



Let's grow! A crispy carrot, a luscious lettuce or a tasty tomato. Dig deep and put your back into it, making your own tubs and planters and nurturing your greens. Learn about farms and where food comes from, writing reports on worldwide produce. Discover which allotments are closest to your school, and open the door to the secret garden. Then establish a farmers' market, harvesting your crops and selling local produce. Include garden crafts and work out your prices. Be sure to make a profit, not a loss. After all that hard work, have your fingers gone green?

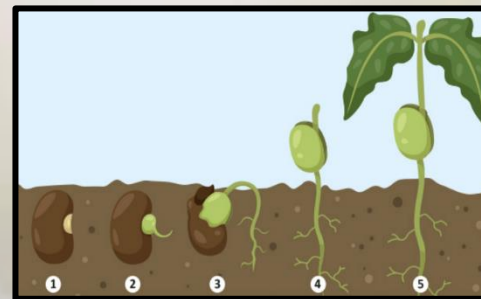
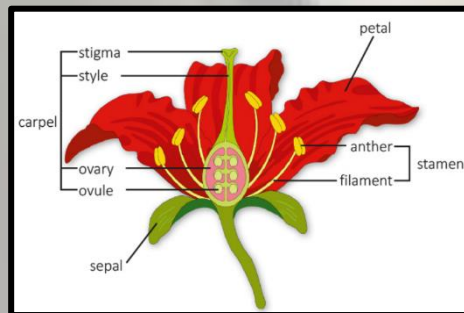
Help your child prepare for their topic!

Where does our food come from? Why not explore food at home or at the supermarket to find out how far it has travelled? You could also visit a local farm or strawberry picking field to look at the plants and structures. Alternatively, have a go at planting a sunflower seed and giving it all of the conditions needed to help it grow.

Plant Reproduction

Plants reproduce to make new plants. All flowering plants go through the following cycle to produce a new plant:

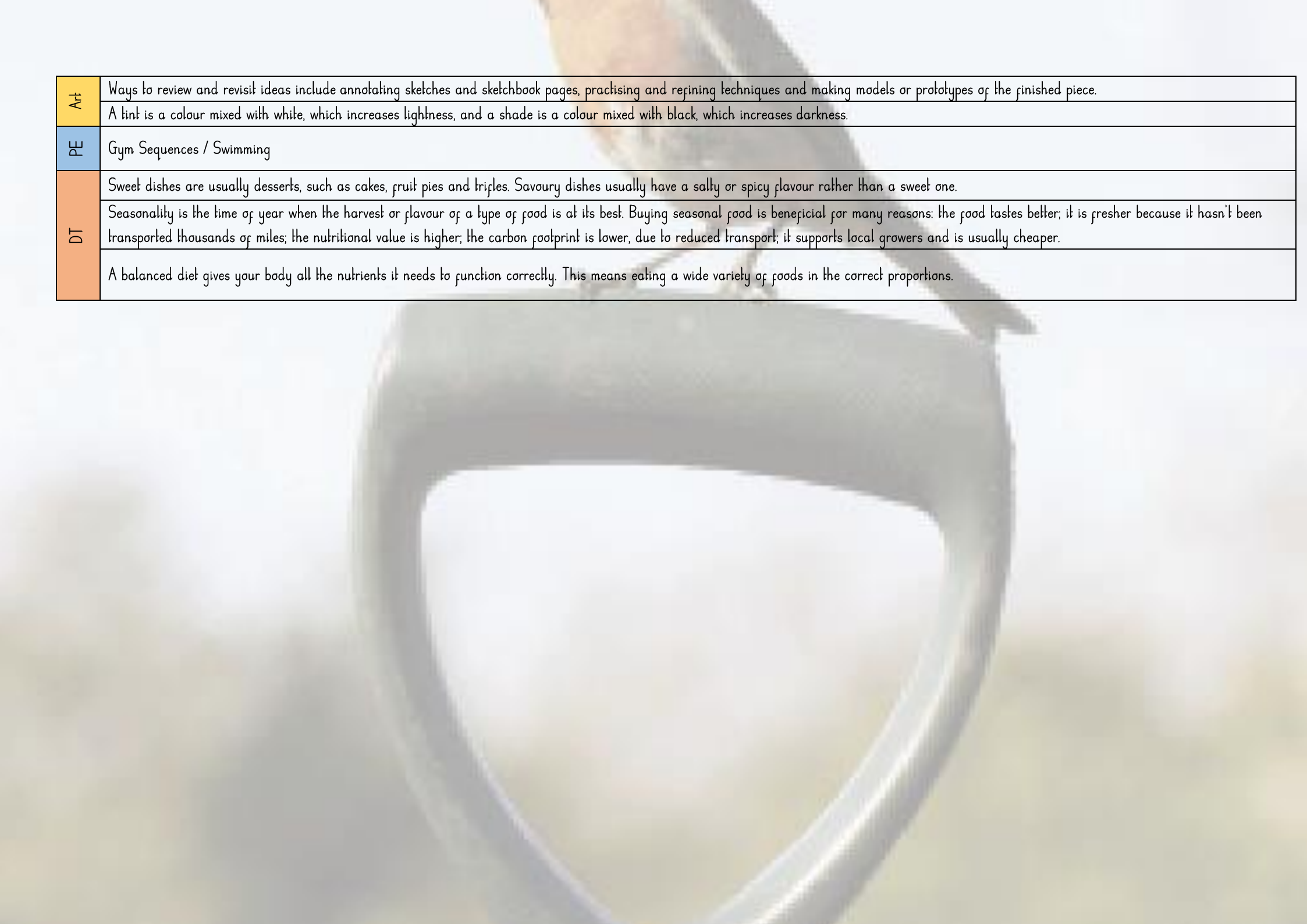
1. Brightly coloured or fragrant flowers attract insects.
2. Pollinating insects, birds, animals or the wind move pollen grains from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another.
3. A pollen grain travels down the style to reach the ovary.
4. The pollen fertilises an egg cell called an ovule inside the ovary.
5. The ovule develops into a seed inside a fruit.
6. The seeds are dispersed.
7. When the seed lands on the ground and the conditions are right, a new plant grows.



