



## Key Vocabulary

**Living**– to have life

**Dead**– were once alive

**Never been alive**– made of metal or plastic, never had the life processes

**Suited/ suitable**– the right situation or fit

**Food**– contains nutrients and is eaten

**Food chain**– how each animal gets its food

**Shelter**– a place that gives protection against the weather or danger

**Move**– to change position or place

**Feed**– give food

**Names of local habitats:** pond and woodland

**Names of micro-habitats:** under logs and in bushes

# Living Things and Their Habitats

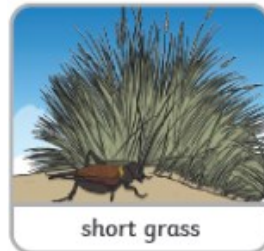
# SCIENCE

## What I should already know?

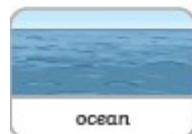
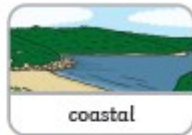
- Name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.
- The basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.
- Name common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Name common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Describe and compare the structure of animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).
- The changes across the four seasons.

## Key learning points.

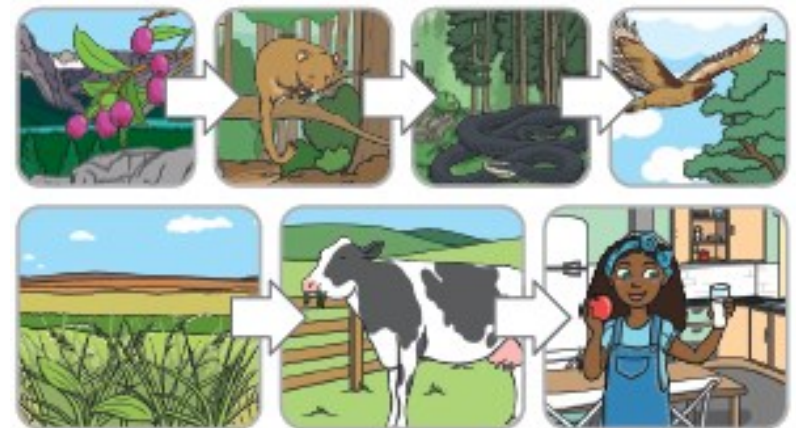
### Examples of microhabitats:



### Examples of habitats:



### Food chains. The arrows mean 'is eaten by'.





## Key Vocabulary

**Offspring**– the child of an animal

**Reproduction**– when living things make new living things

**Growth**– process of growing

**Child**– a young human

**Young/old stages (examples - chick/hen, baby/child/adult, caterpillar/butterfly)**

**Exercise**– a physical activity to keep fit

**Heartbeat**– a single complete pumping motion of the heart

**Breathing**– to take air into the lungs and let it out

**Hygiene**– how clean something is

**Germs**– bugs that cause disease and illness

**Disease**– illness or sickness

**Food types** (examples – meat, fish, vegetables, bread, rice, pasta)

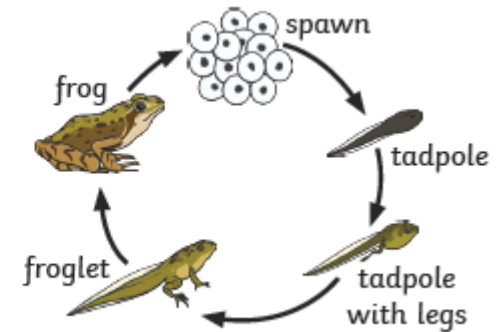
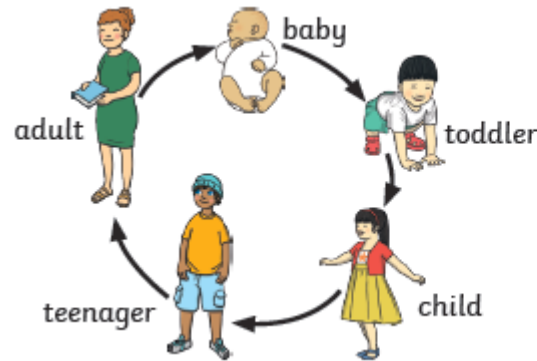
# Animals Including Humans SCIENCE

