



**Knowledge**

Can you name and identify the most common British garden plants?



**Identifying and Classifying/Research**

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.

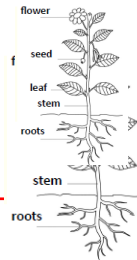
Can you name and identify the most common British wild plants?



**Identifying and Classifying/Research**

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.

What do the parts of a flowering plant do?  
Why are some plants brightly coloured or scented?



**Identifying and Classifying**

The roots of a plant anchor it and allow it draw water from the ground. The stem supports the leaves and flowers that grow upon it and transport water throughout the plant. The leaves produce food for the plant using water and sunlight, whilst the seed will eventually fall from the plant and become a new plant elsewhere. The flower helps the plant to look good and attract insects.

**Research**

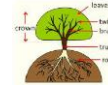
The function of a petal and/or scent to attract insects, pollination to create new plants/flowers in other areas.

How are deciduous and evergreen trees different?

**Identifying and Classifying**

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.

Can we create a key to identify which tree a leaf has come from?



**Identifying and Classifying**

Collect leaves on a nature walk around school grounds/local area/Priory Park. Consider variables such as: deciduous/evergreen; broad/narrow; thick/thin; colour.

How did Beatrix Potter help our understanding of mushrooms and toadstools?



**Ideas Over Time**

Beatrix Potter (1866-1943)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MzNnVDdU4nQ>  
Children's author and illustrator, artist, botanist and conservationist.

Which type of compost grows the tallest sunflower?

**Comparative Testing**

Compare the rate of growth in sunflower seeds grown in different types of compost (peat/loam/organic/multi-purpose) over a given length of time using an appropriate measurement of length (mm/cm). Discuss what would make this a fair test.

How does my sunflower change each week?

**Observing Over Time**

[See *What type of compost grows the tallest sunflower?*]. Discuss what other noticeable changes could be recorded aside from height (number of petals, number of leaves, diameter of flower, etc.)

Do trees with bigger leaves lose their leaves first in the autumn?

**Pattern Seeking**

Find trees that grow different sizes of leaves within forest school. Watch/record regularly over a given length of time the amount of leaves being lost/remaining on the tree using approximation.

Is there a pattern in where we find moss growing in the school grounds?

**Pattern Seeking**

Go to forest school area to look for mossy areas. Record: amount of moss, amount of shade, level of moisture.



## Vocabulary

<b>Branches</b>	Parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves, flowers or fruit growing on them.
<b>Bulb</b>	A root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.
<b>Common</b>	Something that is found in large numbers/something that happens often.
<b>Deciduous</b>	A tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year.
<b>Evergreen</b>	A tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round.
<b>Flower</b>	The part of a <b>plant</b> which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a <b>stem</b> .
<b>Flowering</b>	<b>Trees</b> or <b>plants</b> which produce <b>flowers</b> .
<b>Fruit</b>	Something which grows on a <b>tree</b> or bush and which contains <b>seeds</b> or a stone covered by a substance that you can eat.
<b>Garden</b>	A piece of land next to a house, with <b>flowers</b> , <b>vegetables</b> , other <b>plants</b> and often grass.
<b>Herb</b>	A <b>plant</b> whose <b>leaves</b> are used in cooking to add flavour to food or as a medicine.
<b>Leaf/Leaves</b>	The parts of a <b>tree</b> or <b>plant</b> that are flat, thin and usually green.
<b>Petal</b>	Thin coloured or white parts which form part of a <b>flower</b> .
<b>Plant</b>	A living thing that grows in the earth and has a <b>stem</b> , <b>leaves</b> and <b>roots</b> .
<b>Roots</b>	The parts of a <b>tree</b> or <b>plant</b> that grow under the ground.
<b>Seed</b>	The small, hard part from which a new <b>plant</b> grows.
<b>Stem</b>	The thin, upright part of a <b>plant</b> on which the <b>flowers</b> and <b>leaves</b> grow.
<b>Tree</b>	A tall <b>plant</b> that has a hard <b>trunk</b> , <b>branches</b> and <b>leaves</b> .
<b>Trunk</b>	The large, main <b>stem</b> from which the <b>branches</b> grow.
<b>Vegetable</b>	<b>Plants</b> such as cabbages, potatoes and onions which you can cook and eat.
<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Plants</b> , <b>trees</b> and <b>flowers</b> .
<b>Weed</b>	A <b>wild plant</b> that grows in <b>gardens</b> and prevents the plants that you want from growing properly.
<b>Wild</b>	Animals or <b>plants</b> that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people.

## Hurst Hill Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Science

Everyday Materials

Year 1

Summer 1

Biology

Biology is the science that understands living organisms, including animals and plants.

### Statutory requirements

Pupils should 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.