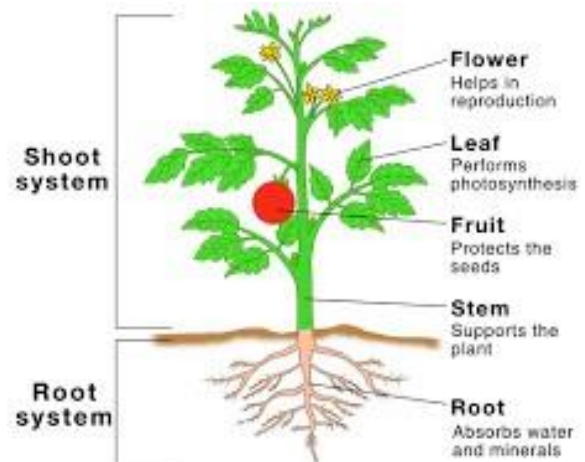
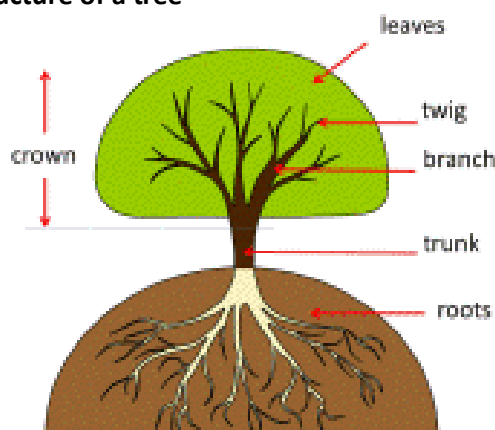




## Springbank Primary School Knowledge Organiser



Springbank Primary School Knowledge Organiser		
<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Term: Spring 2</b>	<b>Focus: Plants</b>

Vocabulary	Definitions	Diagrams
<b>Plants</b>	Plants are living things that use energy from sunlight and water to make food. There are many different kinds of plants – flowers trees and grasses. Common garden plants include Roses, Daffodils and Tulips. Common wild plants include Dandelions, Daisy’s and Bluebells.	<div style="margin-bottom: 20px;"> <p><b>Plant structure</b></p>  </div> <p><b>Structure of a tree</b></p> 
<b>Roots</b>	Roots anchor a plant in the ground and take in water and minerals from the soil. There are two main kinds of roots: tap roots are larger roots with smaller roots coming off it, carrots are tap roots. Fibrous roots are all a similar size and spread out in all directions.	
<b>Stem/trunk</b>	Stems support leaves and flowers helping them to grow towards the sunlight. Stems also have tubes inside them to carry water and nutrients to different parts of the plant. A tree’s trunk is its stem. The tubes inside a tree trunk join up to form rings, a new ring grows every year.	
<b>Leaves</b>	A plant’s leaves are where it makes food from sunlight and carbon dioxide. Tiny holes in the underside of the absorb carbon dioxide from the air and excrete oxygen.	
<b>Flowers</b>	Plants have flowers to reproduce. Petals are often brightly coloured to attract insects. Flowers make seeds which become new plants.	
<b>Evergreen trees</b>	Evergreen trees keep their leaves throughout the year and are always green. Holly and conifers like pine trees are evergreen.	
<b>Deciduous trees</b>	Deciduous trees lose their leaves in winter. Oak, ash, beech birch and maple trees are all deciduous trees.	