

Key Vocabulary

Weather (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy etc.),	What it is like outside as a particular time or place.
seasons (Winter, Summer, Spring, Autumn),	The weather pattern throughout a year.
sun	The hot star the earth orbits.
sunrise	When the sun comes up in the morning.
sunset	When the sun goes down at night time.
day length	How long the sun is visible throughout the day.
Leaf	The flat piece of greenery coming from a plants stem, mainly to absorb light.
flower	The part of the plant that blossoms. Often contains the seeds.
blossom	A flower or group of flower.
petal	The bright, colourful part of a flower. Often have a scent.
fruit	The part of a flowering plant that contains seeds.
berry	Berries are small, fleshy fruits that usually have many seeds.
seed	The part of the plant that can grow into a new plant.
trunk	The thick main stem of a tree, including the roots and branches.
branch	The part of the tree that grows out of the tree trunk.
bark	The outside of the tree trunk.
stalk	A plants main stem.
bud	A part of a plant that can grow into new parts e.g. a leaf or flower.

St Matthew's C.E. Primary School

Knowledge Organiser

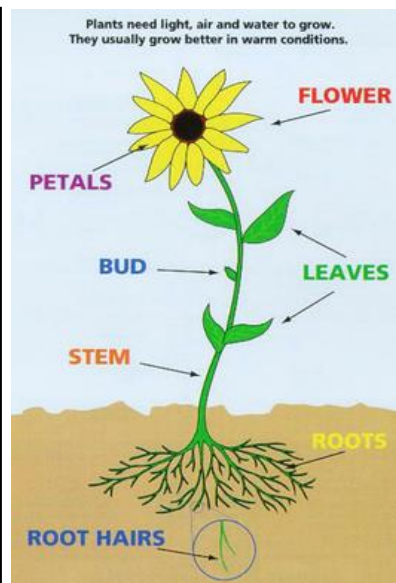
What should I already know ?

Name some plants, and know the leaf, root, stem and flower
 Know that plants need water to grow
 Know some places plants live
 Identify the seeds in a fruit

A Deciduous tree loses its leaves at Autumn time.
 Includes trees such as:

- Maple Tree
- Ash Tree
- Oak Tree

They are found in different weather conditions all over the world. Deciduous trees have big, flat leaves that catch a lot of light and require a great amount of water.



An Evergreen tree stays green all year round.
 Includes trees such as:

- Cedar Tree
- Pine Tree
- Holly Tree

The leaves of evergreens usually are thicker and more leathery than those of deciduous trees and often are needlelike or scalelike in cone-bearing trees.

You may work scientifically by:

- By observing closely, perhaps using magnifying glasses.
- By comparing plants.
- By describing how you were able to identify and group them.
- By drawing pictures showing the parts of different plants including trees.
- By keeping a diary of how plants have changed over time, for example the leaves falling off trees and buds opening.
- By comparing what they have found out about different plants.

Year 1 - Growth and Green Fingers

Key Questions

What does 'Green Fingers' mean?

Is a tree a plant?

When do the leaves and flowers grow back?

What is the root like?

What is the roots job?

What would happen if the leaves were taken away from the plant?

How do plants change?

Is it a plant? How do we know?

Can we name the different parts of a plant?

Are all plants the same?

How many different plants can we find/name?

Are all leaves the same?

Can you draw a leaf?

Are leaves always green?

Which parts of a plant can we eat?

Is it a fruit or a vegetable?

Are all roots the same?