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 Knowledge:

Structure of plants

The leaf: makes food for the plant by photosynthesis.

The stem: supports the leaves and is also part of the plant's transport system.

Buds: are undeveloped shoots.

Flowers: are shoots specialised for reproduction.

Roots: anchor the plant to whatever material it is growing on or in. They also absorb water and other chemicals that the plant needs in order to live healthily and grow normally.

Types of Tree

Deciduous – Shed their leaves seasonally (usually during autumn and winter). Normally have larger leaves. Examples include oak, ash and maple trees.

Evergreen – Maintain foliage throughout the year (they may shed leaves but then replace them) Example include most conifers, hemlock, cycads, and eucalyptus trees.

Key Vocabulary:

- **Trees -** deciduous, evergreen, ash, birch, beech, rowan, common lime, oak, sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, apple, willow, sycamore, fir, pine , holly
- **Wild flowering plants -** cleavers, coltsfoot, daisy, dandelion, garlic mustard, mallow, mugwort, plantain, red clover, self heal, shepherd's purse, sorrel, spear thistle, white campion, white deadnettle and yarrow
- **Garden plants –** crocus, daffodil, bluebells
- **Parts of plants –** roots, branch, trunk, stalk, leaf, flower, petal, seeds, bulbs and twigs

Key Scientists:

Gregor Mendel (1822 -1884)

Czechoslovakian scientist and priest who studied genetics in plants.

George Forrest (1873 – 1932)

Scottish botanist who studied biodiversity in places including China.