




















Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Science: Plants

Concept: Evolution

Key Vocabulary		Key Vocabulary	
blossom 	A flower or lots of flowers on a tree or bush in the spring.	branches 	Stems that grow from a tree trunk
seeds 	Small part of flowering plants that grow into new plants	trunk 	The main stem of a tree
petal 	Soft brightly coloured part of a flower.	evergreen 	Trees that keep their leaves all year around
fruit 	Sweet and fleshy part of a plant that contains seeds	deciduous 	Trees that shed their leaves once a year usually in the autumn
stem 	The main stalk of a plant. It holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients to the leaves.	<u>Common wild and garden plants:</u>    	
root 	Part of the plant that is underground. Roots suck water and nutrients from the soil.	   	
bulb 	A plant bud that begins to grow underground into a new plant.	Daisy Buttercup Primrose Bluebell Rose Tulip Daffodil Sweet peas	

Common seeds and their trees

An oak tree with acorn seeds.



A Silver Birch tree has small seeds inside strobiles or catkins



A Sycamore is a type of maple tree with "helicopter" seeds.



A horse chestnut tree has seeds called 'conkers'.



An elm tree with elm seeds.





















A pine tree has seeds called pine cones.



Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Science: Materials

Concept: Chemistry

Key Vocabulary	
object	A thing that can be seen and touched. It is not alive.
material	A material is what an object is made of.
classify	Sorting objects into groups
source	Where a material comes from
natural	Natural materials are found in nature and are not made by people.
man-made	Man-made things are created by people.

Material	Source	Object
Wood 	trees 	
Metal 	metal ore 	
Plastic 	crude oil 	
Glass 	sand 	
Clay 	natural rock or soil 	
wool 	sheep 	

Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Science: Animals including humans – The 5 Senses

Concept: Scientific enquiry

The 5 Senses

Humans have five senses. The senses are linked to parts of the body.

Key Vocabulary

eyebrows	These protect our eyes
hair	This grows on our head and helps to protect our skull . The skull is the bone that protects our brain .
neck	Connects the head to the rest of the body
elbows	These help our arms to bend
shoulders	These help our arms to lift up hands - these help us grab things and write
knees	These help us bend our legs





















Sense	Part of the body
sight 	eyes – help us see 
hearing 	ears – help us hear 
smell 	noses – help us smell 
taste 	tongues – help us taste 
touch 	hands and feet – help us feel 

Parts of the body




Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Science: Animals Including Humans

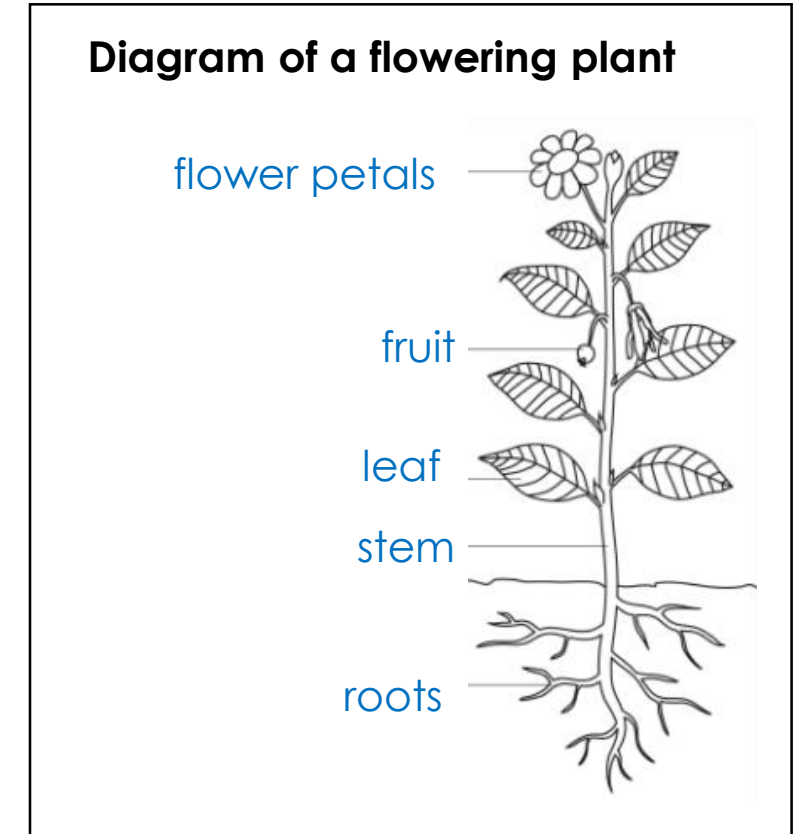
Concept: Evolution

Key Vocabulary		Examples			
Amphibians	Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.	Frog 	Toad 	Newt 	Salamander 
Birds	All birds have two legs, wings and a beak.	Penguin 	Chicken 	Seagull 	Robin 
Fish	Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.	Goldfish 	Tuna 	Shark 	Eel 
Mammals	Mammals breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.	Human 	Dog 	Mouse 	Cow 
Reptiles	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.	Snake 	Tortoise 	Lizard 	Alligator 
Carnivores	Animals that mostly eat other animals.				
Herbivores	Animals that only eat plants.				
Omnivores	Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.				

Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Science: Plants

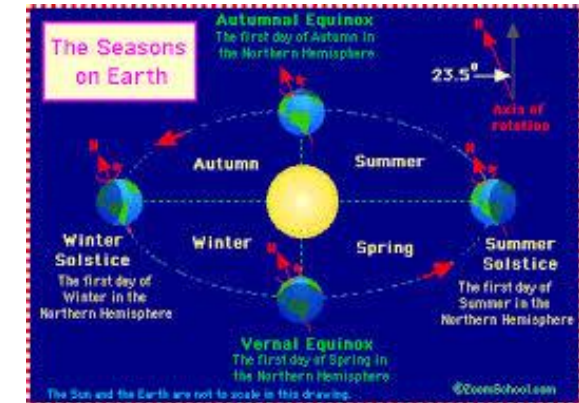
Concept: Evolution

Key Vocabulary			
Wild plant	A wild plant seed grows where it falls.	Roots	Roots take in water and nutrients from the soils.
Garden plant	Garden plants are plants that people choose to grow in their gardens.	Stem	The stem holds up the plant and takes water and nutrient to the leaves and flowers.
Weeds	Weeds are plants that grow in places that people do not want them to grow.	Leaves	The leaves catch sunlight to make energy.
Deciduous tree	A deciduous tree sheds its leaves every year usually in autumn.	Flowers	Flowers attract insects and birds.
Evergreen tree	An evergreen tree keeps its leaves all year around even in winter.	Petals	Petals are the colourful part of the flower.
Seeds	Seeds grow into new plants.	Fruit	Fruit contains the plants seeds.
Bulb	Bulbs grow into new plants.	Branches	Stems that grow from a tree trunk
Wild flowers and weeds			



Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Science: The Seasons

Key Vocabulary	
Seasons	There are four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter. The seasons occur in a cycle. It is hotter in the summer and colder in the winter.
Spring	In spring, the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom (have flowers). Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals like lambs around. The daytimes start to get longer.
Summer	In summer, the weather gets hotter. The daytime is long and the nights are short. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.
Autumn	In autumn, the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. The amount of daylight becomes less. This means the daytimes are shorter and night times are longer.
Winter	In winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. It sometimes snows. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off. The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.
weather	The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.
daylight	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.



It takes 365 days for the Earth to orbit the sun. The earth tilts towards the sun in the summer and away from the earth in the winter.