Year 1 – Plants

Language for Learning

Through the activities in this topic, pupils should **understand and use key scientific words precisely** - spelling these words correctly. This includes - words with precise scientific meanings (e.g. weight and mass), words with different meanings in scientific and everyday contexts (e.g. drag) and words relating to scientific enquiry (e.g. variable).

Key Scientific Words

Key Word	Definition (Meaning)
Plant	A type of living thing that can make its own food
Tree	A type of plant with a wooden trunk
Deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves
Evergreen	A tree that keeps its leaves throughout the year
Property	'What a material is like/What it does'
Wood	A hard material that comes from trees
Structure	How part of something is made up
Leaf	A flat and usually green part of a plant
Flower	The often colourful part of a plant produced by flowering plants
Petal	The colorful leaf like parts of a flower
Fruit	Part of a plant that contains seeds
Root	The part of a plant that allows the plant to take in water and keeps the plant attached into the ground
Bulb	An onion shaped part of some plants which sends down roots
Seed	A part of a plant that can grow into another plant
Trunk	The main stem of a tree
Branches	Woody parts of a tree that are smaller than the trunk
Stem	The long thin middle part of a plant

Key Concepts

A **plant** is a type of living thing that **can make its own food.**

Garden plants are plants that are grown by humans – **usually in their gardens.**

Wild plants are plants that are usually found in the **wild**.

The table below shows some **examples** of common wild and garden plants:

Garden Plants	Wild Plants
Rose	*Dandelion*
Daffodil	*Buttercup*
Tulip	*Poppy*

Trees are a type of plant. **Deciduous** trees lose their leaves. **Evergreen** trees keep their leaves throughout the year. An example of a Deciduous tree is an **oak**. An example of an Evergreen tree is a **pine**.

How plants look (the **features** of plants) can help us to **identify** them. For example, there may be differences in **height**, the **colour of petals** or the **shape of leaves.**

The **basic structure** and some of the features of some plants are shown below: