

Plants (Year 1)

Prior Learning

Can you name some parts of a flower?
 Can you see the stem, the leaves and the petals?
 What is going to happen to the plant?

Key Vocabulary

Growth: The process of increasing in size, value or importance.

Organisation: The way in which the parts of a whole are arranged.

Flower: The part of a plant that has petals.

Fruit: The parts of a plant that has seeds and flesh such as an apple.

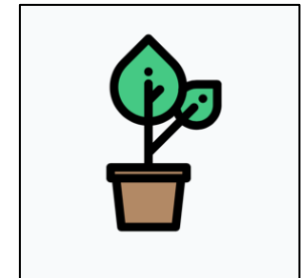
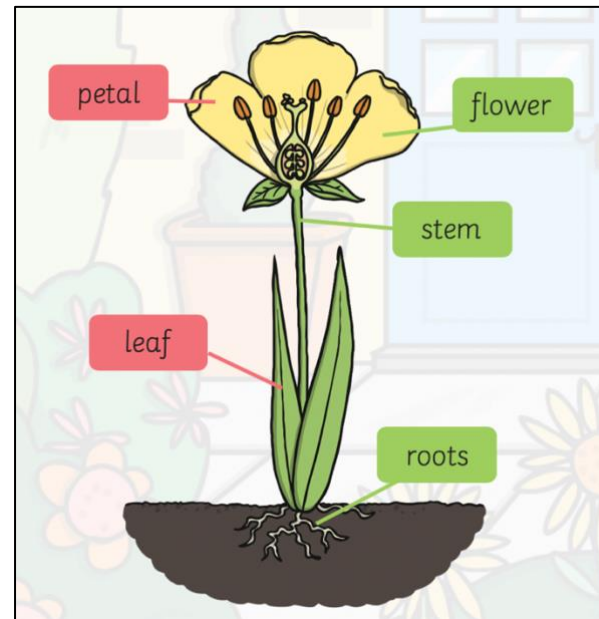
Evergreen: Having green leaves that stay on a plant throughout the year.

Blossom: The flowers of fruit trees.

Key Facts

- 1) Plants have a stem, leaves, petals and a flower.
- 2) Trees have leaves, branches and a trunk.
- 3) Deciduous Trees lose their leaves.
- 4) Evergreen trees do not lose their leaves.
- 5) Some common wild plants are: daisy, buttercup, poppy and dandelion.
- 6) A plant needs water and sunlight to help it grow.

Images and Icons



Plants (Year 2)

Prior Learning

What does evergreen and deciduous mean?
 What are the names of some common flowering plants?
 What do roots of a plant or tree do?
 What are the main features of a flowering plant?

Key Vocabulary

condition

The physical state that something or someone is in and is affected by.

light

The bright form of energy given off by something such as the sun.

