



Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser: Plants



Subject Specific Skills

- Can I identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees?
- Can I identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees?

Prior Learning

The world: children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

Key Knowledge:

Wild Plants



Garden Plants



Trees

In autumn, the leaves on **deciduous** trees usually change colour and fall off. If they have fruit, it will be ready to eat.

In winter, deciduous trees usually have no leaves on their branches.

An **evergreen** tree keeps its green leaves all year round, even in the winter.



Key Vocabulary

Tree, shrub, plant, flower.

Roots, trunk, leaves, branches, seeds, fruits, berries, blossom,

Petal, stem, bud,

Oak, ash, sycamore, beech, fir, magnolia, lime, ivy, holly,

Evergreen – A plant that keeps its leaves throughout the year. Evergreen plants include holly, spruce, cedar and pine.

Deciduous - A plant that loses its leaves seasonally, usually before winter or a dry season.

Common deciduous trees include oak, horse chestnut and sycamore.

Key Knowledge:

The three most important things that plants need to stay healthy are **sunlight**, **water** and **carbon dioxide**.

Root – The part of the plant that keeps it in the ground. The roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

Stem – The part of the plant that can be seen above ground. The stem is responsible for moving water and minerals from the roots to the leaves and flowers.

Flower – The part of the plant that is responsible for reproduction. The main structures of a flower are the petals, stamens, carpels and sepals.

Leaf – The part of the plant that makes food.

Flowers look pretty and come in lots of different colours. They can also smell lovely. This helps to attract animals and insects that help the plant to make seeds for new plants.



The stem helps support the plant and keeps it upright. Water and food are taken up from the roots and transported through the stem.

The leaf is very important. It absorbs the sunlight which it uses to make food for the plant.



The roots of a plant anchors the plant in the ground and without roots a plant would fall over. Roots are also take in nutrients and water from the soil.