

Pentecost TERM
SCIENCE – Year 1 - Medium Term Planning – BIOLOGY: PLANTS

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are differences between things which are living and things which are not living.</p> <p>Disciplinary knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask simple questions. • Identify and group things they observe, with support. <p>Aim: Develop understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science through different types of science enquiries that help them to answer scientific questions about the world around them.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that plants are living things that grow.</p> <p>Disciplinary knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. • Perform simple tests, with support. (sow seeds and observe over time). <p>Aim: Develop understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science through different types of science enquiries that help them to answer scientific questions about the world around them.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are basic parts of a plant.</p> <p>Disciplinary knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. • Observe using simple equipment. <p>Aim: Develop understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science through different types of science enquiries that help them to answer scientific questions about the world around them.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary: plant, tree, living, non-living, leaves, dead</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: seed, bulb, soil, compost, root, water, light, warmth, grow</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: stem, root, leaf, flower, seed, bulb, fruit</p>
<p>Recap & retrieval</p>	<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees and plants are living things. 	<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <p>Trees and plants are living things. All living things (plants and animals) change over time as they grow and mature.</p>
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p>	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p>	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p>

- Trees and plants are living things.
- Animals and people are also living things.
- Dry leaves on the ground are dead, but they were once part of a living trees.

Teacher:

- Bones were once part of a living animal that now is dead.
- Anything metal, plastic or stone has never been alive.
- Anything made from wood was once alive but now it is dead.

- All living things (plants and animals) change over time as they grow and mature.
- All living things need food, water and light to grow

Teacher:

- Seeds are planted in the soil so that a plant can grow.
- As plants get older, they grow until they are full-sized.
- They need light, heat and water to grow.

- The basic plant parts are the stem, root, leaf, flower and fruit.
- The parts of the plant change over time.

Teacher:

- Trees have a woody stem called a trunk.
- Wild and garden plants have basic parts to enable to grow.
- These parts change over time.

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LESSON 4	LESSON 5	LESSON 6
<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are different parts to a leaf.</p> <p>Disciplinary knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Identify and group things they observe, with support. <p>Aim: Develop understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science through different types of science enquiries that help them to answer scientific questions about the world around them.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that common garden plants can be identified.</p> <p>Disciplinary knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Observe using simple equipment. <p>Aim: Develop understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science through different types of science enquiries that help them to answer scientific questions about the world around them.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that wild plants can be identified.</p> <p>Disciplinary knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Observe using simple equipment. <p>Aim: Develop understanding of the nature, processes and methods of science through different types of science enquiries that help them to answer scientific questions about the world around them.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary: vein, stalk, blade, margin</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: rose, pansy, sunflower, sweet pea, lavender, fuschia</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: daisy, buttercup, ivy, nettles, dandelion, clover</p>
<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees and plants are living things. All living things (plants and animals) change over time as they grow and mature. 	<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees and plants are living things. All living things (plants and animals) change over time as they grow and mature. 	<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees and plants are living things. All living things (plants and animals) change over time as they grow and mature.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basic plant parts are the stem, root, leaf, flower and fruit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basic plant parts are the stem, root, leaf, flower and fruit. Parts of a leaf include the margin, blade, veins and stalk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basic plant parts are the stem, root, leaf, flower and fruit. Parts of a leaf include the margin, blade, veins and stalk. Garden plants are plants that people choose to grow in their gardens.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parts of a leaf include the margin, blade, veins and stalk. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple tests can be carried out by following a set of instructions. Leaves can be simple, palmate, compound, lobed or needle-like. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garden plants are plants that people choose to grow in their gardens. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many plants are planted in gardens and parks to look or smell nice. These are often flowering plants like tulips and sunflowers. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A wild plant seed grows where it falls. It doesn't need to be planted or cared for as it grows. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild plants are not planted by humans. Plants that we don't want in our gardens are called weeds. Wild plants live in different places, like meadows, woodlands, hedgerows and roadsides.

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LESSON 7	LESSON 8	LESSON 9
<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there are seasonal changes in plants.</p> <p>Disciplinary knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Ask simple questions. <p>Aim: Develop scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding through the specific disciplines of biology.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that plants provide food, shelter and materials for animals.</p> <p>Disciplinary knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Ask simple questions. <p>Aim: Develop scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding through the specific disciplines of biology.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that there is a difference between evergreen and deciduous trees.</p> <p>Disciplinary knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Observe using simple equipment. <p>Aim: Develop scientific knowledge and conceptual understanding through the specific disciplines of biology.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary: bud, blossom, fruit, ripen, harvest, cycle, season</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: shelter, meadow, hedgerow, garden, fruit, food, pollen</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: deciduous, evergreen, woodland, trunk, bark, leaves</p>
<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees and plants are living things. All living things (plants and animals) change over time as they grow and mature. The basic plant parts are the stem, root, leaf, flower and fruit. 	<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees and plants are living things. All living things (plants and animals) change over time as they grow and mature. The basic plant parts are the stem, root, leaf, flower and fruit. 	<p>Recap & retrieval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees and plants are living things. All living things (plants and animals) change over time as they grow and mature. The basic plant parts are the stem, root, leaf, flower and fruit.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parts of a leaf include the margin, blade, veins and stalk. • Garden plants are plants that people choose to grow in their gardens. • A wild plant seed grows where it falls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parts of a leaf include the margin, blade, veins and stalk. • Garden plants are plants that people choose to grow in their gardens. • A wild plant seed grows where it falls. • In spring, smaller plants begin to grow and flower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parts of a leaf include the margin, blade, veins and stalk. • Garden plants are plants that people choose to grow in their gardens. • A wild plant seed grows where it falls. • In spring, smaller plants begin to grow and flower. • Plants provide food for insects and other animals.
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Key Knowledge:

Child:

- In winter, many plants and trees are dormant.
- In spring, smaller plants begin to grow and flower.
- In summer, plants bloom.
- In autumn, some plants set seed and lose their leaves.

Teacher:

- Changes happen to plants across the four seasons.
- In winter, they have buds on their branches.
- In spring, leaves and blossom appear on trees.
- The local environment is a habitat for living things and can change during the seasons.

Key Knowledge:

Child:

- Plants provide food for insects and other animals.
- Plants can provide shelter for different types of animals.
- Plants can be used to make nests by birds and other animals.

Teacher:

- Plants are important because they provide food, shelter and materials for animals, including humans.

Key Knowledge:

Child:

- Trees are large, woody plants and are either evergreen or deciduous.
- Trees that lose their leaves in the autumn are called deciduous trees
- Trees that shed old leaves and grow new leaves all year round are called evergreen trees

Teacher:

- Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared.
- Examples of deciduous trees include oak, beech and rowan.
- Examples of evergreens include holly and pine

Assessment

Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.