KS1 **Knowledge Organiser** Science Biology Plants



seed

bulb

grow

plant

shoot

buds

light

wild

trunk

temperature

environment

To be secure in this unit you must:

Knowledge

that can develop into a fully grown plant.

stem of a seed plant at resting stage.

grow as tall as skyscrapers.

ing above ground.

are self-seeded.

wards.

leaf, flower or shoot.

A bulb is the name given to the underground bud or

Growth is an increase in size. Growth takes place when

cells within a living thing increase in size and number.

Hundreds of thousands of different species, or kinds,

of plant grow on Earth. Some plants are so tiny that people can hardly see them. Others are trees that

The shoot system refers to the parts of the plant grow-

A small lump on a stem or twig that will grow into a

Light is a form of energy. The Sun is a very important

source of light energy. Without the energy from the Sun, there would be no plants or animals on Earth.

Temperature is the measure of the warmth or cold-

These are plants that don't grow in our gardens and

A tree's trunk holds up its crown, protects its inner

parts and works like a pipeline, transporting essential

The area where a plant or tree lives is its environment.

Know and explain how seeds and bulbs grow into plants.

•Know what plants need in order to grow and stay healthy (water, light & suitable tempera-Observe closely, using simple equipment.

•identify and name plants and animals in a range of habitats.

•recognise some seeds and associate them with trees, e.g., horse chestnut.

know which animals are woodland creatures

Skills

Ask simple questions and recognise they can be answered in different ways.

Perform simple tests.

dentify and classify.

Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Gather and record data to help in answering questions.

Vocabulary Sticky Knowledge A seed contains a miniature plant, called an embryo,

Evergreen Trees:

Evergreen trees have green leaves all year round. Their leaves do not fall off or change colour in the autumn. Evergreen trees instead lose leaves gradually and not all at once.

Yew

Some examples of evergreen trees are:

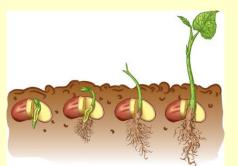








Eucalyptus



Deciduous Trees:

Deciduous trees lose their leaves every year.

The leaves on deciduous trees change colour and fall off every autumn.

They usually have no leaves on their branches in the winter.

Some examples of deciduous trees are:







Horse Chestnut

materials to the different parts of the tree. A petal is a part of the flower and is usually coloured. petals The colour attracts insects. Branches come from the tree trunk and grow outbranches

ness of an object or material.