

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

Plants

Spring 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 1

- A wild plant is a plant that hasn't been grown by people e.g. buttercup, dandelion, daisy.
- Growing locally, there will be lots of different plants which all have specific names.
- Some trees keep their leaves all year (evergreen) while other trees drop their leaves during the autumn and grow them again in the spring (deciduous).
- Children need to be able to name some of the plants found in our locality e.g. apple tree, conifer, daffodil, daisy, buttercup.
- Plants have common parts, but they vary between the different types of plants.
- A flowering plant has roots, stem, leaves, seeds and a flower (petals)
- Flowering trees have roots, trunk (stem), branches, leaves, blossom, fruit and seeds.

Key Vocabulary:

- Light
- Shade
- Sun
- Warm
- Cool
- Water
- Grow
- Healthy



New Knowledge:

- Plants may grow from either seeds or bulbs.
- These then germinate and grow into seedlings which then continue to grow into mature plants.
- These mature plants may have flowers which then develop into seeds, berries, fruits etc.
- Seeds and bulbs need to be planted outside at particular times of year and they will germinate and grow at different rates.
- Some plants are better suited to growing in full sun and some grow better in partial or full shade.
- Plants also need different amounts of water and space to grow well and stay healthy.
- Most seeds need warmth and water to germinate, but do not need light.
- Plants are important for providing habitats for a huge number of different species.
- It is important to protect and care for plants.

