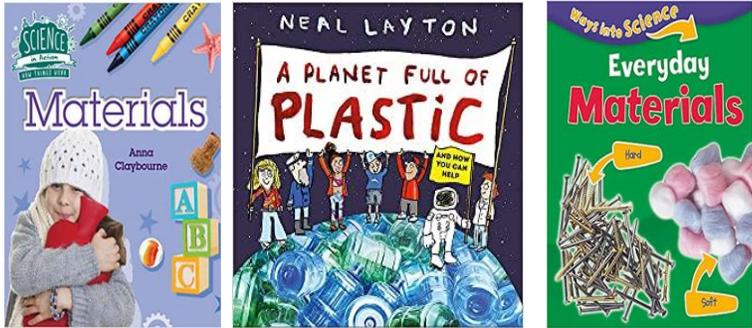
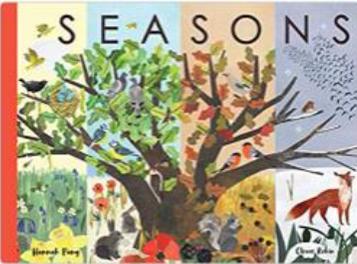
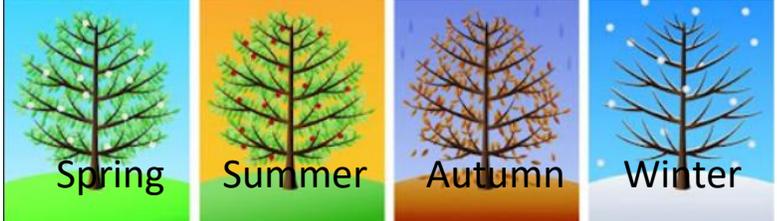


# YEAR 1 SCIENCE – EVERYDAY MATERIALS – Autumn 1

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Recommended Reads
<b>Hard</b> - not soft. Cannot be bent or squeezed into another shape.	The materials we learn about are wood, metal, plastic, water, metal, glass and rock.	
<b>Shiny</b> - reflecting or glowing with light	Materials on our school grounds include: plastic, water, metal, rock, glass and wood.	
<b>Soft</b> - easy to bend or to shape; not firm or hard.	Objects can be made from more than one material. For example: scissors are metal and plastic.	
<b>Dull</b> - not shiny or bright	Objects that are hard are very solid, rigid or firm. Objects that are <b>soft</b> are pleasant to touch, and not rough or hard.	
<b>Properties</b> - Materials can be described by their properties e.g soft, hard, shiny, dull.	Objects that are shiny reflect light. Objects that are dull do not reflect light and do not have a shiny surface.	
<b>Water</b> - a colourless, transparent, odourless liquid.	<p><b>National Curriculum End Points</b></p> <p>I can distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.</p> <p>I can identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.</p> <p>I can describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.</p> <p>I can compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.</p>	<p>Which of these materials do you use every day?</p> 
<b>Metal</b> - a solid material		
<b>Plastic</b> - a man made material that can be rigid or bendy.		
<b>Rock</b> - A rock is a solid made up of materials from the earths crust.		
<b>Glass</b> - Glass is easily breakable, but it can also be made very strong. It usually lets light <b>shine</b> through, but it blocks liquids and air.		

# YEAR 1 SCIENCE – SEASONAL CHANGES (AUTUMN & WINTER) – Autumn 2

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Book Curriculum & Recommended Reads
<p><b>Seasons</b> - This cycle of weather changes is divided into four parts, known as the seasons. The four seasons are winter, spring, summer, and autumn.</p>	<p>There are four seasons. There are 12 months. Each season lasts about 3 months.</p>	
<p><b>Months</b> - each of the twelve named periods into which a year is divided.</p>	<p>The weather is colder in Autumn. We get more rain and wind. The leaves begin to fall off trees.</p>	
<p><b>Weather</b> - Weather is sunshine, rain, snow, wind, and storms. It's what is going on outside right now.</p>	<p>The seasons are defined as spring (March, April, May), summer (June, July, August), autumn (September, October, November) and winter (December, January, February). Spring and Summer get more daylight.</p>	
<p><b>Changes</b> - to make or become different</p>	<p>A flowering plant has roots, leaves, a stem, and a flower. Most plants have roots.</p>	
<p><b>Growth</b> - an increase in size.</p>	<p>A tree is a plant because it has roots and needs water and sunlight to grow. A tree has roots, a trunk, branches and leaves.</p>	
<p><b>Structure</b> - something built or arranged in a definite way.</p>	<p>Not every tree loses their leaves in winter. Evergreen trees (cedar, holly) keep their leaves. Deciduous trees (ash, oak, birch) lose their leaves by winter.</p>	
<p><b>Vary</b> - to change; to make different.</p>	<p><b>National Curriculum End Points</b>                      I can observe changes that occur across the four seasons.                      I can observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how the day length varies.                      I can identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.                      I can identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.</p>	
<p><b>Plants</b> - living things that grow from the soil and turn light from the sun into food.</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Seasons</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">What is the weather like today?</p>
		

