

# Year 1/2

Even Years

# Year 1/2: Animals including Humans Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about animals
<b>fish</b>	A fish is a scaly skinned creature with a spine that swims in water and breathes using gills.		<input type="checkbox"/> The blue whale can produce the loudest sound of any animal.
<b>amphibians</b>	All amphibians begin their life in water with gills and tails. Examples are frogs and newts.		<input type="checkbox"/> Horses and cows sleep while standing up.
<b>reptiles</b>	Are animals that are cold-blooded. Most lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales		<input type="checkbox"/> Giant Arctic jellyfish have tentacles that can reach over 36 metres in length.
<b>birds</b>	Birds have feathers and wings. They lay eggs and are warm-blooded animals.		<input type="checkbox"/> Tigers can grow up to a length of 3 metres and weigh up to 300 kilograms when fully developed.
<b>mammals</b>	Mammals are also warm blooded animals. They breath air and have a backbone.	<h3>Key animal body parts</h3> 	<input type="checkbox"/> There are about 400 million+ dogs in the entire world. The average life of a dog depending on the breed can vary from 10 to 14 years.
<b>carnivore</b>	A carnivore is a meat-eating animal that gets its food from killing other animals.		<input type="checkbox"/> Dolphins use whistling, clicking and other sounds to communicate with each other.
<b>herbivore</b>	A herbivore does not eat food and they eat plants.		<input type="checkbox"/> Camels can survive up to six months without water or food due to the fatty tissues stored in their humps.
<b>omnivore</b>	An omnivore eats plants and meat.		<input type="checkbox"/> The cheetah is the fastest animal to roam the earth with top speeds of 113 km per hour.
<b>tame</b>	Domesticated animals that are not dangerous to or frightened of humans.		<input type="checkbox"/> Fish and other water creatures can breathe underwater using gills, which are organs on their sides.
<b>wild</b>	Living in the natural environment and not belonging to humans.		<input type="checkbox"/> Elephants, rhinos and hippos are mammals that cannot jump.
<b>nocturnal</b>	Animals that tend to be awake during the night time.		
<b>vertebrate</b>	An animal with a backbone.		
<b>invertebrate</b>	An animal without a backbone.		

# Year 1/2: Everyday Materials Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>materials</b>	Is what something is made of, e.g. wood or plastic.
<b>natural</b>	Materials that exist in nature and are not made by people.
<b>man-made</b>	Materials created by people.
<b>wood</b>	The material that comes from a tree. It varies in hardness.
<b>plastic</b>	A 'man-made' material that can be shaped or moulded to any shape.
<b>metal</b>	A tough and strong material which can be heated and shaped into anything.
<b>glass</b>	A hard transparent material.
<b>brick</b>	Rectangular blocks of baked clay used for building walls, which are usually red or brown
<b>liquid</b>	Liquids can flow and take on the shape of their container.
<b>gas</b>	We can't see gas but it is all around us. There are different types of gas.
<b>solid</b>	A solid is a material that keeps its shape.
<b>soft</b>	A material that is not rough or hard.
<b>hard</b>	Hard materials cannot be squashed easily.
<b>dull</b>	A colour or light that is not bright.
<b>shiny</b>	A shiny material is sparkly or glossy and sometimes glittery.

## MATERIALS



## Types of materials

### Natural Materials



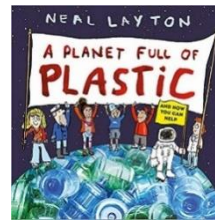
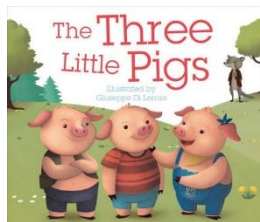
### Man-made Materials



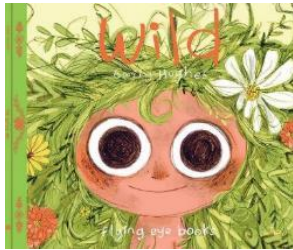
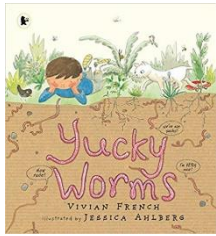
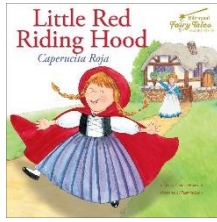
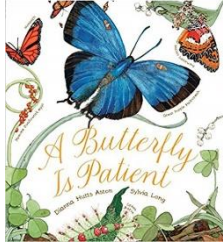
## Important facts to know by the end of the habitats topic:

- know what materials objects are made from
- know that objects feel and look different based on the material they are made from
- Know which materials are natural and which are man-made
- Know the main properties of different materials.

