



What I should already know:

The main parts of a plant—root, stem/trunk, leaf and flower.

The functions of the different parts of a plant and how they relate to their appearance and structure.

Plants absorb and transport water and nutrients through the roots.

The different parts of the flower.

The life cycle of a flowering plant.

By the end of this unit I will know:

Different criteria can be used to classify plants depending on the time of year.

The functions of the different parts of the flowering plants, their requirements for life and their life cycle.

Plants can be classified through observations of leaves, bark, buds, tree shape and flowers.

Does each group of one or more parts have a stalk or no stalk?

Simple or compound leaves?

Leaf edge: smooth, lobed, toothed, wavy

Leaf arrangement: alternate, opposite, whorled

Sort the leaves.

Stalk			No stalk		

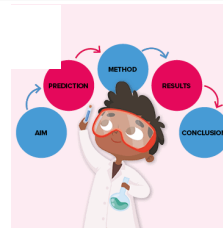
YEAR 4: Our Changing World

Science: Biology and Natural Science



Working Scientifically

Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.



Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.

Curriculum statement:

Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment.

TREE SHAPES



BARK PATTERNS



Vocabulary

Blossom	A flower or mass of flowers, especially on a tree or bush
Classification key	Key way of identifying species or materials through choosing one or two answers to a statement then moving progressively through sets of statements until an identification is made
Compound leaves	Leaf that has two or more leaflets on the same leaf-stalk
Deciduous	A tree or shrub that sheds its leaves annually
Evergreen	A plant or tree that retains green leaves all year round
Flower	The seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs (stamens and carpels) that are typically surrounded by brightly coloured petals and green sepals
Leaf-skeleton	Part of a leaf that is left after the soft parts have been removed
Simple leaves	Leaf with only one leaflet on the leaf stem
Vein pattern	Tubes that support a leaf and carry food, water and minerals



Investigation:

How can we classify trees by looking at their leaves?

How can we classify and identify deciduous trees?

How can we classify plants by looking at their flowers?