



Science – Year 2 Plants

(Previous knowledge – refer to
Knowledge Organiser Year 1 – Plants)

Vocabulary

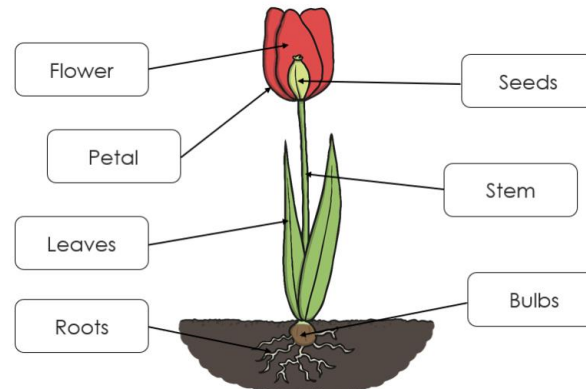
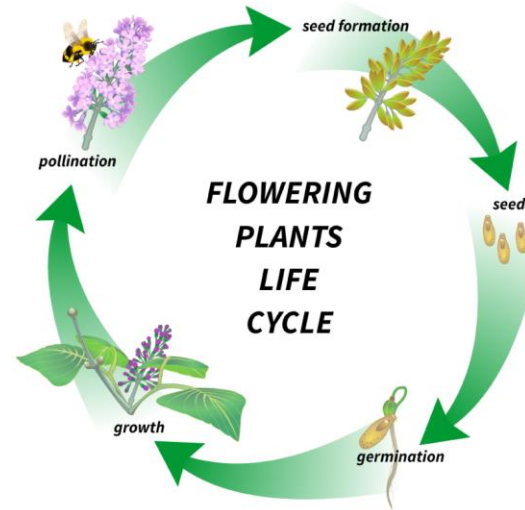
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Stem	Nutrients	Germination
Roots	Season	Botanist
Petals	Seeds	Reproduce
Leaves	Bulb	Pollen
Temperature	Flowering	Pollination
Energy	Sprout	Nectar

Useful Resources

- Seeds to grow to investigate the life cycle of a plant.
- Seeds and bulbs to observe and compare.

Key Scientists:

Agnes Arber (1879-1960) – was an English botanist who studied the size, shape and structure of plants. She was the first woman to be elected to the Royal Society.



Key Questions/Facts

What is the lifecycle of a flowering plant?

- Germination: when a plant starts to sprout from a seed.
- Growth: the plant starts to grow taller and gain leaves.
- Flowering: the plant begins to grow flowers.
- Seed production: the plants produces seeds that will grow into new plants.

How do plants grow?

- Plants can grow from both seeds and bulbs.
- A bulb lets the plant rest underground over the winter when it is too cold, then grow back later in the year when conditions are right.
- Bulbs contain a store of food for the plant and so they do not always need water to grow.

How do plants reproduce?

- When plants 'reproduce,' they make more of themselves.
- Plants do this by spreading pollen to each other (called 'pollination').
- After this, seeds can grow into new plants.

How is pollen spread?

- Pollen sticks to their legs when they land on flowers to collect the nectar. It is transported to a new flower when the bee flies away.
- Pollen is also blown by the wind to new places.
- Lastly, it can be carried on the fur of animals, like cats and dogs.