

Year 1
Autumn 1st Half

Uses of Everyday Materials



LABURNUM
PRIMARY SCHOOL & NURSERY
CHALLENGE • ACHIEVE • RESPECT • EFFORT

GR8! – 8 words and meanings to learn

Key Word	Meaning
1. magnet	A piece of metal material which is able to attract other metals.
2. metal	A substance, such as gold or tin, that is usually hard and has a shiny appearance.
3. wood	Trees are made of this, and it is used to make lots of things like furniture.
4. plastic	A man-made material which is made from oil and can be moulded into different shapes.
5. paper	Material used in the form of thin sheets.
6. man-made	A material made by humans.
7. natural	A material that can be made from living things.
8. recycle	Making something new from something that has been used before.

Materials are tested a lot before being used to make something.

For clothing, cotton is grown on plants and silk starts life being made by a silkworm!

Most materials we buy can be recycled or re-used.

Some words to describe different materials

magnetic

bendy

soft

hard

strong

man-made

natural

elastic

brittle



Lesson 1

•Recognise a variety of widely used materials

Lesson 2

•Understand why materials are chosen for a specific task

Lesson 3

•Know everyday uses of magnets

Lesson 4

•Understand that magnets only attract certain metals

Lesson 5

•Understand that magnets have a north and south pole

Lesson 6

•Know how to test materials for their strength; understand that some materials are natural, and some are man-made

Year 1
Autumn 2nd Half

Exploring Everyday Materials



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GR8! – 8 words and meanings to learn

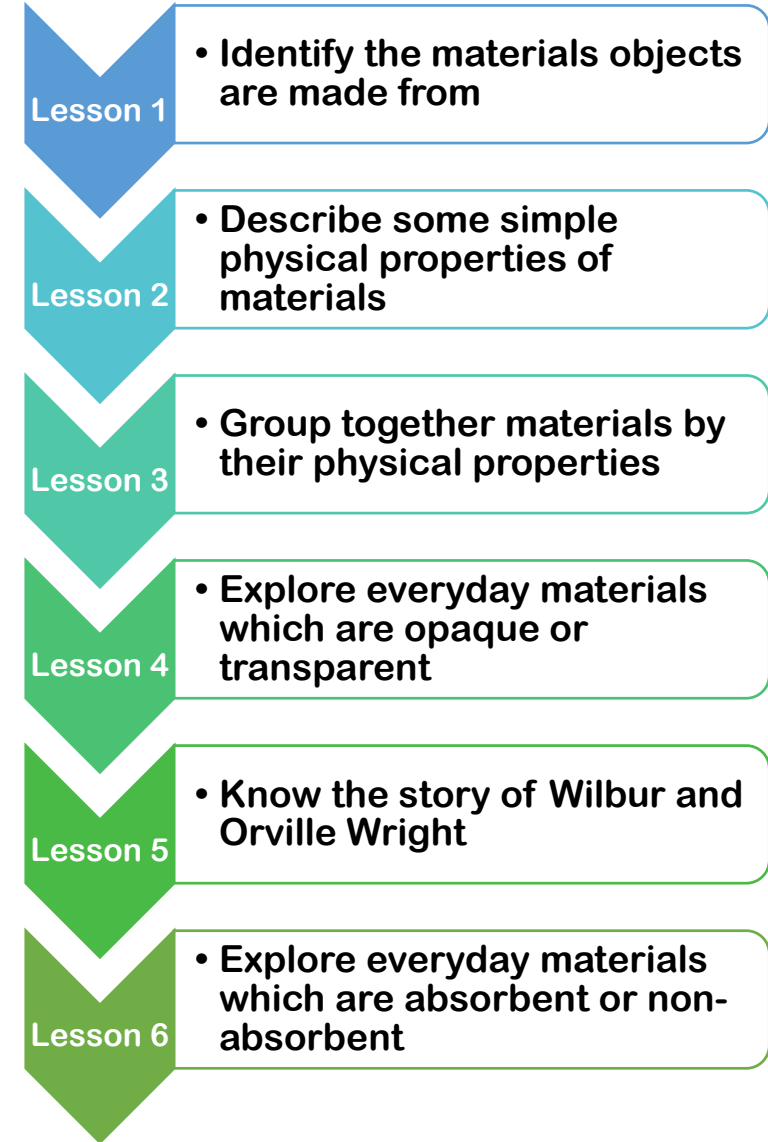
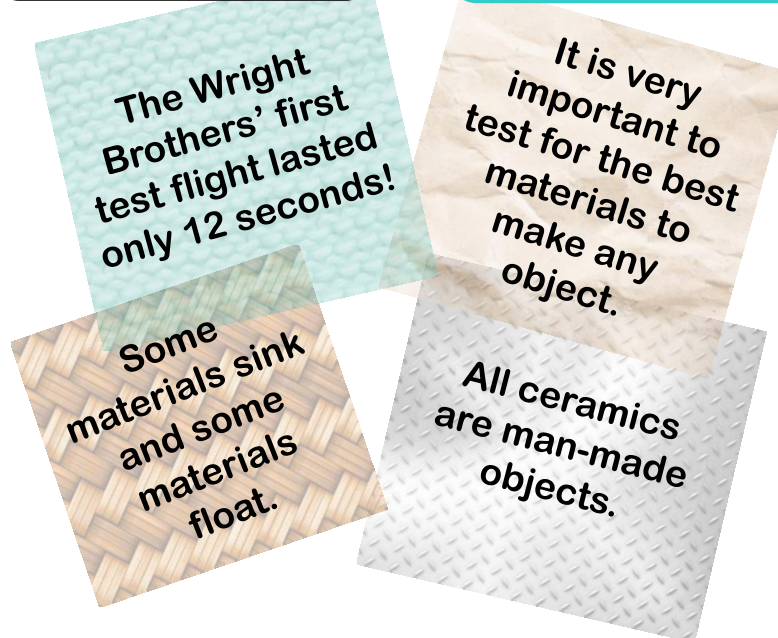
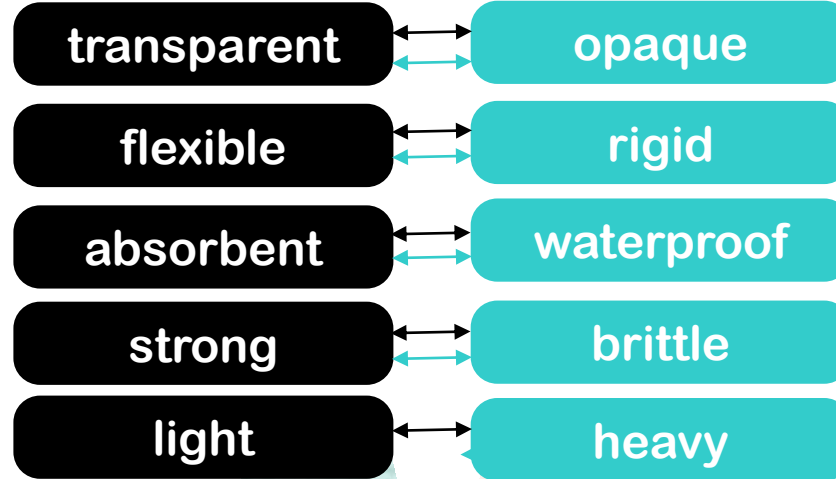
Key Word	Meaning
1. flight	The action of something moving or flying through the air.
2. structure	The way something is built or put together.
3. transparent	When a material is see-through.
4. opaque	When you can't see through something.
5. translucent	A material which allows some light but not detailed shapes, to pass through it.
6. flexible	Capable of bending easily without breaking. The opposite of rigid.
7. rigid	Not able to be bent easily. The opposite of flexible.
8. oil	A liquid used for fuel and making plastics.

