

Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Science

Unit: Plants and Animals

Overview:

During this sequence of learning, pupils will identify and name a range of plants and animals, describe the structure of flowering plants and trees, describe and compare the structure of animals from different groups and recognise the senses associated with different body parts.

What should I already know?

- I can make observations about animals and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.
- Similarities and differences in living things.
- The environment and living things can be influenced by human activity.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- Some plants by sight such as a dandelion, rose bush and sunflower.
- Some trees by sight such as an oak tree, birch tree and horse chestnut tree.
- Evergreen trees keep their leaves all year whereas deciduous trees lose their leaves in the Autumn.
- A plant has roots, stem, leaves and a flower.
- A tree's stem is called a trunk.
- A trout is an example of a fish, a frog is an amphibian, a lizard is a reptile, a robin is a bird and a rabbit or a human are examples of mammals.
- Animals that are herbivores eat only plants whereas carnivores eat other animals. An omnivore is an animal that eats both plants and other animals.
- A rabbit is an example of a herbivore, a cat is a carnivore and a human is an omnivore (unless they are vegetarian).
- Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals are all similar because they have internal skeletons and organs and are known as vertebrates.
- Fish have gills so that they can breathe underwater and scaly skin.
- Amphibians begin their lives with gills and then develop lungs so that they can breathe on land.
- Birds have feather and wings.
- Mammals have fur or hair and feed milk to their young.
- Feet, legs, arms, hands, torso, head, skin, ears, eyes, nose, mouth and tongue are all parts of the body.
- Eyes are associated with sight, ears with sound, nose with smell, tongue with taste and skin with touch.

Vocabulary:

Deciduous	Trees that shed their leaves in the Autumn.
Evergreen	Trees that remain green all year and don't lose their leaves.
Roots	The part of the plant underground that absorbs water.
Stem	The main stalk of the plant that develops leaves and buds.
Trunk	The main stem of a tree.
Amphibian	An organism that is able to live on both land and in water.
Reptile	Cold-blooded organisms that live on land, have scaly skin and usually lay eggs e.g. snakes and lizards.
Bird	Warm-blooded organisms that have fur/feathers and lay eggs.
Mammal	Warm blooded organisms (including humans) that feed their young with milk.
Carnivore	An animal that eats other animals.
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
Omnivore	An animal that eats plants and animals.

