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| Subject: Science Year: KS1 year 1NC/PoS: * identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees
* identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

N.B. children use magnifying glasses when observing plants outside |
| Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)Know the year is split into seasons and name them. That during the year a plants growth changes. |
| End Goals (what pupils MUST know and remember)To know flowering plants consist of leaves, flowers (blossom), petal, roots, bulb or seed, trunk or stemTo know wild plants grow without human intervention and garden plants are grown by human interventionTo name wildflowers – dandelion, forget-me-not, cornflowerTo name garden flowers – rose, fuchsia, geraniumTo name deciduous trees – ash, oak, beech, silver birch, alderTo know deciduous trees shed their leaves in winter to conserve energyTo know evergreen trees keep its leaves throughout the yearTo name evergreen trees pine, spruce, cedar |
| Key Vocabulary: differences, similarities, wild, leaves, shape, compare, stem, flower, roots, leaves, petals, blossom, trunk, deciduous, evergreen, holly, ash, oak, beech, silver birch, alder, pine, spruce, cedar, wild, nettle, dandelion, forget-me-not, cornflower, buttercup, daisy, garden, lavender, rose, fuchsia, geranium |
| Session 1: review prior learningWhat are seasons? Name them. Discuss the plants children have met before.Watch careers: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VaK9pgORWkc> In preparation for the next few sessions plant some beans in a clear container (one with soil and the other with white paper towels to see the roots etc.)It can be done in a sandwich bag taped to the window!Keep checking to see the roots appear etc. Could keep a class record.N.B. wash hands after touching compost |
| Session 2:LO: to observe and describe the structure of a plantUse YPTE power point for images of different roots, stems etcLook at the beans in the containers. What can they see?Draw and label two plants (include a tree for blossom) .Show roots from other potted plants so children can see the differencesVocabulary: stem, flower, roots, leaves, petals, blossom, trunk |
| Session 3: LO: to observe plants in the local environment* Go outside looking for wild plants grown in school allotment, pull up weeds to look at roots to compare them.
* Have an identity sheet for wild plants – where were they found?
* Collect leaves and compare – what are their shapes? How are they similar and different?
* Which plants have flowers? How are they similar and different?

Vocabulary: differences, similarities, wild, leaves, shape, compare |
| Session 4: LO: Comparing types of treesWatch <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jFVOI9Duj8M> deciduous and evergreen treesWhy do some trees lose their leaves?Explore local environment and take photographs. Name the trees, use tree spotter guide. Sort into deciduous and evergreenVocabulary: Deciduous, evergreen, holly, ash, oak, beech, silver birch, alder, pine, spruce, cedar |
| Session 5:To identify and observe wild plants in the environment Watch <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=37PPYxDVgMw> up to 4.40With an identification sheet children locate wild flowers in the groundsVocabulary: wild, nettle, dandelion, forget-me-not, cornflower, buttercup, daisy |
| Session 6: Lo: To identify common garden plantsGarden plant – grows in a garden and has human intervention Watch <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jFVOI9Duj8M> from 4.40Vocabulary: garden, lavender, rose, fuchsia, geranium |
| Link to career:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VaK9pgORWkc> Plant pathologistFloriculturist horticulturistplant geneticistforestry consultant  |
| Scientists who have helped develop understanding in this field: Alexander von Humboldt <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EzakQuKqBeQ> |