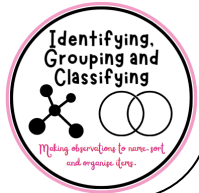


1. What is a plant?

A plant is a living thing that grows in the earth and has a **stem**, **leaves** and **roots**.

There are **different types of plants**, including **flowers**, **vegetables** and **trees**.

A plant has a **petal/flower**, **trunk/ stem**, **leaves** and **roots**.



Key words

flower—made up of petals, the part that blooms
wildflower— flowers that grow naturally without help from people

petal— the coloured part of a flower

stem— the part that holds up the flower and leaves

root— the part hidden underground

blossom— to come into flower or a type of flower on some trees

tree— a woody plant

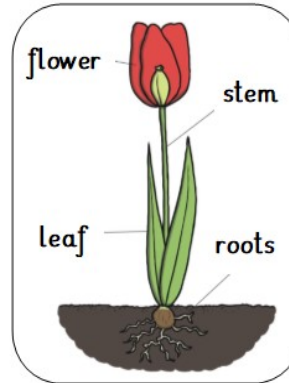
deciduous— loses its leaves in autumn

evergreen— keeps its leaves all year round

trunk— the thick main stem of a tree
branch— a woody part of a tree that grows out of the trunk

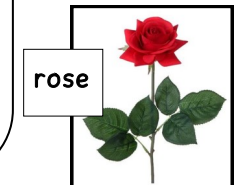
vegetable—part of a plant that can be eaten by

What is a plant?



3. Can you name this plant?

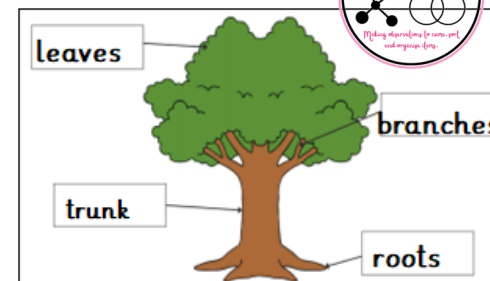
We will look at the most common plants found in the U. K (daffodil, dandelion, rose and daisy etc.). We will decide whether they are wild or not. It is wild if it grows by itself -not looked after by people.



2. Are all plants the same?

Flowers can be **wild** or **garden** flowers.

The grow from **seeds** or from **bulbs**. The have **roots**, **stem**, **leaves** and **petals**.



4. Are all trees the same?

Trees are either:

- **deciduous** (they lose their leaves in autumn) or
- **evergreen** (they keep their leaves all year round).

Trees have **roots**, a **trunk** and **branches**.



Barbara McClintock (1902-1992)

She was a **geneticist** who led the field in the study of chromosomes - the packages of DNA in the nucleus of cells - and how they affect the behaviour of the cell. She was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1983. She was also a **botanist**.