# YEAR 1 SCIENCE – ANIMALS – Spring 1

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts
<b>Amphibian</b> - a small cold blooded animal, with a spine, that is born in water and then lives on land for part of its life.	In Winter it is cold. Sometimes it might snow. It is darker in Winter because we get less daylight.
<b>Reptiles</b> - a cold blooded animal with a spine, which has dry, scaly skin. They lay eggs.	A bird has wings, a beak, feathers, a tail and claws. Some common birds include; a robin, a herring gull, a sparrow, a blackbird, a blue tit and a parrot.
<b>Mammals</b> - a warm blooded animal with a spine, which has hair or fur. Females give birth to live babies and feed them with their milk	A fish has a fin, scales, tail and gills. Some common fish include: cod, goldfish, tuna and salmon.
<b>Cold blooded</b> - Animals whose blood temperature changes with the temperature of the air or water.	A reptile is a cold blooded animal. They can vary in the way the look. They do not have fur or feathers but they do have scales. They include; snakes, lizards and crocodiles.
<b>Warm blooded</b> - Animals whose body temperature remains steady and warm, no matter what the outside temperature is.	Amphibians are small animals with a spine, that need water, or a moist environment, to survive. Amphibians also have smooth, slimy skin and no scales, feathers or hair. They include: toads, frogs, newts and salamanders.
<b>Structure</b> - something built or arranged in a definite way.	A mammal is an animal that breathes air, has a spine, and grows hair at some point during its life. All female mammals have glands that can produce milk. Mammals include a wide variety of animals, from cats to humans to whales.
<b>Common</b> - shared together.	<p><b>National Curriculum End Points</b></p> <p><b>I can identify and name</b> a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.</p> <p>I can describe and compare the <b>structure</b> of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)</p>
<b>Variety</b> - a collection of different things.	
<b>Characteristics</b> - a typical or special quality of a person, group, action, or thing	

## Book Curriculum & Recommended Reads

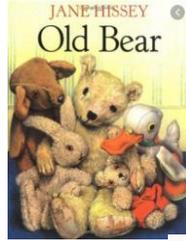
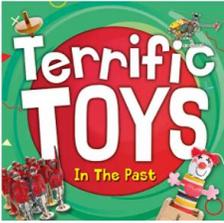
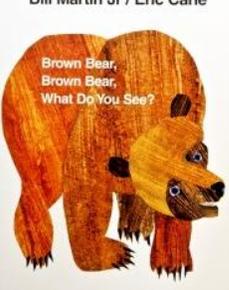
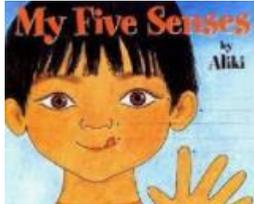
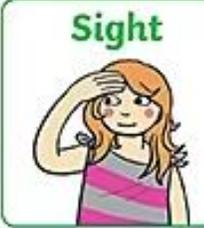
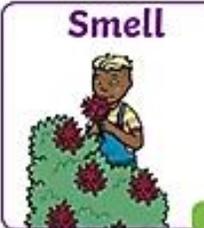


The image shows four book covers. 'We Build Our Homes' features a blue bird and a nest. 'Bird House' shows a birdhouse with various birds. 'Look-Inside Animal Homes' depicts a woodpecker and a squirrel. 'The Variety of Life' is a colorful collage of various animals.

