

Wilburton Primary School Medium Term Plan

Term: Autumn 1, 2022	Class/Year Groups: Years 3-6		Subject: Science		Topic/Unit: Plants 3	
Value Skill in Focus (building up each half-term)	Autumn 1: Focus	Autumn 2: Respect and Collaboration	Spring 1: Initiative	Spring 2: Curiosity	Summer 1: Resilience and Risk Taking	Summer 2: Applying them all to be successful learners
Main Outcome: (oral, written or practical - one of each type per subject per year, in most subjects)	<p>In this unit, Yr 3/4 children will work to produce a guide to growing rhubarb including diagrams. Yr3/4 will be supported to make choices in presentation, text features and when applying scientific knowledge (e.g. the factors needed for the successful growth of rhubarb).</p> <p>In this unit, Yr5/6 children will work to produce a guide to growing rhubarb including increasingly complex scientific diagrams. Yr5/6 will display increasing complexity and independence through their choices in presentation, text features and application of scientific knowledge (e.g. choosing the factors needed for the successful growth of rhubarb).</p> <p>To achieve this outcome they will need to be taught the following general, transferable, oral/written/practical skills: making careful observations, including those made over time; creating diagrams (becoming more scientific); germinating and growing a variety of plants; working at the allotment; non-fiction writing.</p>					
<p>Key Concepts in this subject for children to learn and remember (knowledge, skills, vocabulary)</p> <p>One per box, between 6-12 depending on age and length of unit of work.</p>	<p>Flowering plants are any plants that grow flowers and fruit. They consist of roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers</p>	<p>Plants are living organisms.</p>	<p>Germination?</p> <p>Germination is the sprouting of a seed. Seeds need warmth (but not sunlight) and water to germinate.</p>	<p>What factors affect growth?</p> <p>Plants need sunlight, warmth, water and oxygen to grow.</p>	<p>Parts of the flower and pollination.</p> <p>Flowers contain male (anther, filament) and female (stigma, style, ovary) parts. Pollinators such as bees move pollen from one flower to another.</p>	<p>Scientific diagram</p> <p>Scientists use pictures to give the reader information. The pictures are labelled.</p>
	<p>Plant reproduction.</p> <p>Flowers attract pollinators.</p> <p>Pollinators arrive to collect nectar and pollen rubs off on them.</p> <p>When the pollinator moves to the next flower to feed, the pollen from the previous flower is rubbed off onto the stigma.</p>	<p>Seed dispersal</p> <p>Plants need room to grow and so seeds must disperse. This can happen through the actions of wind, water, animals or the seed itself exploding.</p>	<p>Transpiration</p> <p>Transpiration is the movement of water through a plant.</p>	<p>Life Cycle</p> <p>The life cycle of a flowering plant is a continuous cycle of germination, growth, flowering, reproduction, seed dispersal.</p>	<p>Observation</p> <p>Scientists carefully watch or listen to see what they can notice.</p>	

	<p>Pollen travels down the style to meet with an ovule.</p> <p>Plants can also reproduce through runners and cuttings.</p>					
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