



## Knowledge Organiser Pupil Assessment

**Pupil:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Class:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

<p><b>Key Question 1: What do we know about leaves?</b></p> <p>The leaves of a tree (or plant) are where photosynthesis happens because the chlorophyll in the leaves is what makes photosynthesis possible. Photosynthesis is the process trees (and plants) use to make their food. Taking energy from the sun, water from the ground, and carbon dioxide from the air, they make glucose (sugar) to 'eat' so they can grow into strong, healthy trees. Chlorophyll also has another job...it is what makes leaves green. So, as long as the leaves are able to soak up enough heat and energy from the sun to make food, the leaves on the tree stay green.</p>
<p><b>Key Question 2: What happens if a plant loses its leaves?</b></p> <p>If plants lose all their leaves then, generally they die as there is nothing to help make the food the plant will need. How then, do trees that lose all their leaves in Autumn survive the Winter? Well, without the leaves the tree does not need as much food and go through a process called dormancy (which is similar to hibernation).</p>
<p><b>Key Question 3: What do roots do?</b></p> <p>There are many parts of a plant, including the roots. Roots are very important for the plant because they suck the water and nutrients up out of the soil and into the plant. But the roots are not only good for the plant, they are good for soil. When it rains, the roots hold the soil in place so it is not washed away. When soil gets washed away it is called erosion. In places with a lot of rain and not a lot of trees, mudslides can be a big problem.</p>
<p><b>Key Question 4: Why do plants need stems?</b></p> <p>The stem is a part of the plant that holds up other structures such as the leaves and flowers. ... Stems also carry water and minerals up from the roots to the leaves to help with photosynthesis and take food back down to be stored and distributed to the plant as it has need.</p>
<p><b>Key Question 5: How are seeds dispersed?</b></p> <p>Seeds are dispersed away from each other and from the parent plant so that there is less competition. The commonest methods of seed dispersal are:  <b>wind</b> e.g. dandelion, sycamore fruits are light and have extensions which act as parachutes or wings to catch the wind  <b>animal internal</b> e.g. tomato, plum, raspberry, grape have brightly coloured and</p>

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succulent fruits which contain seeds with indigestible coats which allow the seeds to pass through the animal undamaged  
**animal external** e.g. goose grass, burdock, the fruits have hooks which attach them to the fur of passing animals.  
**explosive/ self propelled** e.g. pea pod. The pod burst open when ripe projecting the seeds away from the plant.

**Key Question 6: Can you write a question to further your knowledge of this topic?**

Answer in full sentences:

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**Pupil name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic: Science**

*An Emerging pupil will:*

- Still be developing their understanding of the topic
- Only be able to recall limited facts from the knowledge organiser
- Not have achieved all of the expected statements

*An Expected pupil will demonstrate knowledge of:*

- *Key terminology and information taught across the unit.*
- *Be able to accurately use correct terminology.*
- *Be able to recall a range of facts from across the term.*
- *Applies taught skills in cross curricular activities*
- *Actively engages in class discussion, sharing taught knowledge in responses.*
- *Identifying gaps in their own learning.*

*An Exceeding pupil will meet all Expected criteria and show further development by:*

- Evidence of wider reading through discussion or extracurricular work
- Applied knowledge is evident through discussions and class learning

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- Evidence of links between topics
- In depth knowledge of topic
- Recalls facts that have not been taught in class

NOTE: Where pupils written skills are below their own level of understanding, the assessment can be completed orally with T/TA support.

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