














Y1 Science – Animals, including Humans

Key Concept – Similarity and Difference



Essential Knowledge	Key Vocabulary		
<p>What common animals can you name? Some common animals are cats, frogs, dogs, lizards and elephants.</p> 	<p>mammal</p> 	<p>animal</p> 	
<p>How can you sort animals into groups? We can sort animals into groups like pets (dogs or cats), farm animals (cows or pigs), wild animals (lions or elephants) and sea animals (fish or dolphins).</p>	<p>carnivore</p> 	<p>bird</p> 	
<p>What do animals eat? Animals eat different things – some eat plants like grass or leaves, some eat other animals like fish or insects, and some eat both.</p>	<p>herbivore</p> 	<p>reptile</p> 	
<p>What are the parts of the human body? The human body has a head, arms, legs, hands, feet, chest and tummy.</p>	<p>omnivore</p> 	<p>fish</p> 	
<p>What are the 5 senses? Our senses are sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch – they help us explore and understand the world around us!</p>	<p>senses</p> 	<p>amphibian</p> 	
<p>How do you name different animal body parts? Animals have heads, legs, tails, ears, eyes and mouths. Some have wings, fins, paws or hooves depending on the animal.</p>	<p>Aspirational Knowledge</p>		<p>Working Scientifically</p>
	<p>The differences between the common animals. Know which animals are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Vertebrates have a backbone. Invertebrates do not.</p>		<p>Identify and classify things.</p>

Y1 Science – Animals, including Humans

Key Concept – Similarity and Difference

Essential Knowledge
<p>What are the names of common animals? Some common animals are dogs, cows, lion, fish and birds.</p>
<p>How can you sort animals into groups? We can sort animals into groups like pets or farm animals .</p>
<p>What do animals eat? Animals eat different things – some eat plants some eat other animals like fish and some eat both .</p>
<p>What are the parts of the human body? The human body has a head, arms, legs, hands, feet, chest and tummy.</p>
<p>What are the 5 senses? Our senses are sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch –</p>
<p>How do you name different animal body parts? Animals have heads, legs, tails, ears, eyes and mouths. Some have wings, fins, paws or hooves depending on the animal.</p>

Key Vocabulary			
mammal		animal	
carnivore		bird	
herbivore		reptile	
omnivore		fish	
senses	<p>VISION HEARING SMELL TASTE TOUCH</p>	amphibian	

Working Scientifically
Find and sort things.

Y1 Science – Materials

Key Concept – Similarity and Difference

Essential Knowledge
<p>What materials are used to make things? Common materials that are used to make things are glass, plastic, wood, brick, fabric and metal.</p>
<p>How do you group materials? Materials could be soft, hard, transparent or opaque.</p>
<p>How can you tell if a material is bendy or rigid? If a material is bendy, it can easily bend without breaking. If a material is rigid, it is unable to bend or change shape.</p>
<p>What should a raincoat be made of? A raincoat should be made from a waterproof, soft and bendy material.</p>
<p>What have we learnt about materials? Materials have different properties. Objects are made of different materials.</p>

Aspirational Knowledge
<p>Certain materials are better suited for different purpose.</p>
<p>Be able to decide which material is best for a waterproof jacket.</p>

<p>Waterproof</p>	<p>Absorbent</p>	<p>Opaque</p>
<p>Transparent</p>	<p>Rigid</p>	<p>Bendy</p>
<p>Rough</p>	<p>Smooth</p>	<p>Soft</p>

<p>Glass</p>	<p>Plastic</p>	<p>Wood</p>
<p>Brick</p>	<p>Fabric</p>	<p>Metal</p>

Working Scientifically
<p>Perform simple tests.</p>
<p>Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.</p>

Key Vocabulary	
material	
identify	
object	
transparent	
opaque	
waterproof	
bendy	
rigid	

Y1 Science – Materials

Key Concept – Similarity and Difference

Key Knowledge

What materials are used to make things?
Glass, plastic, wood, brick, fabric and metal.

How do you group materials?
Materials can be soft or hard. Materials can be transparent or opaque.


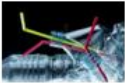




How can you tell if a material is bendy or rigid?
Materials can be bendy some are not. Some materials can change shape some cannot.


