



Key Knowledge

Need to know

- I know a variety of common wild and garden plants including daisy, buttercup, dandelion, sunflower and rose.
- I know what a deciduous tree is - oak, sycamore, horse chestnut and evergreen trees and I can identify them: holly and yew.
- I know the structure of common flowering plants and trees: root, leaves, stem, trunk, crown and flower.
- I can label the different parts of plants and trees (see above).
- I know that plants and trees need light, water, soil, air to grow and thrive.

Neat to know

- I know that mini-beasts live in my local environment, under stones, in wood and in the soil.
- I know common garden birds that visit school and home: blackbird, robin, sparrow, pigeon, starling and magpie.

Working Scientifically

- I can observe closely, using simple equipment-magnifying glasses
- I know how to gather and record data to help answering questions-what do snails like to eat?
- I can predict events - the snail will eat... The plant will...

Text



Vocabulary

evergreen tree	A plant that keeps green leaves throughout the year.	
deciduous tree	A tree that loses its leaves during Autumn and Winter.	
leaves	Part of a plant that is attached to the stem which helps the plant to create food.	
root	Part of a plant which attaches it to the ground.	
stem	The main structure of a plant that supports leaves and flowers.	
flower	The blossom of a plant that produces seeds.	
seed	Created by the flower of a plant to create more plants.	
trunk	The stem of a tree that is covered in bark.	
branches	Part of a tree that grows out of the trunk of a tree.	



Key Knowledge

Need to know

- I know what material an object is made of-wood, metal, plastic, fabric
- I know the identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- I know the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials-hard, smooth, rigid, waterproof etc.
- I know how to compare everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties, softer, harder, more transparent etc.
- I know to group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties, all made of glass, all hard, all waterproof etc.

Neat to know

- I know why a material is not suitable for purpose.
- I know why a material is suitable for purpose.

Working Scientifically

- I know how to observe closely, using simple equipment
- I know how to perform simple tests,
- I can identify and classify materials
- Using my observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. What materials is best for making raincoat? Make a teapot? Make a latter? A pen?

Text



Vocabulary

wood	Wood is the hard. It is found beneath bark of trees.	
plastic	Man-made from chemicals that can be easily shaped when soft.	
glass	It lets light shine through, it is see through. Glass is easily breakable.	
metal	Metals are tough and hard. They are found underground in rocks.	
rock	Rock, or stone, is a hard material.	
fabric	A cloth made by weaving or knitting threads together. It is flexible and soft.	
waterproof	Water cannot pass through an object or material.	
hard	Not easily cut, or divided into parts: not soft.	



Key Knowledge

Need to know

- Name a variety of common animals, including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals;
- Name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores;
- Know the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets);
- Know, draw and label the basic parts of the human body (e.g. leg, head and arm).
- Name the 5 senses and know that my nose for smell, eyes to see, ears to hear, tongue to taste, skin to feel.

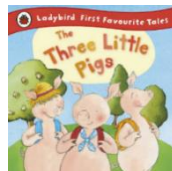
Neat to know

- I know what features makes a mammal- fur, gives birth, warm blooded, suckles young, Say the same for each group of animals.
- Animals with no backbones are called invertebrates, and these are approximately 95% of all animals.

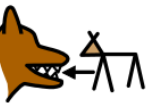
Working Scientifically

- Identify and classify.
- Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.
- Use appropriate scientific language to communicate ideas.

Text



Vocabulary

mammal	Mammals are warm blooded animals. They breathe air and have a backbone.	
fish	A fish is a scaly skinned creature with a spine that swims in water and breathes using gills.	
bird	Birds have feathers and wings. They lay eggs and are warm-blooded animals.	
amphibian	All amphibians begin their life in water with gills and tails. Examples are frogs and newts.	
reptile	Are animals that are cold-blooded. Most lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales.	
carnivore	A carnivore is a meat-eating animal that gets its food from killing other animals.	
herbivore	A herbivore eats plants.	
omnivore	An omnivore eats plants and meat.	



Key Knowledge

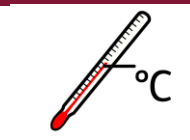
Need to know

- Know the changes across the four seasons, including trees loose and grow leaves, animals migrate and hibernate, weather patterns and daylight increases and decreases.
- Know, observe and describe weather associated with the four seasons, including temperatures and particular weather.
- Know that days have less hours of daylight in the winter and more in the summer.

Neat to know

- Know what signs are expected to see in each season: for example, snow in winter, deciduous trees losing leaves in autumn, more sunshine in summer and lighter mornings in spring.
- Know that new life is found in spring due to the warmer weather.
- Know the cycle of new life of a tree from seed to tree and frogspawn to frog.

Vocabulary

autumn	The time between September and November. Leaves fall off trees, nights get darker.	
winter	The coldest season. It occurs between December to February. It has the shortest amount of daylight.	
spring	The time between March and May. Lots of new life and things begin to grow.	
summer	The hottest season. It occurs between June and August. Longest day is June 21st.	
weather	Weather is what the sky and the air outside are like, cloudy, raining, cold etc	
temperature	This is the measurement of how hot and / or cold it is. A thermometer is used	
deciduous	A deciduous tree loses its leaves in Autumn and stand bare throughout winter.	
evergreen	Evergreen trees keep their leaves all year around.	

Working Scientifically

- Measuring and comparing the shadow of a person in the four seasons.
- Looking at the times for sun setting and rising across the four seasons
- Observing the changes in our local environment- trees, flowers etc

Text