Stages of plant growth

1. A seed remains inactive until the conditions are right for germination and growth.
2. If a seed has the space, water, warmth it requires, a root breaks out of the seed coat and grows downwards into the soil.
3. More roots develop and a green shoot appears. The shoot breaks open the seed coat and pushes upwards and out of the soil.
4. The shoot grows towards the light as the plant's roots absorb water and nutrients.
5. Over time, the plant develops and leaves appear.

Writing	Non-Chronological Report writing based on the Dragonology book by Dugald Steer. We will continue to develop writing techniques such as expanded noun phrases, conjunctions, -ing/-ed openers and revisit prepositional phrases. We will continue to use similes, metaphors, and personification and think about the structure and layout of our writing. We will then write a persuasive article with the focus on saving the bees from extinction. All of the above skills will be included with the addition of imperative verbs, statistics and language to express a degree of certainty.
Reading	Prediction, Vocabulary, Retrieval, Inference and Author's Choice skills developed through the reading of fiction text, Boy in the Tower, by Polly Ho-Chen. We will also make links to our Allotments Topic as the main cause of the destruction in the book is from a plant called the bluchers.
Maths	Shape, Space and Measure
	Position and Direction
Science	A method is a set of clear instructions for how to carry out a scientific investigation. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge or understanding.
	Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, classification keys and labelled diagrams.
	Parts of a flower include the stamen, filament, anther, pollen, carpel, stigma, style, ovary, ovule and sepal. Pollination is when the male part of a plant (pollen) is carried, by wind, insects or other animals, to the female part of the plant (carpel). The pollen travels to the ovary, where it fertilises the ovules (eggs). Seeds are then produced, which disperse far away from the parent plant and grow new plants.
	Reproduction is the process of producing offspring and is essential for the continued survival of a species. There are two types of reproduction: sexual and asexual. Sexual reproduction involves two parents (one female and one male) and produces offspring that are different from the parents. Asexual reproduction involves one parent and produces offspring that is identical to the parent.
	A life cycle is the series of changes in the life of a living thing and includes these basic stages: birth, growth, reproduction and death. Mammals' life cycles include the stages: embryo, juvenile, adolescent and adult. Amphibians' life cycles include the stages: egg, larva (tadpole), adolescent and adult. Some insects' (butterflies, beetles and bees) life cycles include the stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Birds' life cycles include the stages: egg, baby, adolescent and adult.
Geography	Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.
	Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.
	Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books and the internet.
	A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment.
	Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.
	North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.
	Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle.
	Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.



Art	Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece.
	A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.
PE	Gym Sequences / Swimming
DT	Sweet dishes are usually desserts, such as cakes, fruit pies and trifles. Savoury dishes usually have a salty or spicy flavour rather than a sweet one.
	Seasonality is the time of year when the harvest or flavour of a type of food is at its best. Buying seasonal food is beneficial for many reasons: the food tastes better; it is fresher because it hasn't been transported thousands of miles; the nutritional value is higher; the carbon footprint is lower, due to reduced transport; it supports local growers and is usually cheaper.
	A balanced diet gives your body all the nutrients it needs to function correctly. This means eating a wide variety of foods in the correct proportions.