

Pupils will be taught to;

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.

Pupils will also observe the flowers and vegetables growing in the school garden.

Pupils will work scientifically by; observing closely and using magnifying glasses, and comparing and contrasting familiar plants; describing how they were able to identify and group them, and drawing diagrams showing the parts of different plants including trees.

Children will know by the end of the topic:

Some trees can live for thousands of years.

Some plants are carnivores, a well-known example of a carnivorous plant is the Venus Flytrap.

Bamboo can be a fast growing plant. Some types can grow almost a metre in just one day.

Trees help purify the air and provide food and shelter for all sorts of creatures.

Water and nutrients travel up the tree trunk, through the branches and all of the way to the leaves.

An evergreen tree is the name for trees that have leaves all year round.

Deciduous is the name given to trees that lose their leaves in Autumn and are bare in the Winter.

A vegetable is a plant or part of a plant which is used as food, for example cabbage or potato.

The trunk of a tree is the main part that grows from the ground to hold the tree sturdy.

Bulbs help store food for a plant and help it grow.

A bud is the part that grows up and holds the plant together.

A petal is a part of the flower and is usually coloured. The colour and its scent attract insects.

Blossom is the flower that comes before the fruit. For example, apple blossom comes before the apple starts to grow.

Wild plants grow naturally for many years. They do not need any person to take care of them.