## What animals do you know?

Mammals	Birds	Fish
 giraffe	 eagle	 clownfish
 person	 toucan	 salmon
 rabbit	 peacock	 shark
 cat	 penguin	 seahorse
Reptiles	Amphibians	
 turtle	 salamander	
 snake	 frog	
 lizard	 toad	
 crocodile	 newt	

# YEAR 1 SCIENCE – SENSES and our bodies– Spring 2

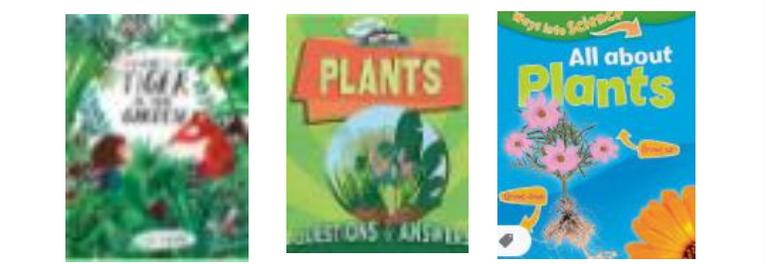
Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Book Curriculum & Recommended Reads
<b>Senses</b> - what help us to understand and interact with the world we live in.	The weather in spring starts to get warmer. The days start to get longer and we get more daylight than autumn and winter.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;">  <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Bill Martin Jr / Eric Carle</p>  </div>  </div>
<b>Human body</b> - The human body is the body of a person.	A human body has a head, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, arms, shoulder, elbow, hand, fingers, body, legs, knee, feet and toes.	
<b>Taste</b> - a person's like or dislike for particular flavours.	Our eyes help us to see. They are important because they help us to see the world around us. Our ears help us to hear.	
<b>Smell</b> - noticing smells or scents by means of the organs in the nose.	Taste buds are found on your tongue and allow you to experience tastes that are sweet, salty, sour, and bitter. We use our nose to smell things.	
<b>Touch</b> - our skins can detect a wide range of different textures and temperatures.	Our skin helps us to feel the sense touch. Skin is the largest organ as it is found throughout the human body.	
<b>Hear</b> - to be able to become aware of sound		
<b>Sight</b> - the ability to see; vision.		
	<p><b>National Curriculum End Points</b></p> <p>I can identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part is associated with each sense.</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">The Five Senses</h2> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">Taste</p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">Sight</p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">Touch</p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">Hearing</p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">Smell</p>  </div> </div>

# YEAR 1 SCIENCE – Plants and Animals

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Book Curriculum & Recommended Reads
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**Roots** - the part of a plant which are normally underground.

Lions, tigers and lizards are examples of carnivores.  
Horses, cows and goats are examples of herbivores



**Seed** - the part of a flowering plant that grows into a new plant.

Dogs, cats and crows are examples of omnivores.  
All plants needs light, water and air to grow. They all have roots and start from a seed.

**Stem** - The stem holds the plant

**Trunk** - The stem of a tree.

**Petal** - The separate parts of a flower.

A wildflower is any type of flower that grows in the wild without human help. Common wild flowers near us include; dandelion, forget me not, bluebells and daisies.



**Flowering** - when a plant has flowers on it

Carnivore	Herbivore	Omnivore
<p>A <b>carnivore</b> is an animal that eats <b>other animals</b>.</p> <p>Here are some examples:</p>	<p>A <b>herbivore</b> is an animal that eats <b>plants</b>.</p> <p>Here are some examples:</p>	<p>An <b>omnivore</b> is an animal that eats both <b>plants and other animals</b>.</p> <p>Here are some examples:</p>

**Naturally** - happening without humans being involved.

**Common** - something that can be seen in lots of places, or which happens a lot.

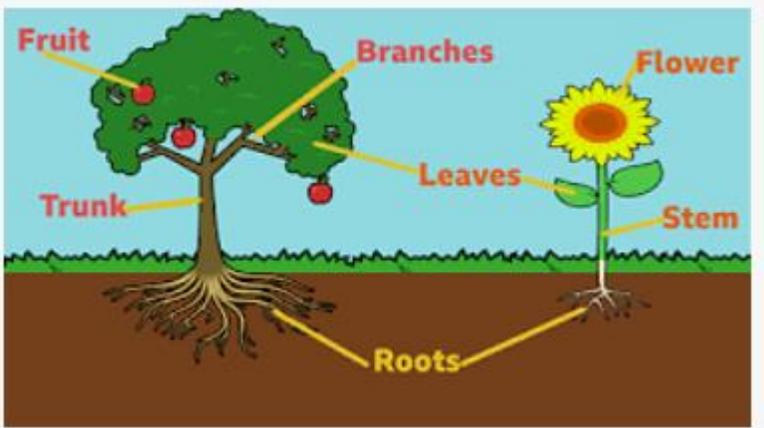
**Diet** - The food and drink normally eaten or drunk by an animal.