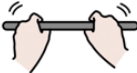




What should a raincoat be made of?
A waterproof, soft and bendy material.

What have we learnt about materials?
Materials have different properties.

Working Scientifically

Perform simple tests.
Suggest answers to questions.

Glass 	Plastic 	Wood 
Brick 	Fabric 	Metal 

Waterproof 	Rigid 	Bendy 
Rough 	Smooth 	Soft 



Key Vocabulary

material	
object	
see through	
not see through	
waterproof	
bendy	
rigid	













Y1 Science – Plants

Key Concept – Similarity and Difference

<u>Essential Knowledge</u>
<p>What do plants need to grow? Plants need sunlight, water, air and soil to grow.</p>
<p>What are the main parts of a plant? The main parts of a plant are the roots, stem, leaves and flowers.</p>
<p>What are the names of common garden plants? Some common garden plants are roses, daisies, sunflowers and tulips.</p>
<p>What are the names of common wild plants? Some common wild plants are dandelions, daisies, buttercups and nettles.</p>
<p>What are the names of common trees? Some common trees are oak, pine, birch and apple trees.</p>
<p>How do you label different plants and trees? The main parts of a plant are the roots, stem, leaves and flowers. The main parts of a tree are the leaves, branches and roots.</p>

<u>Aspirational Knowledge</u>
<p>Leaves absorb sunlight to help the plant create food.</p>
<p>The stem transports water and nutrients.</p>
<p>The stem of a tree is called a trunk.</p>
<p>The roots absorb water and nutrients and hold the plant in the ground.</p>
<p>The flower of the plant attracts insects.</p>
<p>Some trees lose their leaves in Autumn – these are deciduous trees. Some trees do not lose their leaves – these evergreen trees.</p>

<u>Working Scientifically</u>
<p>To Identify and classify.</p>
<p>To gather and record data to help in answering questions.</p>

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
grow	
root	
flower	
stem	
leaves	
garden plant	
wild plant	
tree	
deciduous tree	
evergreen tree	



Y1 Science – Plants

Key Concept – Similarity and Difference

Key Knowledge

What do plants need to grow?

Plants need sunlight, water, air and soil to grow.

What are the main parts of a plant?

The main parts of a plant are the roots, stem, leaves and flowers.

What are the names of garden plants?

Some common garden plants are roses, daisies, sunflowers and tulips.

What are the names of wild plants?

Some common wild plants are dandelions, daisies, buttercups and nettles.

What are the names of trees?

Some common trees are oak, pine, birch and apple trees.

How do you label different plants and trees?

The main parts of a plant are the roots, leaves and flowers. The main parts of a tree are the leaves, branches and roots.

Working Scientifically

To find and sort.

To gather and write things down to help in answering questions.

Garden Plants



Rose



Hyacinth



Foxglove



Tulip



Sunflower



Pansy



Carnation



Lily

Types of wild plants



Dandelion



Buttercup



Nettles



Clover



Daisy

Key Vocabulary

grow



root



flower



stem



leaves



garden plant



wild plant



tree



deciduous tree



evergreen tree





Y1 Science – Seasons

Key Concept – Change



Essential Knowledge
<p>How do you identify the four seasons? In each year, there are 4 seasons. There are changes in weather, plants and animals and daylight hours.</p>
<p>What are the colour of the leaves in Autumn? The leaves are red, orange, brown, yellow and green.</p>
<p>What is the weather like in Autumn? In autumn, the weather starts to get colder and the days become shorter.</p>
<p>What do animals do during Autumn and Winter? Some animals hibernate to stay warm. They sleep for a long time and they store food underground. Some animals migrate to warmer countries.</p>
<p>What changes do we see during Autumn and Winter? The weather changes and the days become shorter. Animals hibernate and migrate. The leaves fall off trees and some plants don't grow.</p>

Key Vocabulary	
orbit	
weather	
thermometer	
temperature	
day length	
leaves	
hibernate	

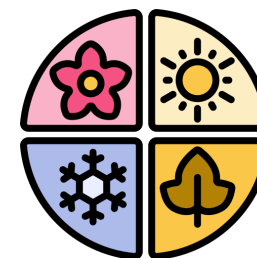
Aspirational Knowledge

As the earth orbits the sun, some areas are closer to the sun than others. This means that sometimes of the year are hotter than others.

