

Stephenson Memorial Primary School - Science

Topic: Animals

Year: 1

Strand: Biology

What should I already know:

The names of some common animals.
How to say what is the same and what is different.

What will I know after this unit:

Animals have different features such as skin, fur, scales, wings, tails, which can be used to identify them.

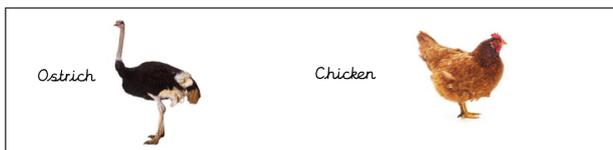
What do animals eat

- Animals that only eat meat (other animals) are called *carnivores* (examples include most sharks and salamanders).
- Animals that only eat plants are called *herbivores* (examples include cows and sheep).
- Animals that eat plants and meat are called *omnivores* (examples include humans, pigs and chickens).

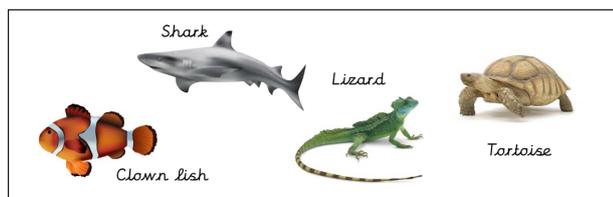
Vocabulary

Skin	The thin tissue covering the outside of an animal
Scales	Small hard, thin plates that cover fish and reptiles
Fur	Soft, thick hair which covers the body of mammals
Feathers	Cover the body of birds
Fins	Thin flat part of a fish to help it swim and balance
Carnivore	An animal that only eats meat (other animals)
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants
Omnivore	An animal that eats meat and plants
Diet	What an animal eats
Pet	A tame animal kept at home
Wild	Animals or plants that live in natural surroundings and are not looked after by anyone

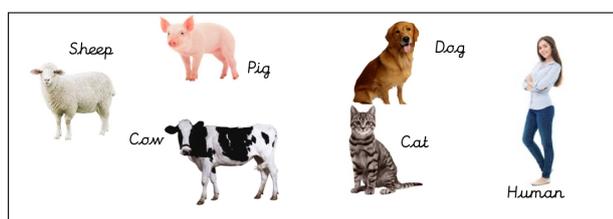
Feathers (birds):



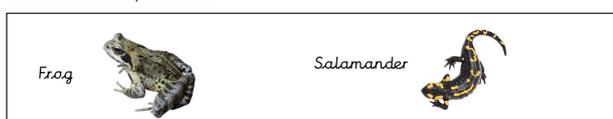
Scales (fish and reptiles):



Fur or hair (mammals):



Moist skin (amphibians):



Topic: Humans

Year: 1

Strand: Biology

What should I already know:

