St Mark's CE Primary School
Science Curriculum Map: Plants

Year	National Curriculum	Sticky Knowledge	Vocab
R	***Year A Autumn*** • Planting seeds ***Year A Summer*** • What do plants need to grow?	***Year B Summer*** • Which part of the plant do we eat? • Growing plants	
1	***What common plants can we find in our local area? (Summer 1)***		
	• Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.	• Plants are living things. • Common plants include the daisy, daffodil and grass. • Trees are large, woody plants and are evergreen or deciduous. • Trees that lose leaves in the autumn are called deciduous trees. Examples include oak, beech, rowan. • Trees that shed old leaves and grow new leaves all year round are called evergreen trees. Examples include holly and pine.	Common Tulip Rose Sunflower Lavender Wild plant Weed Dandelion Nettle Daisy Buttercup Ivy Deciduous Evergreen Seasons Oak Pine Sycamore Local Observe Identify Record Tally chart
1	***How does your garden grow? (Summer 2)***		
	• Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.	• The basic plant parts include root, stem, leaf, flower, petal, fruit, seed and bulb. • Trees have a woody stem called a trunk. • Some parts of plants can be eaten.	Root Stem Petal Seed Fruit Structure Trunk Bark Deciduous Evergreen Observe Identify Record Edible Vegetable Bulb Stalk
2	***How do plants grow and what do they need to stay alive? (Spring 2)***		
	• Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. • Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.	• Plants need air, light, water, minerals from the soil, room to grow and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Without any one of these things, they will die. • Different plants have different needs depending on their habitat. Examples include cacti, which need less water than typical, and ferns, which can grow in lower light levels.	Seed Plant Observe Bulb Life Cycle Germination Seed Seedling Mature Plant Shade Healthy Growth Temperature

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			Sunlight Unhealthy Environment Habitat
3	***How do plants use seeds to travel and grow in new places? (Autumn 1)***		
	• Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers • Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant • Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants • Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.	• Plants need air, light, water, minerals from the soil, room to grow and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. Without any one of these things, they will die. • Different plants have different needs depending on their habitat. Examples include cacti, which need less water than typical, and ferns, which can grow in lower light levels. • The plant's roots anchor the plant in the ground and transport water and minerals from the ground to the plant. The stem (or trunk) support the plant above the ground. The leaves collect energy from the Sun and make food for the plant. Flowers make seeds to produce new plants • Water is transported in plants from roots, through the stem and to leaves. • Plants grow from seeds and bulbs which need water and warmth to start growing (germinate). As the plant grows bigger, it develops leaves and flowers.	Nutrients Transport Support Absorb Healthy Light Water Air Transport Absorb Stem Roots Life cycle Germination Reproduce Pollination Dispersal Pollinator Stamen Nectar Pollen Stigma Wind dispersal Animal dispersal Water dispersal Self-dispersal/explosion