Working Scientifically

To use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.

To gather and record data to help in answering questions.





Y1 Science – Seasons

Key Concept – Change

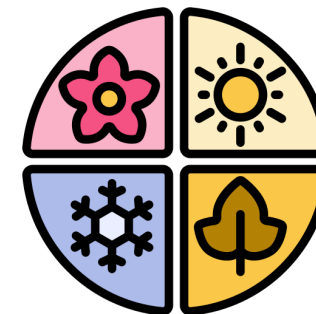


<u>Key Knowledge</u>
<p>What are the four seasons? Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter</p>
<p>What are the colour of the leaves in Autumn? Red, orange, brown, yellow and green.</p>
<p>What is the weather like in Autumn? In the autumn, the weather gets colder.</p>
<p>What do animals do during Autumn and Winter? Some animals hibernate. Some animals migrate.</p>
<p>What changes do we see during Autumn and Winter? The weather changes. The days become shorter. Some animals hibernate or migrate. Leaves fall off trees. Some plants don't grow.</p>

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
orbit	
weather	
thermometer	
temperature	
day length	
leaves	
hibernate	

<u>Working Scientifically</u>
<p>To answer questions. To record information.</p>

<u>Working Scientifically</u>
<p>To look closely and answer questions. To find and write information.</p>





Y1 Science – Seasonal Change

Key Concept – Change



Essential Knowledge

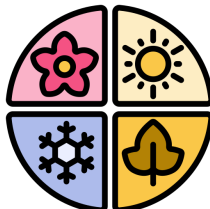
Which months are in each season?

Spring: March, April & May

Summer: June, July & August

Autumn: September, October & November

Winter: December, January & February



What happens to the length of the day in each season?

In spring and summer, the days get longer with more sunlight, while in autumn and winter, the days get shorter and darker.

How does the weather change during the seasons?

The weather changes with each season – spring is mild and rainy, summer is warm and sunny, autumn is cooler with wind and falling leaves, and winter is cold with frost, rain or snow.

What do animals do in different seasons?

Animals do different things in each season – like birds flying to warmer places in winter, gathering food in autumn, lambs being born in spring and many animals playing or resting in summer.

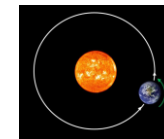
What changes do we see during the seasons?

During the seasons, we see changes like flowers blooming in spring, sunny days in summer, leaves falling in autumn, and cold weather with frost or snow in winter.



Key Vocabulary

orbit



weather



stormy



temperature



day length



Working Scientifically

To use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.

To gather and record data to help in answering questions.

Aspirational Knowledge

As the earth orbits the sun, some areas are closer to the sun than others. This means that sometimes of the year are hotter than others.

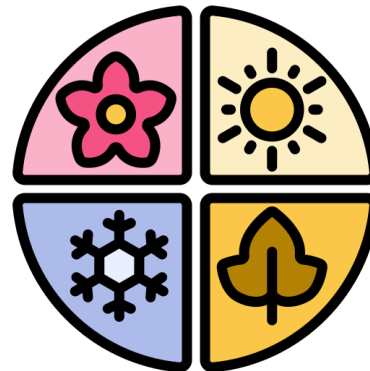


Y1 Science – Seasonal Change

Key Concept – Change



Essential Knowledge
<p>Which months are in each season?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring: March, April & May Summer: June, July & August Autumn: September, October & November Winter: December, January & February
<p>What happens to the length of the day in each season?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In spring & summer, the days get longer and lighter. In autumn & winter, the days get shorter and darker.
<p>How does the weather change during the seasons?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring is mild and rainy Summer is warm and sunny Autumn is cooler with wind and falling leaves Winter is cold with frost, rain or even snow
<p>What do animals do in different seasons?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birds flying to warmer places in winter Gathering food in autumn Lambs and chicks being born in spring Many animals playing or resting in summer
<p>What changes do we see during the seasons?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flowers blooming in spring Sunny days in summer Leaves falling in autumn Cold weather with frost or snow in winter



Key Vocabulary	
orbit	
weather	
stormy	
temperature	
day length	

Working Scientifically
<p>To answer questions. To record information.</p>