

# Caroline Haslett Primary School. Year 1 Science Spring 2 - Plants

## What should I already know?

- Plants can grow.
- Deciduous trees lose their leaves in autumn and winter.

## What I will know by the end of the unit?

**What are garden plants? What are the names of some of them?**

- People may grow plants in their gardens and care for them.
- They may grow flowering plants or beans and seeds to grow plants for food.



rose



pansy



sweet pea



sunflower

**What are wild plants? What are the names of some of them?**

- A wild plant will grow by itself. It does not need to be cared for. If they grow somewhere unwanted, it may be called a weed.



dandelion



daisy



buttercup



nettles

**What are deciduous and evergreen trees?**

- Deciduous trees lose their leaves in autumn every year. Their leaves are usually broad, flat and have veins running through them.
- Evergreen trees have green leaves all year round. Their leaves are usually thick, waxy and narrow like needles.



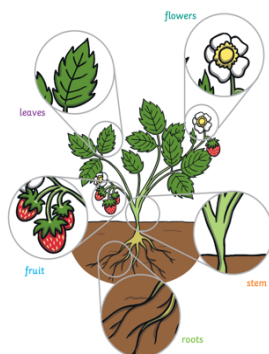
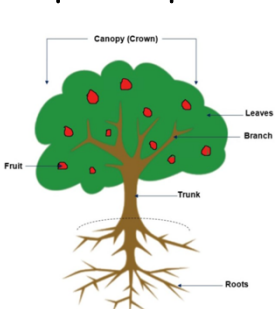
deciduous

















evergreen



**The parts of plants and trees**



## Key Vocabulary

plant 	a living thing that grows in the earth and has stems, leaves and roots.
garden 	a piece of land next to a house, with flowers, vegetables, other plants and often grass.
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.
seeds 	the small, hard part from which a new plant grows.
bulbs 	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.
herb 	a plant whose leaves are used in cooking to add flavour to food, or as a medicine.
vegetable 	plants such as cabbages, potatoes, and onions which you can cook and eat.
wild	animals or plants that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people.
weed 	a wild plant that grows in unwanted places. They can stop plants you want from growing properly.
tree 	a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and leaves.
deciduous	a tree that loses its leaves in autumn every year.
evergreen	a tree or bush which has green leaves all year round.
fruit 	something which grows on a tree or bush and contains seeds or a stone.
leaf/leaves 	the parts if a tree or plant that are thin, flat, and usually green.
branch 	parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves, flowers, or fruit growing on them.
roots	the parts of a pant that grow underground.
trunk 	the large main stem from which branches grow.
stem 	the thin, upright part of a plant.
common	something that is found in large numbers or happens often.
vegetation	plants, trees, and flowers.

<p><b>Working Scientifically</b></p>	<p>Ask simple scientific questions. Question words include what, why, how, when, who and which.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Plants</b></p>	<p>Identify, compare, group and sort a variety of common plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees, based on observable features.</p> <p>Label and describe the basic structure of a variety of common plants.</p> <p>Plants are living things.</p> <p>Common plants include the daisy, poppy and buttercup. Trees are large, woody plants and are either evergreen or deciduous.</p> <p>Trees that lose their leaves in the autumn are called deciduous trees (e.g. oak, beech and rowan).</p> <p>Trees that keep their leaves all year round are called evergreen trees (e.g. holly and pine).</p> <p>The basic plant parts include root, stem, leaf, flower, petal, fruit, seed and bulb.</p> <p>Trees have a woody stem called a trunk.</p>
<p><b>Possible Activities</b></p>	<p>Plant a bean or seed and watch it grow. Record your observations in a diary.</p> <p>Go on a wild plant hunt – observational drawing and labelling of the parts.</p> <p>Plant some garden plants, care for them and watch them grow.</p> <p>Go on a tree hunt around the country park – what types of trees can you see?</p> <p>Collect leaves and sort them. Can you identify leaves from a deciduous or evergreen tree.</p>



