Science: Plants
Year 1 Autumn 2

Key Vocabulary

Leaf	A flattened structure of a higher plant, typically green and blade-like, that is attached to a stem directly or via a stalk.
Flower	The seed-bearing part of a plant.
Blossom	A flower or a mass of flowers, especially on a tree or bush.
Petal	Each of the segments of the corolla of a flower, which are modified leaves and are typically coloured.
Root	The part of a plant which attaches it to the ground or to a support, typically underground, conveying water and nourishment to the rest of the plant via numerous branches and fibres.
Seed	The unit of reproduction of a flowering plant, capable of developing into another such plant.
Trunk	The main woody stem of a tree as distinct from its branches and roots.
Branch	A part of a tree which grows out from the trunk or from a bough.
Bark	Bark is the outermost layers of stems and roots of woody plants.
Deciduous	(Of a tree or shrub) shedding its leaves annually.
Evergreen	Relating to or denoting a plant that retains green leaves throughout the year.



Why don't you…

Draw a map labelling the different deciduous and evergreen trees you can see in an area?

Do a still life painting of the different plants in your garden?

Website links

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpxnyrd

https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/Mf5rhbTkHLZ3fbJzScyDvC/primary-science-plants

Enquiry Questions

- What does deciduous mean?
- How many different plants are in your gardens?
- Do all plants have the same parts?
- What is the most important part of a plant?
- Can you explain the difference between deciduous and evergreen plants?
- Would a plant survive without leaves?

Science Concepts

Changes - The act of something becoming something different.

Processes - A series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end.

Scientific Knowledge

- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.
- Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

Scientific Skills

- asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways.
- observing closely.
- using simple equipment.
- performing simple tests.
- identifying and classifying