## Interesting Books




# Year 1/2: Living Things and their Habitats Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about habitats
<b>offspring</b>	A person's children or an animal's young.	 	<input type="checkbox"/> A habitat is a place that an animal lives. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter.
<b>food chain</b>	A series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series.		 
<b>habitat</b>	The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important facts to know by the end of the habitats topic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>know how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there</b></li> <li>• <b>identify and name plants and animals in a range of habitats</b></li> <li>• <b>Recognize whether things are alive, dead or have never lived.</b></li> </ul>	
<b>microhabitat</b>	A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>name some different sources of food for animals</b></li> <li>• <b>match living things to their habitat</b></li> </ul>
<b>rivers</b>	A river is a flowing, moving stream of water. Usually a river feeds water into an ocean, lake, pond, or even another river.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>know how animals find their food from both animals and plants</b></li> </ul>	
<b>woodland</b>	Woodland is a low-density forest with plenty of sunlight and limited shade.		
<b>ponds</b>	A pond is a body of water smaller than a lake. Ponds support a very wide range of wildlife.		
<b>sea</b>	A sea is part of the ocean partially enclosed by land. Seas are found on the margins of the ocean and are partially enclosed by land.		
<b>rainforest</b>	Tropical rainforests are forests with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain.		
<b>desert</b>	A desert is any large region that gets very little rain each year. Very few plants or animals live in desert areas.		
<b>species</b>	A group of animals, plants or other living things that all share common characteristics and that are all classified as alike in some manner.		
<b>vegetation</b>	Plants, trees and flowers which for some herbivores (an animal that eats plants) this is their diet.		



# Year 1/2: Seasonal Change Knowledge Mat

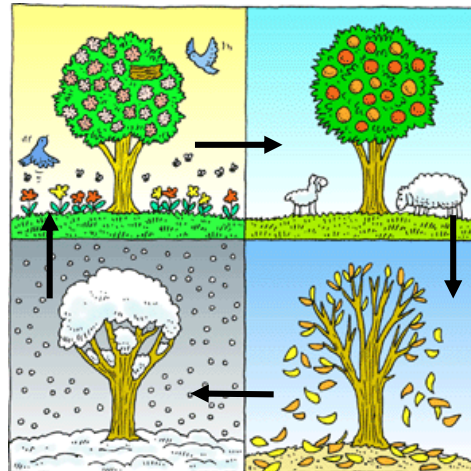
## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>autumn</b>	The time of year between September and November. Many leaves fall off the trees.
<b>spring</b>	The time of year between March and May. There is usually lots of signs of new growth in Spring.
<b>summer</b>	The hottest season in the UK. It happens between June and August. The longest day is June 21 <sup>st</sup> .
<b>winter</b>	The coldest season in the UK. Usually have snow in this season. Occurs between December and February.
<b>fall</b>	The name given to the Autumn season by Americans. It is because so many leaves fall off the trees.
<b>weather</b>	Weather is what the sky and the air outside are like, such as cold and cloudy.
<b>temperature</b>	It is a degree of hotness or coldness that can be measured using a thermometer.
<b>thermometer</b>	This is the instrument that measures the temperature.
<b>weather symbol</b>	These are signs used by to help us understand more about our daily weather. 
<b>deciduous</b>	Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves once a year, usually during the season of autumn
<b>coniferous</b>	Most conifers are evergreens, or trees that keep their leaves year-round.
<b>seasons</b>	The parts the year is divided into – autumn, spring, summer and winter.

## Interesting Books



**spring** (March, April & May)      **summer** (June, July & August)



**winter** (December, January & February)      **Autumn** (September, October & November)



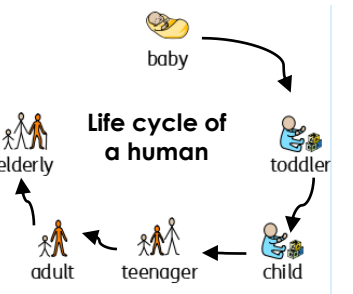
## Sticky Knowledge about seasonal change

- In the UK we have four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Summer is the hottest season and winter the coldest.
- Spring starts when the day and night are the same length (usually 21<sup>st</sup> March. However, many say that Spring starts on March 1<sup>st</sup>.
- In summer the longest day of the year is around June 21<sup>st</sup> and in winter the shortest day of the year is usually December 21<sup>st</sup>.
- When we have our summer it is winter in the southern hemisphere. When we have our winter Australia has its summer.
- In the USA and many other countries the season 'Autumn' is known as the 'fall'. This is because so many leaves fall from the trees in Autumn.
- Seasons change throughout the year because of the way the Earth travels around the Sun.
- It is never safe to look directly into the sun, even when wearing sunglasses.





