Brunswick School Department: Grade 1

Science Unit 2: Plants

	 Scientists classify living things by characteristics.
Essential	 Living things depend on their environment.
Understandings	 Living things change over time.
J	
	What characteristics do all plants have?
Essential	What do plants need to survive?
Questions	How do plants change over time?
	 All plants begin from a seed, have roots, a stem, leaves, and a
	blossom.
	Plants need air, food, water, sun, and space for survival.
	Energy from the sun makes plants grow.
	 The life cycle of a plant is seed, plant, flower and/or fruit, seed.
Essential	 Plants have features that allow them to survive in their environment
Knowledge	(i.e., a cactus stores water, a water lily floats).
	 Environmental changes impact plant development.
	The parts of a seed include seed coat, embryo, and food.
	 Scientists use tools to conduct investigations, gather data, and
	answer questions.
	 Scientists use evidence to develop and communicate outcomes.
	■ <u>Terms</u> :
	 seed, seed coat, embryo, root, sprout, stem, leaves, flower,
Vocabulary	blossom, fruit, pollen, soil, survival, space, energy,
	characteristic, classify, life cycle, data, observe
	Identify the parts of a plant (e.g., seed, roots, stem, leaf, blossom).
	Identify what a plant needs for survival (e.g., air, food, water, sun,
	and space).
	Identify the parts of a seed (e.g., seed coat, embryo, food).
	Identify the life cycle of a plant (e.g., seed, plant, flower and/or fruit,
Essential	seed).
Skills	 Compare plants that live in different environments.
	 Make diagrams showing the parts of a plant and the stages of seed
	development.
	Observe the growth of a plant from seed to maturity.
	Ask questions and seek answers from reliable sources.
	Plan and conduct an investigation using appropriate tools.
	 Use data to develop and communicate outcome.

Science Unit 2: Plants

Science

A. Unifying Themes

A1.Systems

Students recognize that parts work together, and make up whole man-made and natural objects.

 Explain that most man-made and natural objects are made of parts.

A2.Models

Students identify models and the objects they represent to learn about their features.

- a. Describe ways in which today and pictures are like the real things they model.
- b. Use a model as a tool to describe the motion of objects of the features of plants and animals.

A3. Constancy and Change

Students observe that in the physical setting, the living environment, and the technological world some things change over time and some things stay the same.

a. Describe the size, weight, color, or movement of things over varying lengths of time and note qualities that change or remain the same.

B. The Skills and Traits of Scientific Inquiry and Technological Design B1.Skills and Traits of Scientific Inquiry

Students conduct and communicate results of simple investigations.

- a. Ask questions and make observations about objects, organisms, and events in the environment.
- b. Safely conduct simple investigations to answer questions.
- c. Use simple instruments with basic units of measurement to gather data and extend the senses.
- d. Know what constitutes evidence that can be used to construct a reasonable explanation.
- e. Use writing, speaking, and drawing to communicate investigations and explanations.

E. The Living Environment

E1.Biodiversity

Students describe similarities and differences in the observable behaviors, features, and needs of plants and animals.

- a. Describe similarities and differences in the observable behaviors, features, and needs of plants and animals.
- b. Describe some features of plants and animals that help them live in different environments.
- c. Describe how organisms change during their lifetime.

Related Maine Learning Results

Brunswick School Department: Grade 1

Science Unit 2: Plants

	E2.Ecosystems Students understand how plants and animals depend on each other and the environment in which they live. f. Compare different animals and plants that live in different
	environments of the world.
	E3.Cells
	Students describe parts and wholes of living things, their basic needs, and the structures and processes that help them stay alive.
Related Maine Learning	b. List the basic things that most organisms need to survive. E4.Heredity and Reproduction
Results	Students describe the cycle of birth, development, and death in different organisms and the ways in which organisms resemble their parents.
	 b. Describe the life cycle of a plant or animal (including being born, growing, reproducing, and dying). E5.Evolution
	Students describe similarities and differences between present
	day and past organisms that helped the organisms live in their
	environment. a. Describe some organisms' features that allow the organisms
	to live in places others cannot.
	Design a variety of ways to sort and classify plants.
	Label the parts of a plant.
Sample	Describe the life cycle of a plant. List what plants pood to grow.
Lessons And	List what plants need to grow.Visit a local grocery store, farmer's market, apple orchard,
Activities	greenhouse, etc.
7.0	Complete "Plant Investigation."(Scientific Inquiry)
Sample	
Classroom	Sequence the life cycle of a plant (e.g., pumpkin, apple).
Assessment Methods	Sort and classify plants by attributes.

Brunswick School Department: Grade 1

Science Unit 2: Plants

	Publications:
	 Apples and Pumpkins – Anne Rockwell
	 Bright Yellow Flower - Judith Hoffman Corwin
	 A Field of Sunflower - Neil Johnson
	 From Seed to Pumpkin – Jan Kottke
	 In the Garden – David Schwartz
	 The Magic School Bus Plants Seeds - Joanna Cole
	 Muncha! Muncha! - Candace Fleming
Sample	 Planting A Rainbow - Lois Ehlert
Resources	 Pumpkin Circle: The Story of a Garden – George Levenson
	Pumpkin, Pumpkin -
	 The Seed Song - Judy Saksie
	 The Surprise Garden - Zoe Hall
	 <u>Tiny Green Thumbs</u> - C.Z. Guest
	 The Tiny Seed - Eric Carle
	 Tops and Bottoms - Janet Stevens
	 A Tree for All Seasons
	 From Seed To Pumpkin by Wendy Pfeffer
	■ <u>Videos</u> :
	 Too Many Pumpkins – Linda White