

Science Y1 Summer 1 – Plants

In this unit of work the children will learn the names of a variety of common, wild, and garden plants and identify them. They will be able to use the terms deciduous and evergreen when describing trees and know the differences between them. They will draw and label the structure of common flowering plants through observation. They will group and classify plants, based on their features.

In this unit children will:

Identify and name a variety of common, wild, and garden plants including deciduous and evergreen trees and recognise them from pictures and living species. Identify plants by matching them to named images.

Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common, flowering plants, including trees by identifying and describing it.

Describe some of the key features of the trees and plants by observing them closely e.g., shape, colour. Draw and label their observations.

Learn, understand, and use the terms deciduous and evergreen when talking about, sorting, and naming trees. Use photographs to talk about how plants and trees change over time.

Do all plants have the same number of leaves?

Prior Learning

FS Explore the natural world around them, describing what they can see, hear and feel whilst outside.

Cross Curricular Links

Geography – Seasons with relation to plants

History –Name of Roses linked with Royalty

Maths – Counting leaves, petals, seeds and recording totals/data handling

Key Vocabulary

Branches– Parts that grow out from the tree trunk with leaves, flowers, fruit.

Bulb – A root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.

Deciduous – A tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year.

Evergreen– A tree or bush that has green leaves all year round.

Flower– A The part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and has a stem.

Fruit–Grows on a tree or bush and contains seeds or stones covered by a substance you can eat.

Herb – A plant whose leaves are used in cooking to add flavour to food, or as a medicine.

Leaves – Flat, thin usually green part of the plant.

Plant – A living thing that grows in the earth with a root, stem and leaves.

Stem – Thin upright part on which flowers and leaves grow.

Vegetation – Plants, trees and flowers

Key Knowledge

People may grow plants in their gardens and care for them.

They may grow flowering plants e.g., roses, sunflowers, daffodils, pansies and poppies which are beautiful to look at or beans and seeds to grow plants for food.

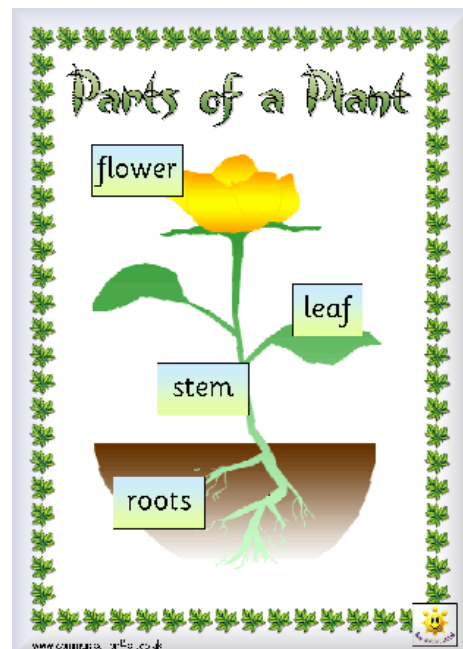
When plants are grown for food, this may be called a herb garden or vegetable patch and may include basil, sage, parsley, carrots, potatoes and onions.

A wild plant will grow by itself and does not need to be cared for.

If a wild plant grows somewhere unwanted, it may be a weed and prevent the plants you want from growing properly. These include dandelions, buttercups, daisies, nettles, and clover.

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 generally thick, waxy, and narrow like needles.



The common parts of a tree include the crown, leaves, twig, branches, trunk and roots.

The common parts of a plant include the flower, seed, leaf, stem, and roots.

Key Questions

What should you do if you are caring for a plant?

If you are growing a plant which part, do you place in the soil?

What do you call a tree which loses its leaves every year?

What do you call animals and plants that are not looked after by people?