# Year 1/2

Odd Years

# Year 1/2: Animals including Humans (Healthy Living) Knowledge Mat

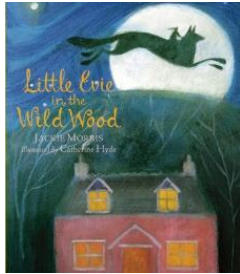
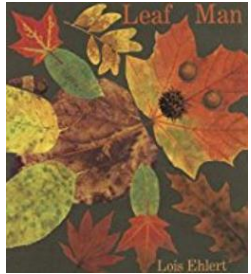






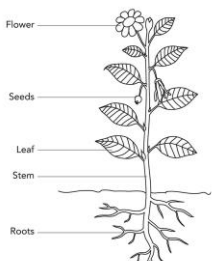
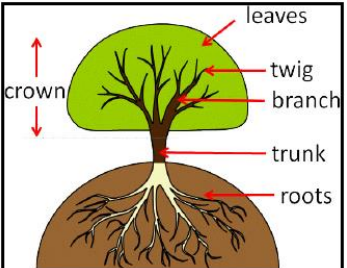
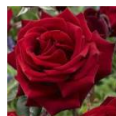





Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about healthy living
<b>healthy</b>	Keeping healthy means doing things that are good for your body like eating nutritious foods, exercising, brushing your teeth and getting enough sleep.		<input type="checkbox"/> Keeping healthy means caring for your body so you have enough energy to learn, play and grow.
<b>food</b>	Something that people and animals eat or drink in order to live and grow. Humans cannot survive for more than 3 weeks without it.		<input type="checkbox"/> All foods contain nutrients which your body needs to stay active throughout the day. Some foods have more nutrients than others.
<b>balanced diet</b>	Eating a balanced diet means choosing foods in the right amounts from each of the food groups.		<input type="checkbox"/> Everyone should have their '5 a day' – this means five portions of fruit and vegetables, to get the right amount of nutrients.
<b>off-spring</b>	You can refer to a person's children or an animal's young as their off-spring.		<input type="checkbox"/> It's important not to eat too much sugar and salt: sugary foods are bad for your teeth and can be fattening, and salty foods can lead to heart disease.
<b>exercise</b>	Means to keep your body healthy by running, walking and playing.	<h3>Important facts to know by the end of the healthy living topic:</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that animals, including humans, have young animals that look like them.</li> <li>• Know that the babies will grow into adults.</li> <li>• Know what humans need to survive (including food and water).</li> <li>• Know what animals need to survive.</li> <li>• Know why it is important to exercise.</li> <li>• Know why it is important to eat the right amounts of food.</li> <li>• Know why it is important to keep clean and wash regularly.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Keep your mouth happy by brushing and flossing to have healthy teeth and gums.
<b>proteins</b>	Protein is a food group which includes meat, eggs, fish, dairy products, nuts and seeds.		<input type="checkbox"/> It's important to have 30-60 minutes of exercise every day. This can include running around and playing games with friends.
<b>carbohydrates</b>	Carbohydrates are sugars (such as fructose, glucose, and lactose) and starches, which are found in foods such as starchy vegetables, grains, rice, breads, and cereals.		
<b>fats</b>	Fats are found in meat and animal products, such as butter and cheese.		
<b>nutrition</b>	Nutrition is the process by which the body nourishes itself by transforming food into energy and body tissues.		
<b>survival</b>	Survive usually means to succeed in keeping alive against odds.		
<b>hygiene</b>	Taking care of our body by being clean and making sure we don't smell.		
<b>disease</b>	An illness which affects people, animals, or plants.		
<b>bones</b>	The hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton.		
			

