

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

Summer 1

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year R (Understanding the World: The Natural World)

- Growth (Life Cycles) and Caring for Living Things
- Plants grow from seeds or bulbs.
- Plants need water to help them grow.
- Plants grow from the seed, get bigger and then drop their own seeds. Then a new plant grows. This is the life cycle of the plant.

Key Vocabulary:

- Plant
- Leaf
- Flower
- Blossom
- Petal
- Fruit
- Berry
- Root
- Seed
- Trunk
- Branch
- Stem
- Bark
- Stalk
- Bud
- Common
- Wild
- Deciduous
- Evergreen



New Knowledge:

- A wild plant is a plant that hasn't been grown by people e.g. buttercup, dandelion and daisy.
- Growing locally, there will be lots of different plants which all have specific names.
- Some trees keep their leaves all year (evergreen) e.g. conifer.
- Some trees drop their leaves during the autumn and grow them again in the spring (deciduous) e.g. apple tree, beech, horse chestnut.
- 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.

