

Plants

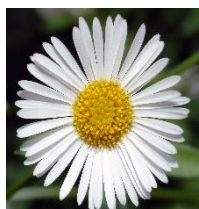
We will learn...

People may grow plants in their gardens and care for them. They may grow flowering plants which are beautiful to look at or beans and seeds to grow plants for food. When plants are grown for food, this may be called a herb garden or vegetable patch.

A wild plant will grow by itself. It does not need to be cared for. If it grows somewhere unwanted, it may be a weed.



dandelion



daisy



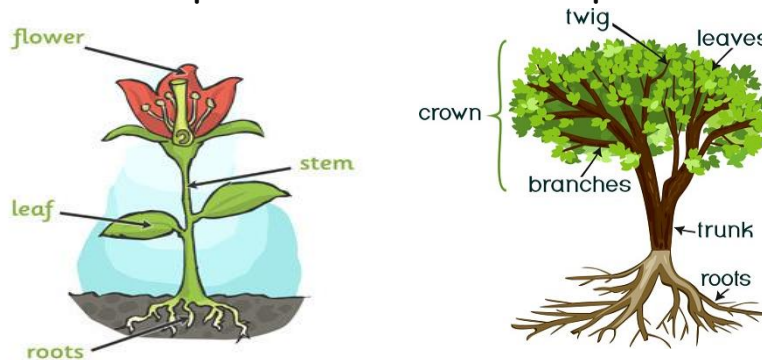
buttercup

Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the autumn every year. Their leaves are generally broad, flat and have veins running through them. Evergreen trees have green leaves all year round. Their leaves are generally thick, waxy and narrow like needles.

Key vocabulary:

bulb	A root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.
flower	The part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem.
fruit	Something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance you can eat.
leaf	The parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin, and usually green.
roots	The parts of a plant that grow under the ground.
petal	A living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots.
seed	The small, hard part from which a new plant grows.
stem	The thin, upright part of a plant on which the flowers and leaves grow.

What are the parts of common trees and plants?



Working scientifically

In science this term we will learn the following practical skills:

- ✓ identifying and classifying
- ✓ gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

Inspirational Scientist

Jeanne Baret - studies plants, botanist

Investigate:

- Plant a bean or a seed and watch it grow. Record your observations in a diary.
- Go on a wild plant hunt! Create a tally chart to show how many of each plant you have found and then use the information to answer questions.
- Plant some garden plants, care for them and watch them grow.