

Summer 1— Identifying plants and their parts

What you've learnt already

Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant (sunflower)

- to explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of plants (EYFS framework; ELG The Natural World)

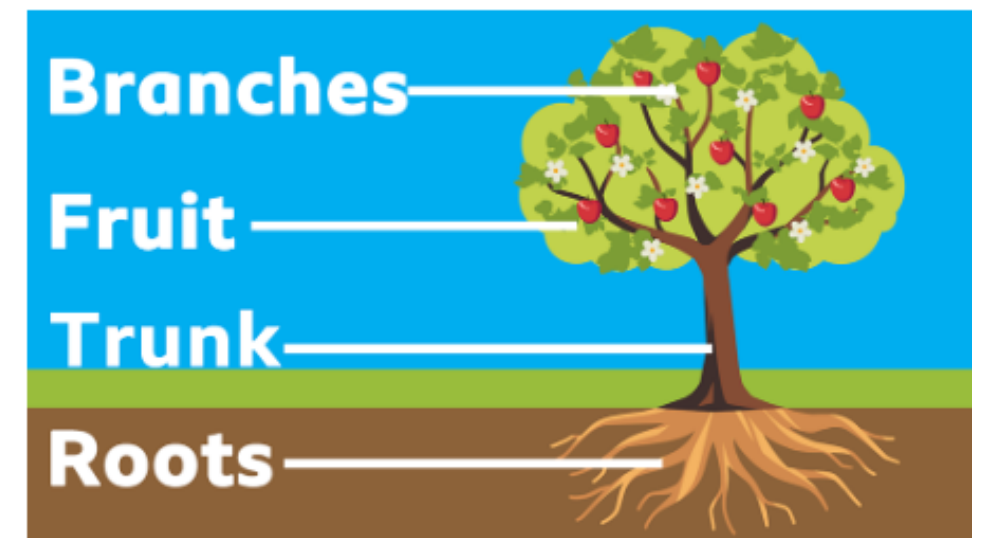
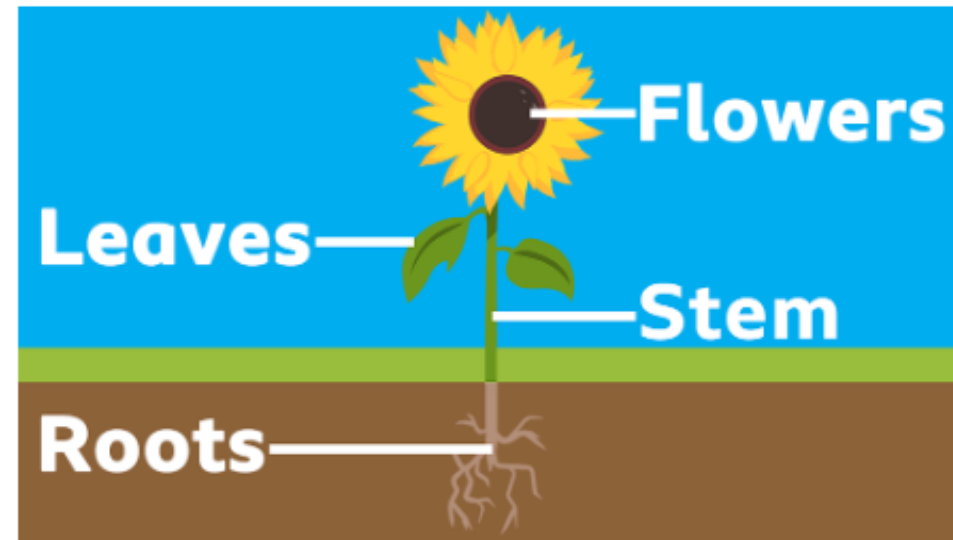
Choices

- What is your favourite flower?
- Do you prefer wild or garden plants?

Key Vocabulary

Bark	The covering of the trunk
Roots	The part of the plant which grows under the ground
evergreen	plants which appear to have leaves all year round
Stem	The part of the plant which grows above the ground and which holds the leaves and flowers
Trunk	The stem of a tree
plant	A living thing that grows in the ground and usually has leaves, stems, and roots
deciduous	plants which shed their leaves once a year

Diagrams



Lesson Sequence

- L1 What wild and garden plants can we find around our school?
- L2 What parts of a plant grow above the ground?
- L3 What part of a plant grows under the ground?
- L4 Why are trees plants?
- L5 What are the similarities and differences between plants that have

Key Knowledge

- Wild and garden plants can be found around the school and locality, including flowering plants, and these can be identified and named.
- The names of the parts of a flowering plant that grow above the ground are the stem, leaf, and flower
- Roots grow under the ground and different plants have different roots.
- Trees are plants which have roots, stems, leaves and most have flowers. There are differences between deciduous and evergreen trees.
- There are similarities and differences between flowering plants.

Properties of Materials

What is a wild plant?	What is a garden plant?
Can you name a wild plant?	Can you name a garden plant?
How are plants group?	How are trees grouped?
What is the difference between an ever-green and deciduous?	Are all plant roots the same?

One Point	Two Points	Three Points	Four Points
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