

Key Facts

Children will learn about plants and flowers. They will learn about the structure of plants and flowers and the changes that occur over time. They will continue to learn about deciduous and evergreen trees and learn about common garden flows such as daffodils, tulips, rose and Geraniums. They will also learn about wild flowers such as dandelions, daisies, thistle and bluebells.

There are two types of tree: **Deciduous** and **Evergreen trees**. **Trees** have a similar basic structure - They have **roots** to help anchor the plant. The roots absorb nutrients and water from the soil. The **trunk** is the thick part of a tree that holds the tree up and carries water between the roots and the crown. The **leaves** absorb sunlight to make food for the plant. The **crown** is the top part of a tree where the branches, twigs, leaves and fruits grow.

A flower has **roots**, a **stem**, **leaves**, and **petals**. The **roots** anchor the **flower** and absorb nutrients and water from the soil. The **stem** holds the **plant** upright. The leaves use sunlight to make food. The petals attract bees. Some plants have a **bulb**, which is a different type of **root**. A **bulb** has a round structure that stores nutrients. It is found in the soil.

All **plants** look different in different seasons. A variety of **plants** can be found outside. **Wild plants** are found in meadows, wild life areas or bumpy grounds. They often grow and spread very quickly. **Garden plants** are found in gardens and areas where the land is flat.



Science Year 1 Summer 1 Plants and flowers



Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Evergreen tree	A type of tree where the leaves stay green all year round.
Deciduous tree	A type of tree where the leaves change colour and fall in Autumn.
Seed	Grain planted in soil which grows into a plant.
Plants	A living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves and roots.
Leaves	A part of a plant or tree attached to a stem or branches.
Twig	A small branch without leaves.
Roots	A part of a plant that grows underground.
Trunk	A thick main part of a tree from where branches grow.
Branches	A woody part of a tree connected to the trunk.
Stem	The long part of a plant that holds the plant up and supports the leaves.
Crown	The top part of a tree where the branches grow out from.
Bulb	A type of root that is round and is found in the soil. It is used to store nutrients.

Common misconceptions:

Many children have a concept of 'plant' that does not include trees. They may perceive that plants are small scale and can be grown only in pots. Trees are seen as a separate grouping. This can also sometimes be true of grass. Children may not recognise that the school field is covered with plants. Children may also refer to 'wild plants' as 'weeds'. Weeds are plants that are not supposed to grow in certain places.

Knowledge and Understanding:

Children will learn to:

- . Understand what a plant is.
- . Understand the structure of plants and flowers
- . Identify and name common garden flowers .
- . Identify and name wild plants.
- . Understand that the different structures of plants (leaves, petals) change in colour, shape or size in different seasons.
- . Compare wild and garden plants by talking about their similarities and differences.



Key skills and concepts:

Children will be able to:

- . Observe leaves and roots using magnifying glasses.
- . Asking simple questions about plants.
- . Gather information from secondary resources to answer their questions about plants and flowers.
- . Communicate outcomes of information in different ways: orally, through drawings and simple sentences.
- . Grouping and classifying plants and flowers in tables.
- . Gather and record data about plants and flowers.



Key Questions

- . What are garden plants?
- . What are wild plants?
- . What is the same and different about the flowers around us?
- . How do plants grow and change over time?
- . What is happening underground beneath the plants?
- . Do all trees lose their leaves in Winter and grow new ones in Spring?

