Let's Talk

Plants Matter

Teacher Guide

This activity aims to provide primary teachers with a resource which will help them to raise science-related issues with their pupils.



Curriculum Links

Central to Curriculum for Excellence

are the 4 capacities and this activity may help to develop some of the requirements of these capacities as shown below:

Successful learners - discuss and debate in a critical manner challenging questions and responses

Confident individuals - express and justify their views on issues of importance to society

Responsible citizens - consider moral and ethical questions in a secure environment and develop the ability to make judgements

Effective contributors - engage in collaborative tasks and draw conclusions based on evidence

From The Sciences Experiences and Outcomes

SCN 0-01a, SCN1-01a, SCN2-01a SCN 1-02a, SCN 2-02a, SCN2-02b SCN 0-03a, SCN 1-03a, SCN 2-03a SCN 0-20a, SCN 1-20a, SCN 2-20a

Plants Matter

This activity could be used with pupils from age 9-11 when they are studying plants and perhaps at a point when they are learning about the importance of plants as foods, medicines, habitats for animals etc. The activity aims to encourage the pupils to discuss some of the issues and conflicts associated with preserving forests, providing habitats for wild animals within farmland, food transport issues etc. All the materials are on the enclosed CD.

The lesson could begin with a general discussion about the ways in which plants are important and the pupils are asked to imagine lovely 'planty' places. The teacher then reads out 12 words and the pupils write down the first plant-type word which comes into their head associated with the word the teacher has read out.

| 1. forest | 5. seeds | 9. pollen |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 2. green | 6. perfume | 10. buds |
| 3. carbon dioxide | 7. leaves | 11. photosynthesis |
| 4. flowers | 8. fruits | 12. habitat |

The teacher now put the class into groups of about 5 pupils and each group looks at the words to see if anyone in the group wrote down the same words.

The pupils then pick the 5 most popular words for their group and use them to make a short poem or a song or a sentence about why you feel plants matter.

This should set the scene and get the pupils thinking about plants.

Examples of poems from pupils aged 10

The trees are growing The colours are glowing The leaves are blowing The plants are moving But the green grass is swaying Cherry tree blowing in the wind Spring blossom with a wonderful smell Leaves making oxygen to help us breathe With fruits and seeds to feed the animals

In a field near me There was a tree Around it did fly A buzzing bee

Under this tree Ran many ants From here to there Carrying bits of plants

High in the air Birds flapped their wings Down on the farm Animals ate like kings



Trees help us live If it wasn't for trees and their leaves We would all be dead Plants make the world beautiful Green, red, brown, orange, purple and gold All of these colours are beautiful So is the world and we want to keep it that way

What matters most?

Then, still in groups, the pupils are given one of the plant environment pictures and asked to rate the importance of the statements. In each picture there are 10 statements the pupils have to give each statement an 'importance mark' out of 5 but they only have 35 points to give out. For example if a group was looking at the farm and decided that the statement 'Farms throughout the world provide almost all the food which we all need to survive' was very important they would assign a score of 5 to box F on the pupil sheet. They need not use all their 35 points but must not use more than 35 points. They record their points in the tables provided for each environment.

Teachers might find it helpful to copy the list of statements, provided on the separate sheet, so that the pupils can keep track of which statements have been used.

The lesson ends with another discussion. The teacher could discuss the difficulties which exist in making the decisions about 'what matters most' and that there is no 'correct' answer. The teacher could ask the pupils who should make the decisions and then get them to vote to see who most pupils think should decide.

AstraZeneca Science Teaching Trust have a website:

http://www.azteachscience.co.uk/

which reports on exciting developments in science, provides excellent resources for Continuing Professional Development and offers a growing range of lesson and planning resources. Let's Talk - Plants Matter is featured on their website and can be found at:

http://www.azteachscience.co.uk/code/development/contprof.asp

On this site teachers can observe a lesson using Let's Talk taking place and listen to the pupils discussing the dilemmas.

Statements

| Rainforest | |
|--|---|
| A | В |
| The forest trees provide oxygen which is needed by all living things | Local people can eat the forest fruits and seeds or sell them |
| С | D |
| Trees can be cut down to provide local people with fuel for cooking | The plants help to keep the soil stable and prevent erosion |
| E | F |
| Plants found here can be used as medicines to cure disease | It is a lovely place to have a holiday and local people get jobs |
| G | Н |
| The forest's trees help to trap the moisture which falls as rain | Trees can be chopped down and sold to provide money for the people who live here |
| I The trees can be cut down and food crops can be grown in their place | J The forest is home for many animals which would otherwise become extinct |

| Farm | |
|--|---|
| A Farmers throughout the world provide almost all the food which we all need to survive | B Farmers spray crops to kill insects and other living things which are pests and would destroy the crops |
| C People can have family holidays on farms and learn all about what happens there | D Wild flowers grow on the farmland and insects and birds find places to live there |
| E Farms provide work for local people and for all the people who transport and sell the food | F Farmland gets sold and used to build houses for people |
| G Farms are wonderful green areas full of plants which are giving beauty, food and oxygen | H In some places the food grown on the farm is sent away to other countries and the land is not used to grow food for the local people |
| I In some places farms are not looked after well and people do not get the food they need | J In some places too much food is grown and it gets thrown away |

| Seashore | |
|---|--|
| A Farmers throughout the world provide almost all the food which we all need to survive C People can have family holidays on farms and | B Farmers spray crops to kill insects and other living things which are pests and would destroy the crops D Wild flowers grow on the farmland and insects and |
| learn all about what happens there E Farms provide work for local people and for all the people who transport and sell the food | birds find places to live there F Farmland gets sold and used to build houses for people |
| G Farms are wonderful green areas full of plants which are giving beauty, food and oxygen | H In some places the food grown on the farm is sent away to other countries and the land is not used to grow food for the local people |
| I In some places farms are not looked after well and people do not get the food they need | J In some places too much food is grown and it gets thrown away |

