

Year 6 Knowledge Organiser: Plants (classifying)

Skills

- Can give examples of flowering and non-flowering plants
- Can create classification keys for plants
- Create a branching database/dichotomous key to classify a set of plants
- Research the difference between ferns and mosses and give reasons why these do not produce flowers
- Research unusual plants e.g. strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils, conifers, cacti, etc

Knowledge (National Curriculum)

Describe how plants are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences

Give reasons for classifying plants based on specific characteristics

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Key vocabulary

flowering plants	Use flowers, seeds and fruit to reproduce.
non-flowering plants	Plants like ferns or moss which make spores instead of seeds.
sexual reproduction	Two parents are needed to make offspring, which are similar but not identical to either parent.
asexual reproduction	Only one parent is needed to create offspring, which is an exact replica of the parent.
pollination	The transfer of pollen from one flower to the stigma of another.
fertilisation	Pollen from one flower joins with the egg cells of another to produce seeds.
seed	Formed in the ovary of a plant when pollen fertilizes egg cells.
bulb	The underground bud or stem of a seed plant at resting stage.

Facts

We can classify plants into two broad groups: flowering and non-flowering.

We can classify plants into sub-groups using common features.

Most plants contain both the male sex cells (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants **cannot** fertilise themselves.

They need wind and animals to transfer pollen from the stamen to the stigma of another. Pollen then travels down the style and fuses with an ovule to produce seeds (sexual reproduction).

Some plants use asexual reproduction to create a new plant, which is identical to the parent plant.

