

Year 1 and 2 - Plants

Prior Learning
<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.

Concepts	
Growth	the process of increasing in size.
Temperature	the degree or intensity of heat.

Vocabulary	
Deciduous	a plant that sheds its leaves annually.
Evergreen	a plant that retains green leaves throughout the year.
Germination	the development of a plant from a seed.
Nutrient	a substance essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.
Reproduction	the production of new offspring in <i>plants</i> .
Survival	continuing to live or exist.

Diagram

Key Facts	
1.	Plants need <u>water, sunlight</u> and <u>suitable temperature</u> to grow successfully. Plants get <u>energy</u> from the sun through their <u>leaves</u> and this energy is <u>food</u> for the plants.
2.	<u>Seeds and bulbs</u> need water to grow but most do not need <u>light</u> ; <u>seeds and bulbs</u> have a store of food inside them.
3.	Plants, like any other living thing, have <u>life cycles</u> . Plants begin as a <u>seed</u> or <u>bulb</u> and grows into a seedling. When the plants are mature they produce <u>flowers or fruit and seeds</u> . When the plant dies the seeds find their way to the <u>soil</u> and the cycle starts again.
4.	Some plants are <u>carnivores</u> . They get their nutrition from eating <u>insects</u> and <u>spiders</u> . Plants grow in different places and adapt to their <u>environment</u> , for example cacti grow in the desert.

Plant Needs

Year 1 and 2 - All Living Things and Their Habitats

Prior Learning -		Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know living things grow and change over time. I know living things and the environment are influenced by human activity, such as people cutting down trees. I can identify some of the living things in the local area such as flowers, trees and insects. I know how we can be healthy such as exercising and that we can grow our own food but often buy food at the shops. 		Need	something that one wants or must have.
		Survive	to continue to exist or be in use.
Vocabulary		Diagram	
Dead	no longer alive.		
Food Chain	a series of living beings in which each serves as food for the next.		
Habitat	the natural environment of an animal or plant.		
Healthy	being free from sickness; well; fit.		
Living	to have life; be in an active state		
Micro-habitat	a habitat which is small or limited and differs from a larger surrounding habitat.		
Key Facts			
1. A habitat is a natural home or environment for a living thing (desert, ocean, rainforest, arctic, savannah)			
2. A micro-habitat is a smaller habitat within a larger one (a flower bed in a garden and a tree within a forest).			
3. Animals are suited to and rely on their habitats. Polar bears have thick fur to keep warm, elephants have large ears which they flap to cool them down and camels have long eyelashes to keep sand from their eyes and humps to store water.			
4. Food chains always start with a plant (producer) and have several consumers. Food chains show what is eaten by what and the arrows show the flow of energy.			

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. 	Exercise	activity done to keep the body or mind strong or to make them stronger.
	Hygiene	the practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease.

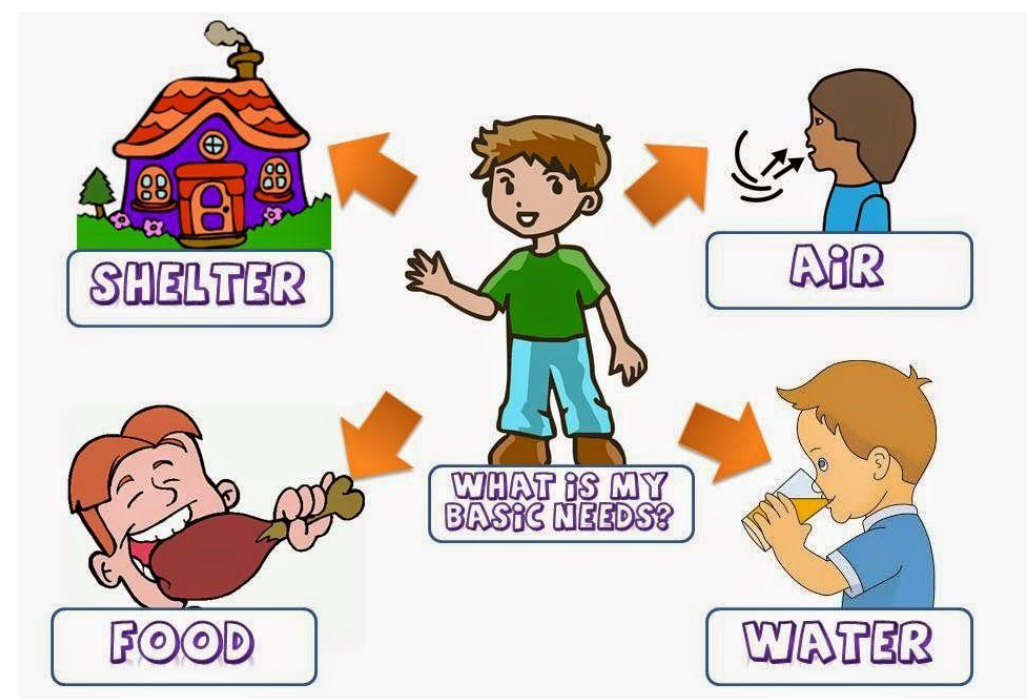
Vocabulary	Diagram
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Reproduction	the process by which living things create young or offspring.
Baby	a very young child; infant.
Toddler	a young child who has just learned to walk.
Child	a young human.
Teenager	a person of age thirteen through nineteen.
Adult	a person who is fully grown and mature; grown-up.



Key Facts

- Living things reproduce and have offspring (babies). Cows have calves, horses have foals, hens have chicks, owls have owlets, crocodiles have hatchlings, dogs have puppies and cats have kittens.
- The stages of the human life cycle are baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult and elderly. Animals, including humans, need five things to survive: water, food, shelter, sleep and oxygen.
- Humans can stay healthy by eating a balanced diet. The five food groups are carbohydrates, protein, dairy, fat and fruit and vegetables.
- Humans can stay healthy doing regular exercise, which is good for our body because it keeps our heart healthy and builds and maintains muscle strength. We can also stay hygienic by washing our hair, bodies and clothes and brushing our teeth regularly.

Diagram



Year 1 and 2 - Uses of Everyday Materials

Prior Learning		Concepts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		Everyday	happening daily; routine. ordinary; common.
		Suitable	right for the situation or purpose; fitting.
Vocabulary		Diagram	
Bend	to cause to take on a curved form, or a different form.		
Material	anything used for building or making something else.		
Property	a quality that something is known by; characteristic.		
Stretch	to spread out or reach out to the full length in order to make loose and flexible.		
Squash	to press, beat, or crush into a flat mass		
Twist	to wind, coil, or weave around something else.		
Key Facts			
<p>1. <u>Plastic</u> is a versatile material and is used to make toys, bottles and furniture. It comes in many different colours; it can be <u>opaque</u> or <u>translucent</u> and can change shape easily. Paper and cardboard comes from wood. Glass is <u>transparent</u> and <u>waterproof</u> and <u>metal</u> is <u>opaque</u> and <u>hard</u>.</p>		bend	
<p>2. Some materials have multiple uses such as <u>glass</u> can be used in windows and cups, <u>metal</u> can be used as tin foil, screws and in cars.</p>		twist	
<p>3. Some materials are <u>better suited</u> to a use than others e.g. paper is <u>not waterproof</u> and wouldn't be a good material for a cup, glass is too <u>fragile</u> to make a house from, metal is too <u>stiff</u> to make clothing from.</p>		stretch	
<p>4. <u>Charles Macintosh</u> invented the waterproof mac. His invention has been used to develop other <u>waterproof</u> clothing. New materials are constantly being <u>invented</u>.</p>		squash	