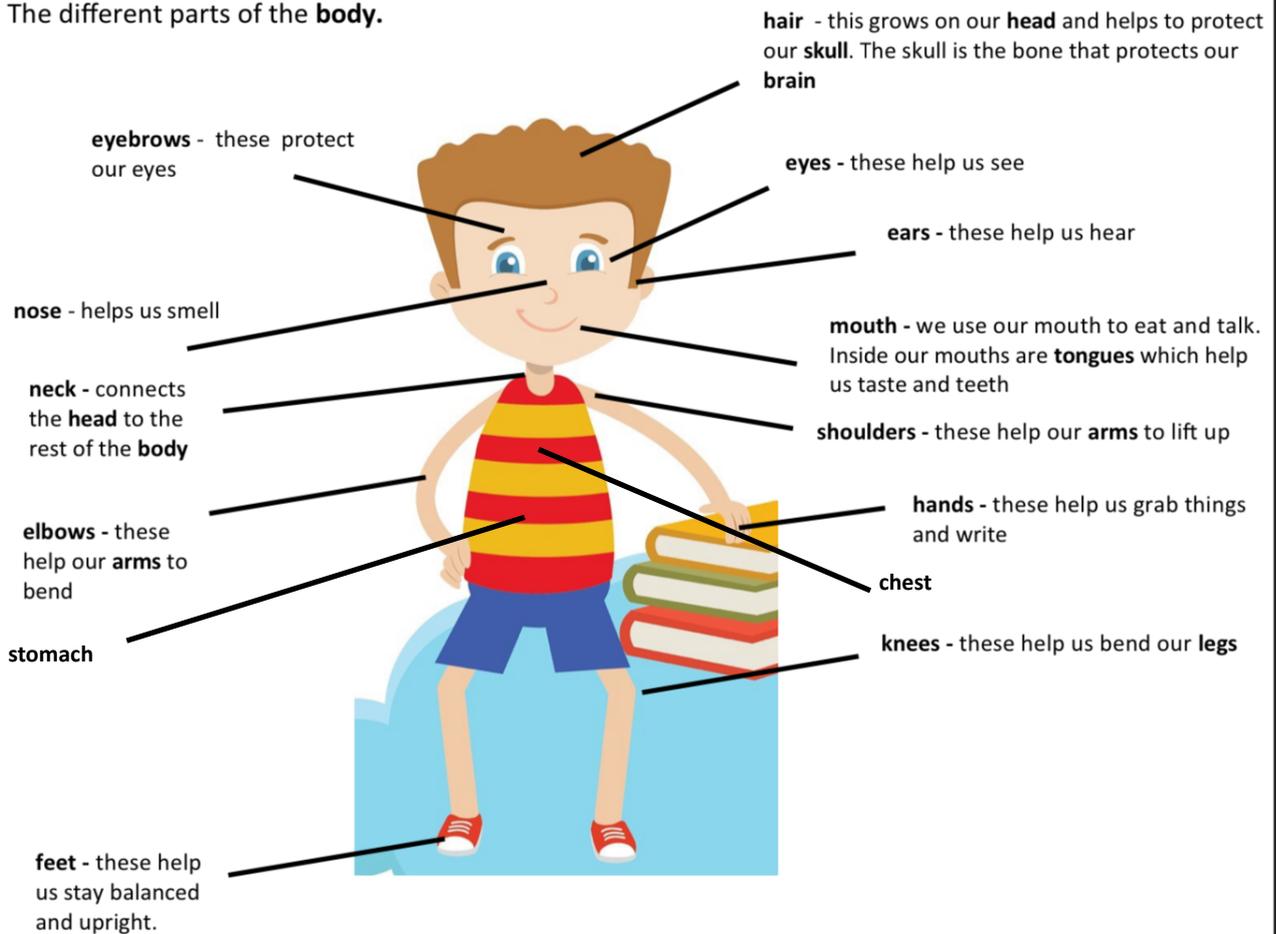
Talk about their own bodies and how to stay healthy. Know some rhymes about the body (head, shoulders, knees and toes).

What will I know after this unit:

The different parts of the body. The five senses. Which body part is associated with which sense.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

The different parts of the **body**.



We have five **senses**.

- 1) We **smell** using our nose.
- 2) We **taste** using our tongue.
- 3) We **touch** using parts of our body, like our hands.
- 4) We **see** using our eyes.
- 5) We **hear** using our ears.



Stephenson Memorial Primary School - Science

Topic: Everyday materials

Year: 1

Strand: Chemistry

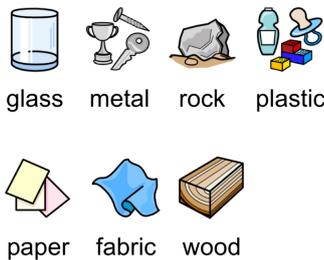
What should I already know?

Children know about similarities and differences in relation to objects and materials (ELG). Children have used different materials for painting and art.

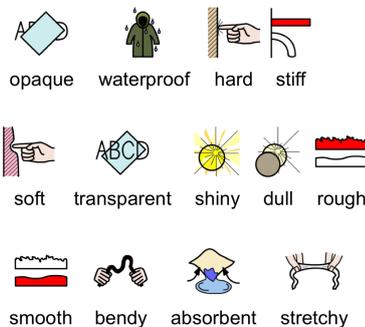
What will I know by the end of this unit?

Objects are things that you can touch or see
 Objects are made from materials
 The same object can be made from different materials e.g. wooden spoon, plastic spoon, metal spoon

Which materials are some objects made from?



What words can I use to describe materials?



Vocabulary

Absorbent	Soaks up liquid easily.
Bendy	Can be curved (bent).
Dull	Not bright.
Fabric	Cloth
Glass	A hard transparent material.
Metal	A hard, shiny material such as iron steel gold or lead.
Opaque	Not see through.
Plastic	A light weight material which does not break easily.
Rock	The hard substance the Earth is made of.
Rough	Uneven and not smooth.
Shiny	Bright and reflects light.
Smooth	Not rough or bumpy.
Soft	Not hard.
Stiff	Does not bend easily.
Stretchy	Gets bigger when pulled.
Transparent	See through
Waterproof	Does not let water through
Wood	A material made from tree trunks

What should I already know?

Children know about similarities and differences in relation to living things. They can talk about the features of their own environment and how environments vary. They make observations of plants and talk about changes (ELG).

