you could

valediction - "With best/kind regards" vs "Best/Kind regards" 5 In Europe, it is not
uncommon to receive emails with the valediction With best/kind regards, instead of the more typical and shorter Best/Kind regards. When I see a

expressions - "it's best" - how should it be used? - English It's best that he bought it yesterday. or It's good that he bought it yesterday. 2a has a quite different meaning, implying that what is being approved of is not that the purchase be

grammar - Grammatical function of "at best" idiom - English Dictionaries state that "at best" is an idiom. But, what is the grammatical function of "at best" (for example, in the below sentences?) Their response to the proposal was, at best,

best suits vs suits best - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Select the area that best suits your ad would be used in more formal settings. Select the area that suits best your ad Is a rather odd order, at least to my UK ear. It also is

articles - "it is best" vs. "it is the best" - English Language The word "best" is an adjective, and adjectives do not take articles by themselves. Because the noun car is modified by the superlative adjective best, and because this makes

adverbs - About "best" , "the best" , and "most" - English Language Both sentences could mean the same thing, however I like you best. I like chocolate best, better than anything else can be used when what one is choosing from is not

difference - "What was best" vs "what was the best"? - English In the following sentence, however, best is an adjective: "What was best?" If we insert the word the, we get a noun phrase, the best. You could certainly declare that after

how to use “best” as adverb? - English Language Learners Stack 1 Your example already

shows how to use "best" as an adverb. It is also a superlative, like "greatest", or "highest", so just as you would use it as an adjective to show that something is

grammar - It was the best ever vs it is the best ever? - English So, " It is the best ever " means it's the best of all time, up to the present. " It was the best ever " means either it was the best up to that point in time, and a better one may have

"Which one is the best" vs. "which one the best is" "Which one is the best" is obviously a question format, so it makes sense that " which one the best is " should be the correct form. This is very good instinct, and you could

valediction - "With best/kind regards" vs "Best/Kind regards" 5 In Europe, it is not uncommon to receive emails with the valediction With best/kind regards, instead of the more typical and shorter Best/Kind regards. When I see a

expressions - "it's best" - how should it be used? - English It's best that he bought it yesterday. or It's good that he bought it yesterday. 2a has a quite different meaning, implying that what is being approved of is not that the purchase be

grammar - Grammatical function of "at best" idiom - English Dictionaries state that "at best" is an idiom. But, what is the grammatical function of "at best" (for example, in the below sentences?) Their response to the proposal was, at best,

best suits vs suits best - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Select the area that best suits your ad would be used in more formal settings. Select the area that suits best your ad Is a rather odd order, at least to my UK ear. It also is

articles - "it is best" vs. "it is the best" - English Language The word "best" is an adjective, and adjectives do not take articles by themselves. Because the noun car is modified by the superlative adjective best, and because this makes

adverbs - About "best" , "the best" , and "most" - English Language Both sentences could mean the same thing, however I like you best. I like chocolate best, better than anything else can be used when what one is choosing from is not

difference - "What was best" vs "what was the best"? - English In the following sentence, however, best is an adjective: "What was best?" If we insert the word the, we get a noun phrase, the best. You could certainly declare that after

how to use “best” as adverb? - English Language Learners Stack 1 Your example already shows how to use "best" as an adverb. It is also a superlative, like "greatest", or "highest", so just as you would use it as an adjective to show that something is

grammar - It was the best ever vs it is the best ever? - English So, " It is the best ever " means it's the best of all time, up to the present. " It was the best ever " means either it was the best up to that point in time, and a better one may have

"Which one is the best" vs. "which one the best is" "Which one is the best" is obviously a question format, so it makes sense that " which one the best is " should be the correct form. This is very good instinct, and you could

valediction - "With best/kind regards" vs "Best/Kind regards" 5 In Europe, it is not uncommon to receive emails with the valediction With best/kind regards, instead of the more typical and shorter Best/Kind regards. When I see a

expressions - "it's best" - how should it be used? - English It's best that he bought it yesterday. or It's good that he bought it yesterday. 2a has a quite different meaning, implying that what is being approved of is not that the purchase be

grammar - Grammatical function of "at best" idiom - English Dictionaries state that "at best" is an idiom. But, what is the grammatical function of "at best" (for example, in the below sentences?) Their response to the proposal was, at best,

best suits vs suits best - English Language Learners Stack Exchange Select the area that best suits your ad would be used in more formal settings. Select the area that suits best your ad Is a rather odd order, at least to my UK ear. It also is

Related to best plants for science experiments

‘Not So Secret Life of Plants’: Orlando Science Center hosts watercolor exhibition (Orlando Sentinel2mon) A new exhibition in the Orlando Science Center’s third floor gallery space reveals the interconnectedness of plants while blending art and science. “The Not So Secret Life of Plants” features 50

‘Not So Secret Life of Plants’: Orlando Science Center hosts watercolor exhibition (Orlando Sentinel2mon) A new exhibition in the Orlando Science Center’s third floor gallery space reveals the interconnectedness of plants while blending art and science. “The Not So Secret Life of Plants” features 50