
















Different types of trees and plants	
oak 	horse chestnut 
cherry 	hawthorn 
ash 	sycamore 
hazel 	holly 
rose 	daffodil 
daisy 	tulip 
buttercup 	dandelion 

## Plants – Year 1

Key vocabulary	
leaf	These are flat, thin and usually green.
flower	The part of a plant that is often brightly coloured.
petal	Thin, brightly coloured or white part of the flower.
fruit	Fleshy part of a plant that contains seeds or a stone.
root	The part of the plant that grows under the ground.
seed	Small part of a flowering plant that grows into a new plant.
trunk	Large main stem of a tree.
branch	Part of a tree that grows out from the trunk.
stem	The upright main stalk of a plant.
bark	The outer covering of a tree trunk.

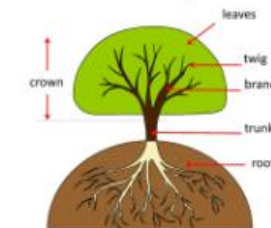
Significant scientist	
<p><b>Wangari Maathai</b> (1940-2011)</p> 	<p>Wangari Maathai was a Kenyan environmentalist who began a movement to plant trees and re-forest her country.</p> <p>She was the first African woman to win a Nobel Peace Prize.</p>

## Deciduous and evergreen trees

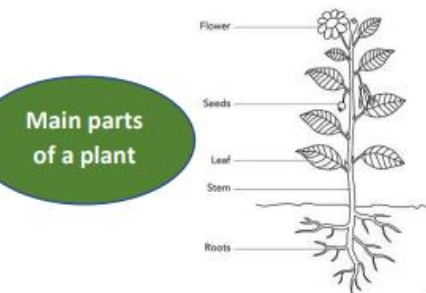


Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the autumn every year.

Evergreen trees have green leaves all year round.



Main parts of a tree




Main parts of a plant

Different types of materials	
<b>wood</b> 	<b>paper</b> 
<b>plastic</b> 	<b>fabric</b> 
<b>glass</b> 	<b>clay</b> 
<b>metal</b> 	<b>foil</b> 
<b>water</b> 	<b>cardboard</b> 
<b>rock</b> 	<b>rubber</b> 
<b>brick</b> 	<b>wool</b> 

## Everyday materials – Year 1



















Key vocabulary to describe materials	
material – all objects are made from one or more materials.	
hard	soft
Stretchy	stiff
bendy	floppy
waterproof	absorbent
breaks	tears
rough	smooth
shiny	dull
see through	not see through



Significant scientists	
<b>Charles Macintosh</b> (1766-1843) 	Scottish chemist and Inventor of waterproof fabric. The mackintosh raincoat is named after him.
<b>Martin Brock – Nanotechnology engineer and XelfleX inventor</b> Martin works with a team of scientists developing smart fabrics. They were first created for sports people to wear.	







### Sorting and grouping materials



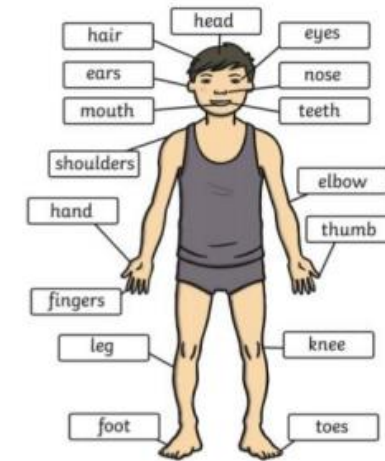
Fish		
goldfish 		cod 
shark 		salmon 
Reptiles		
snake 	lizard 	crocodile 
Birds		
robin 		owl 
sparrow 		woodpecker 
Amphibians		
frog 	toad 	newt 
Mammals		
cat 		dog 
horse 		sheep 

## Animals including humans – Year 1





Key vocabulary to describe the features of different animals	
head	body
eyes	ears
mouth	teeth
leg	tail
wing	claw
fin	scales
feathers	fur
beak	paws
hooves	hair

<b>Carnivores</b> These are animals that eat other animals.		
<b>Herbivores</b> These are animals that only eat plants.		
<b>Omnivores</b> These are animals that eat plants and other animals.		

### Parts of the human body



### The 5 senses

Sense	Part of the body it is linked to	
touch		fingers, hands, feet etc
sight		eyes
smell		nose
taste		tongue
hear		ears

## The four seasons

### Autumn



Leaves change colour and fall. Harvest time is in autumn.

### Winter



The coldest time of the year. Some animals hibernate.

### Spring



Flowers begin to grow. Some baby animals are born.

### Summer



The hottest time of the year. Flowers and trees are in full bloom.

## Seasonal changes – Year 1

### Key vocabulary

<b>Season</b>	Seasons are periods of similar weather. We have 4 seasons.
<b>Autumn</b>	Autumn takes place in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• September</li> <li>• October</li> <li>• November</li> </ul>
<b>Winter</b>	Winter takes place in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• December</li> <li>• January</li> <li>• February</li> </ul>
<b>Spring</b>	Spring takes place in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• March</li> <li>• April</li> <li>• May</li> </ul>
<b>Summer</b>	Summer takes place in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June</li> <li>• July</li> <li>• August</li> </ul>
<b>Weather</b>	This is how sunny, rainy, windy, snowy etc that it is. It changes with the seasons.
<b>sunrise</b>	The time in the morning when the sun first appears in the sky.
<b>sunset</b>	The time in the evening when the sun disappears out of sight in the sky.

### Day length

The longest day of the year in the UK is in mid-summer. This falls on June 21st.

#### Summer solstice



The shortest day of the year in the UK is in mid-winter. This falls on December 21<sup>st</sup>.

#### Winter solstice



### Weather symbols

We can use these to record what the weather is like where we live.