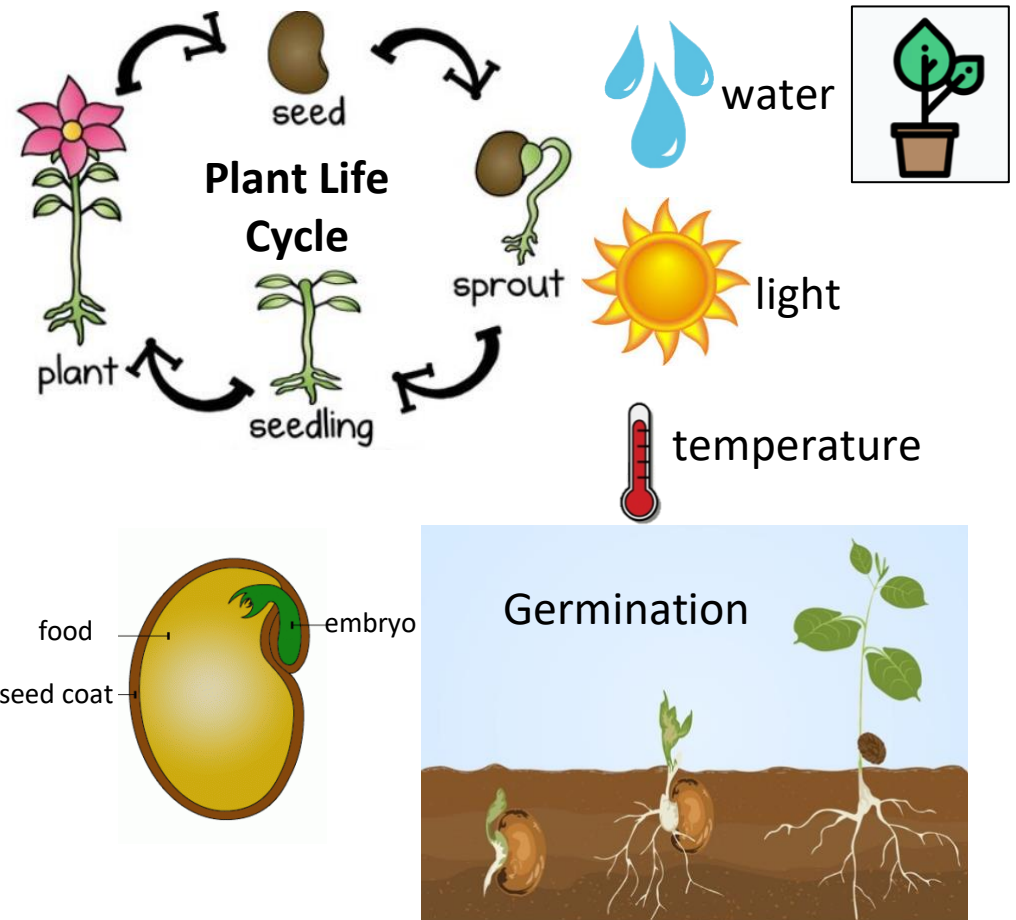
Tier 3 Vocabulary-Concepts/ subject specific/ academic words

temperature	How hot or cold something is.
habitat	The home of a plant or animal.
nutrients	A substance that is needed for healthy growth.
reproduction	When a plant produces seeds.
growth	The process of increasing, developing and maturing over time.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.

Key Facts

- 1) Plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow.
- 2) Germination is when a seed starts to grow and shoots begin to sprout.
- 3) A plant with water and no sunlight will grow tall and weak as it is searching for light, a plant without water but has access to sunlight will grow with a weak stem and dried leaves and the plant with access to water and sunlight will grow strong and healthy.
- 4) Plant reproduction is when a plant produces seeds. These seeds can later grow into new plants.
- 5) Plants, like any other living thing, have life cycles. Plants begin as a seed or bulb and grows into a seedling. When the plants are mature they produce flowers or fruit and seeds. When the plant dies the seeds find their way to the soil and the cycle starts again.
- 6) Plants get energy from the sun through their leaves and this energy is food for the plants.

Diagrams



Plants (Year 3)

Prior Learning

Year 1 - Plants

- Know that plants grow from seeds
- Plants grow upwards towards the sun and the roots keep the plant sturdy.
- Deciduous trees lose their leaves, evergreen trees keep them.

Year 2 - Plants

- Plants need water, light and heat to grow

Key Vocabulary

Growth: The process of increasing in size, value or importance

Organisation: The way in which the elements of a whole are arranged

Pollination: The transfer of pollen from the male parts to the female parts

Life Cycle: A series of changes which always bring the process back to the same place.

Stem: The main trunk/part of the plant

Roots: Something well established and secure. The basic source of something and is the anchor to hold it down

Key Facts

- 1) A flowering plant is made up of its Roots, a Stem, Leaves and a Flower.
- 2) The stem holds the plant upright and carries water around the plant.
 - The roots take water and nutrients from the soil.
 - The leaf is where food is made.
 - The flower attracts bees to ensure pollination.
- 3) Food for the plant is produced in the leaves – plants make their own food.
- 4) Water is taken from the soil by the roots and transported around the plant by the stem.
- 5) Flowers produce seeds to make new plants.
- 6) Seeds can be dispersed by: the wind, explosion, water, animals.

Images and Icons

