Y1 Deciduous and Evergreen Trees

KS1 Y1 Science · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

In January, a tree in the park has no leaves at all. Is it deciduous or evergreen?

Step 1 · Remember what deciduous means

Loses all its leaves in autumn

Step 2 · January is winter, after autumn

The tree is bare

Answer: It is a deciduous tree

Check: It is not dead! New leaves will grow from its buds in spring.

2. Now try one with the steps

A holly bush is still green and leafy in winter. Deciduous or evergreen?

Step 1 · Does it have leaves all year?

Step 2 · Trees that stay green all year are…

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. What do we call a tree that loses all its leaves in autumn?

2. What do we call a tree that keeps green leaves all year round?

3. Is an oak tree deciduous or evergreen?

4. Is a pine tree deciduous or evergreen?

5. What is the thick woody stem of a tree called?

6. What is the rough outside layer of a tree trunk called?

7. Which tree do acorns come from?

8. Which tree do conkers come from?

9. In which season do deciduous trees lose their leaves?

10. A deciduous tree has no leaves in winter. Is it dead?

11. Amir counts 7 trees in the park. 4 are deciduous. How many are evergreen?

12. Name one evergreen tree and one deciduous tree.

13. Name two parts that a tree and a daisy both have.

4. Before you hand it in

Thinking a bare tree in winter is dead.
Look for buds on the twigs — they will open into new leaves in spring.

Thinking evergreen trees never lose any leaves.
Evergreen means it always HAS green leaves, not that its leaves never fall.

Thinking all evergreen trees have needles.
Check the tree in winter: still green? Then it is evergreen, whatever its leaves look like.

Thinking trees are not plants.
A tree is a very big plant with a woody stem.