

<b>Year 1 – Plants</b>	<b>Main Outcomes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.</li> <li>Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.</li> </ul>	<b>Focus:</b> Science - biology
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<b>What should I already know?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That <b>plants</b> can grow.</li> </ul>
<b>What I will do</b>
<p>I will have weekly or blocked science lessons. In lessons, I will be taught a skill and I will gain knowledge and understanding through the process of scientific enquiry (observing over time; pattern seeking; identifying, classifying and grouping; comparative and fair testing (controlled investigations); and researching using secondary sources).</p> <p><u>Possible lines of enquiry</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use close observations in the local environment <u>throughout the year</u> to explore, answer questions about, and compare and contrast familiar plants growing in their habitat.</li> <li>Observe the growth of flowers and vegetables that I have planted.</li> <li>Describe how to identify and group familiar plants.</li> <li>Draw diagrams showing the parts of different plants, including trees.</li> <li>Keep records of how plants have changed over time, for example the leaves falling off trees, and buds opening.</li> </ul>

Vocabulary	Meaning
branches	parts that grow out from the <b>tree trunk</b> and have <b>leaves, flowers, or fruit</b> growing on them
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a <b>flower or plant</b>
common	something that is found in large numbers or it happens often
deciduous	a <b>tree</b> that loses its leaves in the autumn every year
diagram	a drawing that explains something
evergreen	a <b>tree</b> or bush which has green <b>leaves</b> all the year round
flower	the part of a <b>plant</b> which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a <b>stem</b>
flowering	<b>trees or plants</b> which produce <b>flowers</b>
fruit	something which grows on a <b>tree</b> or bush and which contains <b>seeds</b> or a stone covered by a substance that you can eat
garden	a piece of land next to a house, with <b>flowers, vegetables, other plants,</b> and often grass
herb	a <b>plant</b> whose leaves are used in cooking to add flavour to food, or as a medicine
leaf /leaves	the parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin, and usually green
petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of the <b>flower</b>
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a <b>stem, leaves, and roots</b>
roots	the parts of a <b>plant</b> that grow under the ground
seed	the small, hard part from which a new <b>plant</b> grows
stem	the thin, upright part of a <b>plant</b> on which the <b>flowers</b> and <b>leaves</b> grow
tree	a tall <b>plant</b> that has a hard <b>trunk, branches,</b> and <b>leaves</b>
trunk	the large main <b>stem</b> from which the <b>branches</b> grow
vegetable	<b>plants</b> such as cabbages, potatoes, and onions which you can cook and eat
vegetation	<b>plants, trees</b> and <b>flowers</b>
weed	a <b>wild plant</b> that grows in <b>garden</b> and prevents the <b>plants</b> that you want from growing properly
wild	animals or <b>plants</b> that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people
branches	parts that grow out from the <b>tree trunk</b> and have <b>leaves, flowers, or fruit</b> growing on them
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a <b>flower or plant</b>

<b>Resources</b>
<p>Hamilton Science planning: plants (all planning also saved on SharePoint).  <a href="https://www.hamilton-trust.org.uk/science/year-1-science/plants-whats-growing-our-gardens/">https://www.hamilton-trust.org.uk/science/year-1-science/plants-whats-growing-our-gardens/</a></p>

Knowledge to understand		Skills to learn (working scientifically)	
The names of some <b>common garden plants</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People may grow <b>plants</b> in their <b>gardens</b> and care for them.</li> <li>• They may grow <b>flowering plants</b> which are beautiful to look at or <b>beans and seeds</b> to grow <b>plants</b> for food.</li> <li>• When <b>plants</b> are grown for food, this may be called a <b>herb garden</b> or <b>vegetable patch</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</li> <li>➢ observing closely, using simple equipment</li> <li>➢ performing simple tests</li> <li>➢ identifying and classifying</li> <li>➢ using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions</li> <li>➢ gathering and recording data to help in answering questions</li> <li>➢ drawing diagrams to explain something</li> </ul>	
The names of some <b>common wild plants</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <b>wild plant</b> will grow by itself.</li> <li>• It does not need to be cared for.</li> <li>• If it grows somewhere unwanted, it may be a <b>weed</b>.</li> </ul>		
<b>Deciduous</b> and <b>evergreen trees</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Deciduous trees</b> lose their <b>leaves</b> in the autumn every year. Their <b>leaves</b> are generally broad, flat and have veins running through them.</li> <li>• <b>Evergreen trees</b> have green <b>leaves</b> all year round. Their <b>leaves</b> are generally thick, waxy and narrow like needles.</li> </ul>		
What are the parts of <b>common trees and plants</b> ?			
Which <b>plants</b> do we eat?	<p>Many <b>plants</b> provide us with food by bearing <b>fruits</b> which carry their <b>seeds</b>. When farmers grow <b>plants</b> to provide us with food, these are called <b>crops</b>. We eat many <b>fruits</b> that contain <b>seeds</b> (including tomatoes). We also eat different parts of <b>vegetable plants</b>:</p> <p><b>root vegetables</b> (carrots, potatoes)  <b>stem vegetables</b> (celery, spring onion)  <b>leafy vegetables</b> (cabbage, lettuce)  <b>flowering vegetables</b> (cauliflower, broccoli)</p> <p>We eat grains and cereals from <b>plants</b> too (wheat, oats).  Nuts and seeds are also sometimes edible (sesame seeds, pumpkin seeds, peanuts).  Many <b>herbs</b> are also grown to add flavour to foods.</p>		
Evidence of Learning		How will I know what I've learnt?	
<p>Science books  Photos  Videos  Pupil conferencing  Teaching and learning observations  Learning walks  Data analysis</p>		<p>See KS1 teacher assessment exemplification for science  <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/763062/2018_key_stage_1_teacher_assessment_exemplification_science.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/763062/2018_key_stage_1_teacher_assessment_exemplification_science.pdf</a></p> <p>See also Hamilton Science_Assessment_Y1 (saved in planning folder on Sharepoint).</p> <p>KS1 science quizzes:  <a href="https://gcequiz.com/quiz/ks1-science-quizzes">https://gcequiz.com/quiz/ks1-science-quizzes</a>  <a href="https://www.woodendprimaryschool.com/year-1/">https://www.woodendprimaryschool.com/year-1/</a></p>	