## What I should already know?

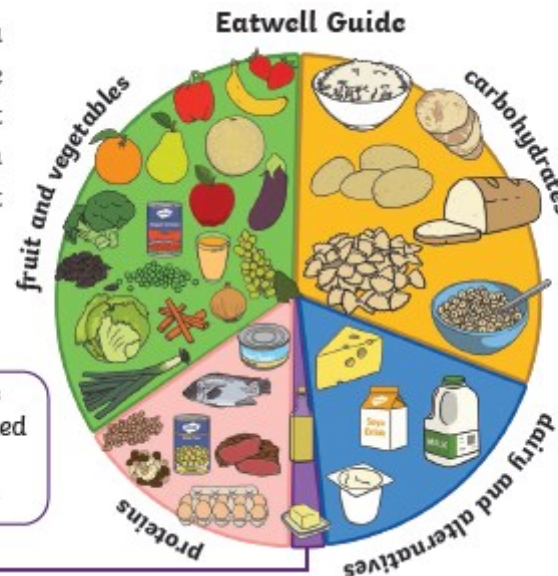
- Identify and name animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

## Year 1 Animals Including Humans

### Key learning points.



To grow into a healthy adult, we must eat the right types of food in the right amount and **exercise**.



**oils and spreads**  
Choose unsaturated oils and use in small amounts.

Water, lower fat milk, sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count.

**6-8 a day**

Eat less often and in small amounts.





## Key Vocabulary

**Names of materials** – wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard

### **Properties of materials:**

**Opaque**– not letting light through

**Transparent**– letting light pass through

**Translucent**– letting some light through

**Reflective**– able to bounce back light

**Non-reflective**– non able to bounce back light

**Flexible**– easy to bend without breaking

**Rigid**– not possible to bend

**Shape**– appearance of an object

**Push**– using pressure to move something further away

**Pull**– take hold of something and bring it nearer

**Twist**– to bend or turn in the opposite direction

**Squash**– to press or crush into a flat mass

**Bend**– things can be folded easily.

**Stretch**– can be pulled to make it longer or wider

# Everyday Materials

# SCIENCE

## What I should already know?

- An object and the material it is made of.
- Identify and name everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.
- Describe the properties of everyday materials.
- Group together everyday materials based on their simple physical properties.

## Year 1 Everyday Materials

### Key learning points.



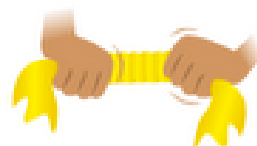
stretch



squash



bend



twist

### Properties of Materials



**wood:**  
hard, stiff,  
strong, opaque,  
can be carved  
into any  
shape.



**glass:**  
waterproof,  
transparent,  
hard, smooth.



**plastic:**  
waterproof,  
strong, can  
be made to be  
flexible or stiff,  
smooth or rough.



**metal:**  
strong, hard,  
easy to wash.



**paper:**  
lightweight,  
flexible.



**cardboard:**  
strong, light,  
stiff.



**fabric:**  
soft, flexible,  
hard-wearing,  
can be stretchy,  
warm, absorbent.



**rubber:**  
hard-wearing,  
elastic, flexible,  
strong.



## Key Vocabulary

**Light-** makes it possible for us to see

**Shade-** darkness caused by the light being blocked.

**Sun-** the star in the middle of our solar system, which provides light

**Warm-** giving off heat

**Cool-** cold and not warm

**Water-** all plants need water to grow

**Grow-** to get bigger

**Healthy-** being well and fit.

# Plants

# SCIENCE

## What I should already know?

- Identify and name common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.
- The basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

## Year 1 Plants

### Key learning points.