**Carnivores** - animals which only eat meat

**Herbivores** - animals which only eat plants

**Omnivores** - animals which eat both meat and plants.

**National Curriculum End Points**  
 I can identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.  
 I can identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.  
 I can identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees



# YEAR 1 SCIENCE – Observations, seasons and plants.

## Tier 3 Vocabulary

**Season** - one of the four parts of the year The seasons are spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

**Weather** - what it is like outside. Different types of weather are sunshine, rain, wind, snow, hail and clouds

**Temperature** - How hot or cold something is.

**Deciduous trees** - trees that lose all their leaves. They start to lose their leaves in autumn.

**Evergreen trees** - trees that keep their leaves all year round.

**Wild plants** - plants that grow without the help of humans.

**Garden plant** - plants that are planted and helped to grow by humans.

**Vary** -when something changes or is different from others.



Deciduous



Evergreen

## Knowledge Facts

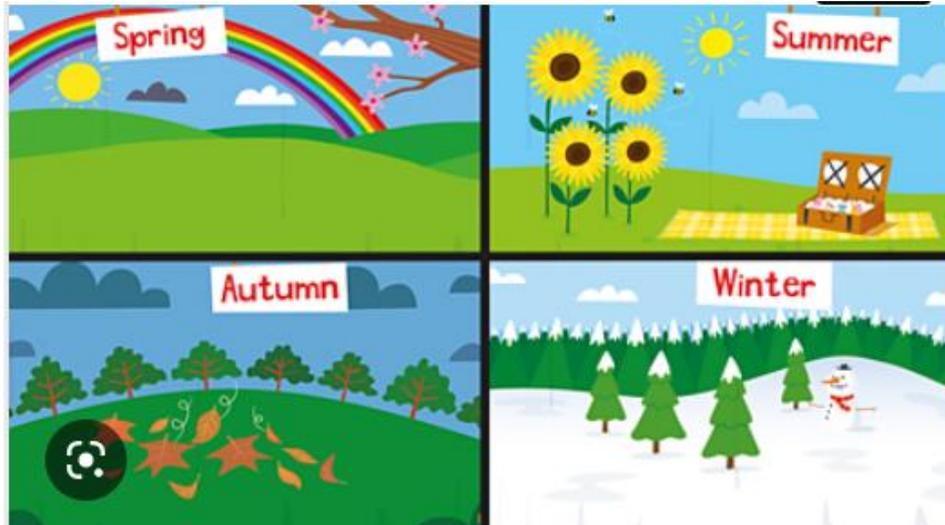
Each season is different. We see different types of weather, temperatures, and day length. Because of this we wear different clothes, do different activities and see different plants growing.

The warmest season is summer. During summer, each day is longer than the night

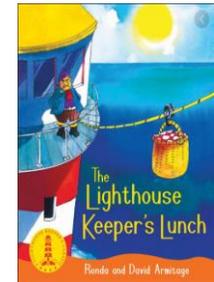
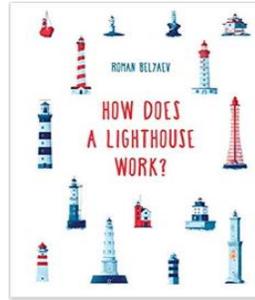
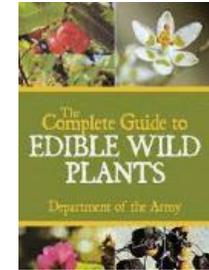
The coldest season is winter. During winter each day is shorter than the night.

Different parts of a plant can be eaten, including the leaves, stalk and seeds.

A lighthouse is useful when the weather conditions are bad, for example fog and heavy rain. They help boats to see the coastlines.



## Book Curriculum & Recommended Reads



### National Curriculum End Points

I can observe changes across the four seasons.

I can observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.

I can identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees