



Year 1

# Plants

## Statutory Requirements:

- Identify and name a variety of common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees, and those classified as deciduous and evergreen
- Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common plants including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers

## Working Scientifically:

- Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- Observing closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple tests
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

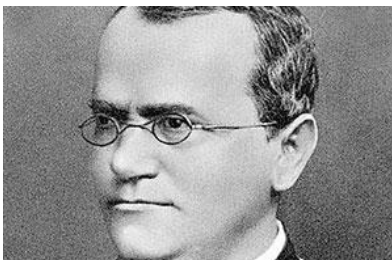
## Key Vocabulary:

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| ➤ Garden Plant | ➤ Roots   |
| ➤ Wild Plant   | ➤ Bud     |
| ➤ Tree         | ➤ Flower  |
| ➤ Deciduous    | ➤ Oak     |
| ➤ Evergreen    | ➤ Ash     |
| ➤ Leaves       | ➤ Beech   |
| ➤ Stem         | ➤ Conifer |
| ➤ Trunk        | ➤ Holly   |

## Key Knowledge:

- Trees can be split into two groups: evergreen and deciduous.
- Deciduous trees shed their leaves and normally have larger leaves. Common deciduous trees in the UK are oak, ash and beech.
- Evergreen trees keep their trees throughout the year (they may shed leaves but then replace them). Common evergreen trees in the UK are conifers and holly.
- Plants have the following common parts: leaves, stems, roots, buds, flowers.

## Key Scientists:



### Classic

**Gregor Mendel (1822 -1884)**

Czechoslovakian scientist and priest who studied genetics in plants.



### Classic

**George Forrest (1873 – 1932)**

Scottish botanist who studied biodiversity in places including China.



### Contemporary

**Monique Simmonds (???? –)**

Director of Science and researcher at The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.