

SCIENCE · YEAR 2-3 / GRADE 1-2

Knowledge Organiser: Plants

Y2-3 science

How to use this organiser

Children should know everything on this page by the end of the topic. Print, refer to in lessons, quiz, send home.

PARTS OF A PLANT

Part	What it does
Roots	Hold the plant in the ground; suck up water and nutrients from the soil
Stem	Carries water and nutrients up to the leaves; supports the plant
Leaves	Make food for the plant using sunlight, water and air
Flower	The part that makes seeds; attracts pollinators like bees
Petals	Bright colours and scents to attract pollinators
Stamen	The part of the flower that makes pollen
Stigma	The part of the flower that catches pollen
Seed	Contains a tiny new plant and food to start it growing

WHAT PLANTS NEED TO LIVE



Need	Why
Water	Plants drink water through their roots. Without it, they wilt and die.
Light (sunlight)	Plants use light to make their food. Plants in dark places turn pale and weak.
Air	Plants take in air through tiny holes in their leaves. They use the carbon dioxide.
Soil with nutrients	Soil holds the plant up and contains minerals plants need to grow strong.
Warmth	Plants grow best in suitable temperatures — too cold or too hot, they slow or die.
Space	Plants need space for roots and leaves; if too crowded, they can't get enough light or water.

KEY VOCABULARY

Word	Meaning
Photosynthesis	How plants make food using sunlight, water and air
Pollination	When pollen moves from one flower to another, often by bees
Pollinator	An animal (often a bee) that carries pollen between flowers
Germination	When a seed starts to grow into a new plant
Nutrients	Tiny chemicals plants need (from soil) to grow
Evergreen	A plant that keeps its leaves all year
Deciduous	A plant that loses its leaves in autumn
Bulb	An underground storage part — a new plant grows from it (e.g. daffodil)
Seed dispersal	How plants spread their seeds — by wind, water, animals or popping open



LIFE CYCLE OF A FLOWERING PLANT

BIG IDEAS

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER BY THE END