What will I know by the end of this unit?

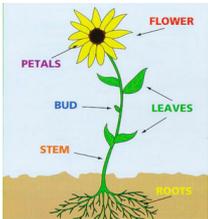
The names of some common plants

	
Daisy	Buttercup
	
Bluebell.	Daffodil
	
Dandelion.	Grass

Deciduous and evergreen trees

- Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the autumn every year. The leaves are generally broad, flat and have veins running through them.
- Evergreen trees have green leaves all year round. Their leaves are generally thick, waxy and narrow, like needles.
- Recognise and name maple, oak and ... trees.

The main parts of plants and trees

	
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Vocabulary

Bark	The outside covering of a tree trunk.
Blossom	Flowers on a tree
Branches	Parts that grow out from the tree trunk. Leaves or flowers grow on them.
Bud	The beginnings of the growth of a leaf or flower.
Deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in autumn.
Evergreen	A tree or bush that has green leaves all year round.
Flower	Brightly coloured and grows at the end of the stem
Fruit	Grows on a tree or bush and contains seeds covered by a substance you can eat
Leaf/leaves	The parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin and usually green.
Petal	Thin, coloured parts of the flower.
Roots	The parts of a plant that grow underground.
Stem	The thin upright part of the plant on which the flowers and leaves grow.
Trunk	The large main stem from which the branches of a tree grow.

Topic: Seasonal Change
(autumn and winter)

Year: 1

Strand: Physics

What should I already know?

Children know about similarities and differences They can talk about the features of their own environment and how environments vary (ELG). They know that sometimes it is hot outside and sometimes it is cold.

What should I know by the end of this unit?

What happens in autumn?



autumn



pumpkin

- September, October, November.
- It gets colder
- Leaves on deciduous trees change colour and begin to fall
- The days get shorter and the nights get longer
- Some animals hibernate or migrate
- Events: halloween, bonfire night
- Activities: rake leaves, pick blackberries, collect conkers.



blackberries pinecones conkers

- Clothes: t shirts and shorts on sunny days, scarves and gloves on cold days.

What happens in winter?



winter



ice

- December, January, February
- It gets even colder
- There can be frost, ice and snow
- Deciduous trees lose all their leaves and are bare
- The days are short and the nights are long
- Events: Christmas, Valentine's
- Activities: build snowmen, eat soup, light fires.



snowman soup

- Clothes: warm coats, jumpers, hats and gloves.

Vocabulary

Cloudy	When there are lots of clouds in the sky
Day length	The amount of time where there is daylight.
Daylight	The natural light from the sun during the day.
Deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in the autumn
Frost	The ground is covered in ice crystals.
Hibernate	Animals go into a deep sleep.
Ice	Frozen water
Migrate	Animals move to a different part of the world.
Rain	Water that falls from the clouds in small droplets.
Season	Main times of the year which have particular weather patterns.
Snow	Soft white bits of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather.
Temperature	A measure of how hot or cold something is
Windy	When the wind is blowing
Weather	What the sky and air outside are like

Topic: Seasonal Change
(spring and summer)

Year: 1

Strand: Physics

What should I already know?

Children know about similarities and differences. They can talk about the features of their own environment and how environments vary (ELG). They know that sometimes it is hot outside and sometimes it is cold.

What should I know by the end of this unit?

What happens in spring?



spring

- It gets warmer.
- Buds and leaves begin to grow
- Some trees blossom.



blossom



buds

- Some plants start to grow
- The days become longer and the nights become shorter.
- Events: Easter
- Activities: plant seeds, visit baby animals



plant seeds



chicks



lams

- Clothes: long sleeved clothes and thin jumpers.

What happens in summer?



summer

- It gets even warmer
- The days are long and the nights are short
- Events: long school holidays.
- Activities: picnics, paddling pool, trip to the beach



picnic



beach

- Clothes: t-shirts and shorts, sunglasses, swimsuit.
- You need to wear sun cream, sunglasses and a hat to stay safe in the sun

Vocabulary

Blossom

Flowers on a tree

Cloudy

When there are lots of clouds in the sky

Day length

The amount of time where there is daylight.

Daylight

The natural light from the sun during the day.

Deciduous

A tree that loses its leaves in the autumn

Rain

Rain is water that falls from the clouds in small droplets.

Season

Main times of the year which have particular weather patterns.

Spring

The season between winter and summer when it starts to get warmer. March, April and May

Summer

The season between spring and autumn when it is hottest. June July August.

Sunny

When the Sun is shining brightly

Temperature

A measure of how hot or cold something is

Windy

When the wind is blowing

Weather

What the sky and air outside are like such as cold or sunny