## Caroline Haslett Primary School: Spring 2 Plants Year 1

	What should Lakeady know?	
A Diante can con	What should I already know?	
<ul> <li>Plants can grow.</li> <li>Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the autumn and winter.</li> </ul>		
What will I know by the end of the unit?		
The names of some common	<ul> <li>People may grow plants in their gardens and care for them.</li> </ul>	
garden plants	<ul> <li>They may grow flowering plants which are</li> </ul>	
	beautiful to look at or beans and seeds to grow plants for food.	
	<ul> <li>When plants for food.</li> <li>When plants are grown for food, this may</li> </ul>	
	be called a herb garden or vegetable patch.	
	vegetable patch rose	
	poppy sunflower	
The names of	<ul> <li>A wild plant will grow by itself.</li> </ul>	
some common	<ul> <li>It does not need to be cared for.</li> </ul>	
wild plants	<ul> <li>If it grows somewhere unwanted, it may be a weed.</li> </ul>	
	dandelion daisy buttercup	
	nettle clover	
Deciduous and	<ul> <li>Deciduous trees lose their leaves in</li> </ul>	
evergreen	the autumn every year. Their leaves are	
trees	generally broad, flat and have veins running	
	through them.	
	<ul> <li>Evergreen trees have green leaves all year round. Their leaves are generally thick,</li> </ul>	
	waxy and narrow like needles.	
	deciduous evergreen	
What are the		
parts of	leaves flower Right	
common trees	crown With twig	
and plants?	seed	
	trunk	
	roots leaf the	
	"Rahat" stem	
	roots SEE	

Vocabulary	
branches	parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have
	leaves, flowers, or fruit growing on them
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a
	flower or plant
common	something that is found in large numbers or it
	happens often
deciduous	a tree that loses its leaves in the autumn
	every year
evergreen	a tree or bush which has green leaves all the
	year round
flower	the part of a plant which is often brightly
	coloured and grows at the end of a stem
flowering	trees or plants which produce flowers
fruit	something which grows on a tree or bush and
	which contains seeds or a stone covered by a
	substance that you can eat
garden	a piece of land next to a house, with flowers,
	vegetables, other plants, and often grass
herb	a plant whose leaves are used in cooking to
nerb	add flavour to food, or as a medicine
leaf /	the parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin, and
leaves	usually green
petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of
	the flower
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a
	stem, leaves, and roots
roots	the parts of a plant that grow under the ground
seed	the small, hard part from which a new plant
	grows
stem	the thin, upright part of a plant on which the
	flowers and leaves grow
tree	a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and
	leaves
trunk	the large main stem from which the branches
	grow
vegetable	plants such as cabbages, potatoes, and
	onions which you can cook and eat
vegetation	plants, trees and flowers
weed	a wild plant that grows in garden and prevents
	the plants that you want from growing properly
wild	animals or plants that live or grow in natural
	surroundings and are not looked after by people

## Investigate!

- Plant a bean or a seed and watch it grow. Record your observations in a diary.
- Go on a wild plant hunt! Create a tally chart to show how many of each plant you have found and then use the information to answer questions.
- Plant some garden plants, care for them and watch them grow.
- Go on a tree hunt around the Country Park what types of trees can you see? Collect fallen leaves and identify which tree they came from using pictures to help you. Sort the leaves between deciduous and evergreen trees.
- Label the parts of a plant showing where the leaves, flowers (blossom), petals, fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, and stems are.

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Working Scientifically	Ask simple scientific questions. Question words include what, why, how, when, who and which.
	With support, follow instructions to perform simple tests and begin to talk about what they might do or what might happen.
	Simple tests can be carried out by following a set of instructions.
	With support, use simple equipment to measure and make observations. Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations eg. metre sticks, measuring tapes, egg timers and hand lenses.
	Observe objects, materials, living things and changes over time, sorting and grouping them based on their features. Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared.
	With support, gather and record simple data in a range of ways (data tables, diagrams, Venn diagrams).
	Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, pictograms and drawings.
	Talk about what they have done and say, with help, what they think they have found out. The results are information that has been found out from an investigation.
	Observe the local environment throughout the year and ask and answer questions about living things and seasonal change.
	The local environment is a habitat for living things and can change during the seasons.
Plants	Identify, compare, group and sort a variety of common plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees, based on observable features.
	Label and describe the basic structure of a variety of common plants.
	Plants are living things.
	Common plants include the daisy, poppy and buttercup. Trees are large, woody plants and are either evergreen or deciduous.
	Trees that lose their leaves in the autumn are called deciduous trees (e.g. oak, beech and rowan).
	Trees that keep their leaves all year round are called evergreen trees (e.g. holly and pine).
	The basic plant parts include root, stem, leaf, flower, petal, fruit, seed and bulb.
	Trees have a woody stem called a trunk.
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