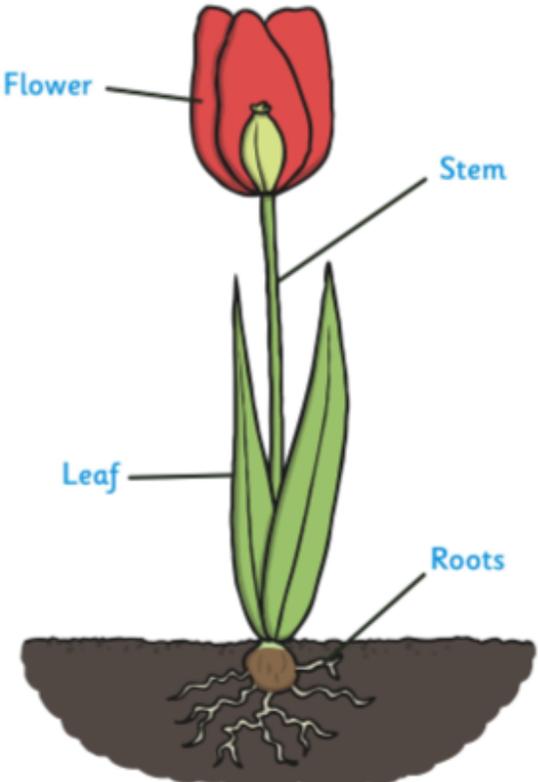


Year 1 and 2 - Plants

Prior Learning		Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know some of the basic parts of a plant such as stem, leaf, petal, root and seed. I know plants are not just those with flowers and includes many different types including trees, grass, fruits and vegetables. I know plants grow when they are cared for and watered. I know plants can die and are influenced by human activity, such as people picking flowers. 		Growth	the process of increasing in size.
		Structure	something made up of a number of parts joined together in a certain way.
Vocabulary		Diagram	
Deciduous	a plant that sheds its leaves once each year.		
Evergreen	a plant that retains green leaves throughout the year.		
Leaves	one of the usually green, flat parts of a plant or tree that grows from the stem or branch.		
Roots	the part of a plant that usually grows underground.		
Seed	the small part of a flowering plant that grows into a new plant.		
Stem	the main part of a plant that grows up from the ground and supports the branches, leaves, flowers, or fruits that may grow from it.		
Key Facts			
1. <u>Plants</u> have a stem, leaves, petals and a flower.			
2. <u>Trees</u> have leaves, branches and a trunk.			
3. Some common wild plants are: <u>daisy, buttercup, poppy and dandelion.</u>			
4. A plant needs <u>air, water and sunlight</u> to help it grow.			

Year 1 and 2 - Animals Including Humans

Prior Learning	Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can name some parts of the human body, such as head, shoulders, knees, toes, arms, legs, stomach and back. I know exercise makes me sweat and breath faster. I can identify healthy food such as fruit and vegetables and understand need for variety in food. I know it is good for my body to exercise regularly, eat a balanced diet, sleep around 10-12 hours per night and be hygienic. 	Common	shared with another or others. typical or easily found.
	Structure	something made up of a number of parts joined together in a certain way.

Vocabulary	Diagram
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Animal	one of a large group of living things that can move around by themselves to find food.
Carnivore	an animal that eats the meat of other animals.
Herbivore	an animal that only feeds on plants.
Human	a person; human being. Humans are mammals.
Omnivore	an animal that lives on a diet of both plant and animal food
Sense	any of five ways to understand or experience one's surroundings.

Key Facts

1. There are five main types of animals which are fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
2. We have five senses. The senses are touch -hands, smell - nose, taste - tongue, sight - eyes and hear - ears.
3. Herbivores like to eat plants. Carnivores eat meat. Omnivores like to eat both plants and meat.
4. Humans are mammals. Humans are omnivores, but some humans choose to be vegetarians.

SMELL

SIGHT

TASTE

HEAR

TOUCH

FIVE SENSES

amphibians

FISH

mammals

birds

reptiles

Year 1 and 2 - Everyday Materials

Prior Learning -

- I can name some different types of materials from my environment such as plastic, metal, rock, fabric and wood.
- I know materials such as wood and rock can be naturally found.
- I can use some words to describe different materials such as hard, soft, shiny or dull.
- I know some uses of different materials such as a metal knife.

Concepts

Object	anything that has shape or form and can be seen or touched.
Property	a quality that something is known by; characteristic.

Vocabulary

Absorbent	able to soak up liquid or moisture.
Appearance	outward show or aspect.
Material	anything used for building or making something else.
Texture	the feel or look of a surface.
Transparent	letting light pass through and giving a clear view of objects on the other side.
Waterproof	not letting water through; not absorbent.

Diagram



Key Facts

1. Objects can be made from more than one material.
2. The names of some common materials are wood, plastic, metal, glass, fabric, rubber, rock and water.
3. Some materials are natural (found) and some are manmade (made by humans).
4. Materials are chosen to make objects due to their different properties. A window is made of glass, so you can see through it. A knife can be made of metal, so it can be sharpened to cut food.

Year 1 and 2 - Seasonal Changes

Prior Learning -	Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know the weather changes and can identify some of the weather we may experience such as sun, rain, snow and storms. I can name the seven days of the week. I know that we have different dates to explain what day it is that include the day, month and year. I know there are special dates each year that we celebrate such as our birthday or religious festivals like Christmas. 	Temperature	the degree of heat or cold of an object or an environment.
	Time	the passing of minutes, days, weeks, years, and centuries.

Vocabulary	Diagram
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Autumn	the season of the year between summer and winter; fall. September, October and November.
Season	one of the four parts of the year.
Spring	a season of the year between winter and summer. March, April and May.
Summer	the warmest season of the year, falling between spring and autumn. June, July and August.
Weather	the conditions outside at a particular place and time.
Winter	the season of the year between autumn and spring. December, January and February.

Key Facts	
1.	In <u>autumn</u> some leaves turn yellow, orange, red and brown and fall off the trees.
2.	In <u>winter</u> it is very cold. Sometimes it snows and we can build snowmen.
3.	In <u>spring</u> plants and trees grow new leaves and flowers. It gets warmer and new animals are born like lambs and chicks.
4.	In <u>summer</u> it is hot and the sun shines. We see lots of brightly coloured flowers and spend more time outside.
5.	The days are <u>longer</u> in summer and <u>shorter</u> in winter. It goes dark earlier when it is <u>winter</u> .