Kindergarten science TEKS: (From section 112, last updated 2010-2011 school year)

(9)  Organisms and environments. The student knows that plants and animals have basic needs and depend on the living and nonliving things around them for survival. The student is expected to:

1. differentiate between living and nonliving things based upon whether they have basic needs and produce offspring; and
2. examine evidence that living organisms have basic needs such as food, water, and shelter for animals and air, water, nutrients, sunlight, and space for plants.

(10)  Organisms and environments. The student knows that organisms resemble their parents and have structures and processes that help them survive within their environments. The student is expected to:

1. sort plants and animals into groups based on physical characteristics such as color, size, body covering, or leaf shape;
2. identify parts of plants such as roots, stem, and leaves and parts of animals such as head, eyes, and limbs;
3. identify ways that young plants resemble the parent plant; and
4. observe changes that are part of a simple life cycle of a plant: seed, seedling, plant, flower, and fruit.

First grade science TEKS:

(9)  Organisms and environments. The student knows that the living environment is composed of relationships between organisms and the life cycles that occur. The student is expected to:

1. sort and classify living and nonliving things based upon whether or not they have basic needs and produce offspring;
2. analyze and record examples of interdependence found in various situations such as terrariums and aquariums or pet and caregiver; and
3. gather evidence of interdependence among living organisms such as energy transfer through food chains and animals using plants for shelter.

(10)  Organisms and environments. The student knows that organisms resemble their parents and have structures and processes that help them survive within their environments. The student is expected to:

1. investigate how the external characteristics of an animal are related to where it lives, how it moves, and what it eats;
2. identify and compare the parts of plants;
3. compare ways that young animals resemble their parents; and
4. observe and record life cycles of animals such as a chicken, frog, or fish.