# Year 1/2: Uses of Everyday Materials Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Materials for clothes		Uses of materials	
<b>materials</b>	Is what something is made of, e.g. wood or plastic.	<b>1</b>	<b>Leather</b> – used for shoes, jackets and trousers	<b>1</b>	<b>Glass</b>
<b>wood</b>	The material that comes from a tree. It varies in hardness.	<b>2</b>	<b>Wool</b> – used for jumpers, socks, pyjamas and coats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Windows</b> in houses and cars to see through.</li> <li><b>Mirrors</b> – to see yourself – reflection.</li> </ul>	
<b>plastic</b>	A 'man-made' material that can be shaped or moulded to any shape.	<b>3</b>	<b>Cotton</b> – used for clothes we wear on warmer days and shirts.		
<b>metal</b>	A tough and strong material which can be heated and shaped into anything.	<b>4</b>	<b>Silk</b> – expensive materials used for scarves, blouses. It is strong and slightly elastic.	<b>2</b>	<b>Metal</b>
<b>glass</b>	A hard transparent material.	<b>Movement of materials</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>Wood</b>
<b>fabric</b>	Cloth or other material made by weaving together cotton, wool or other threads,				
<b>squash</b>	Crush something so that it becomes flat, soft, or out of shape.	 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Doors</b> – most doors are made from wood.</li> <li><b>Furniture</b> – most furniture is made of wood, often special wood e.g. <i>tables</i></li> </ul>	
<b>twist</b>	Change the shape of a material by turning it.				
<b>stretch/stretchy</b>	To make something longer or wider by pulling. A stretchy material is one that is like elastic.	 		<b>4</b>	<b>Plastic</b>
<b>bend/bendy</b>	Changing a straight object so that it is curved. A bendy material is one that can be twisted and is flexible.				
<b>Stiff/rigid</b>	A stiff material is firm and hard and not flexible.	<p><b>Twisting</b>                      <b>Stretching</b></p> <p>All of the above can change the shape of the object you are using. Some materials cannot be squashed, bent, twisted or stretched – we call these materials rigid or stiff.</p>		<b>5</b>	<b>Fabric</b>
<b>waterproof</b>	Is a material that does not allow water or liquid through.				
<b>transparent</b>	A material you can see-through.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Weaved</b> – e.g. <i>clothing, curtains and bedding.</i></li> </ul>	



# Year 1/2: Plants Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about trees
<b>roots</b>	It is the part of a plant that is usually hidden under the ground. They make the plant stable and give it nutrients.	 	<input type="checkbox"/> Trees and shrubs take in water and carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.
<b>branches</b>	The parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves, flowers, or fruit on them.		<input type="checkbox"/> Trees can live for a very long time. The oldest known tree is over 5000 years old.
<b>deciduous</b>	Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves in autumn and grow new leaves in the spring. e.g., Oak	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Common trees found in the UK</h2>    <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Oak                  Conifer                  Horse Chestnut</b></p>    <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ash                          Birch                          Willow</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> A single tree has many roots. The roots carry food and water from the ground through the trunk and branches to the leaves of the tree.
<b>coniferous (evergreen)</b>	Coniferous trees are the same as evergreen trees. They do not lose their leaves in autumn e.g., Conifer		<input type="checkbox"/> The trunk is the main body of the tree. The trunk is covered with bark which protects it from damage.
<b>blossom</b>	Is the mass of flowers created by a tree. Almost all fruit bearing trees have blossom. The blossom is usually appears in the spring.		<input type="checkbox"/> Leaves can be of many different shapes. They take in sunlight and use water and food from the roots to make the tree grow, and to reproduce.
<b>bulb</b>	Bulbs are roots shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.		<input type="checkbox"/> As a tree grows, it usually produces growth rings as new wood is laid down around the old wood.
<b>trunk</b>	A tree's trunk holds up its branches, protects its inner parts and transporting essential materials to the different parts of the tree.		
<b>stem</b>	The stem is the main part of the plant. It supports the weight of the leaves, as well as the flowers or fruit.		
<b>seed</b>	The part of a flowering plant that can develop into a new plant.		
<b>flower</b>	The part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem.		
<b>fruit</b>	Something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance that you can eat.	  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Plant diagram                  Tree diagram</b></p>	<b>Garden plants</b> – rose, poppy, sunflower   
<b>leaf/leaves</b>	The parts of a tree or plant that are flat, thin, and usually green.		<b>Wild plants</b> – dandelion, daisy, buttercup   
<b>roots</b>	The parts of a plant that grow under the ground and act like an anchor.		
<b>germinate</b>	When a seed begins to grow.		