The materials used in cars are tested by crashing the car many times!

There are lots of words we can use to describe materials!

You can sometimes make something waterproof by covering it in wax or oil.

Opposites



Year 1
Spring 1st Half

Seasonal Changes



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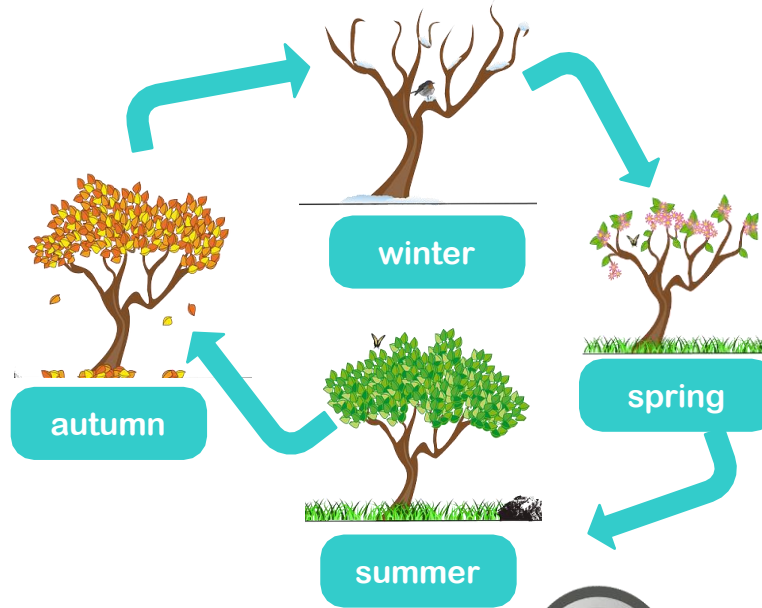
GR8! – 8 words and meanings to learn

Key Word	Meaning
1. spring	The season after Winter and before Summer. In Europe flowers start to blossom and lambs are born.
2. summer	Summer is the hottest season with the longest days.
3. autumn	Season after summer and before winter. Trees in Europe start to change colour and lose leaves.
4. winter	The coldest season of the year. It can snow in this season.
5. weather	The temperature, rainfall, wind, and other conditions.
6. temperature	How hot or cold it is, measured in degrees Celsius.
7. thermometer	An instrument used to measure the air temperature.
8. forecast	A prediction of what the weather will be like in the near future.

When it is summer in the UK, it is winter in Australia!

Some countries near the equator have nearly the same weather all year round.

We always need to think about wearing clothes which protect us from the weather.



The coldest ever temperature on earth was -89.2C, recorded in Antarctica

The hottest place on earth is called 'Death Valley' in USA and has reached 56C!

Thunderstorms and lightning usually happen when it is very hot.

- Lesson 1 • Recognise different types of weather
- Lesson 2 • Learn about clouds and rainfall
- Lesson 3 • Recognise the different types of cold weather
- Lesson 4 • Explain how to keep safe during thunderstorms
- Lesson 5 • Look at different types of weather and how it affects places on Earth
- Lesson 6 • Identify the four seasons

Year 1
Spring 2nd Half

Introduction to Plants



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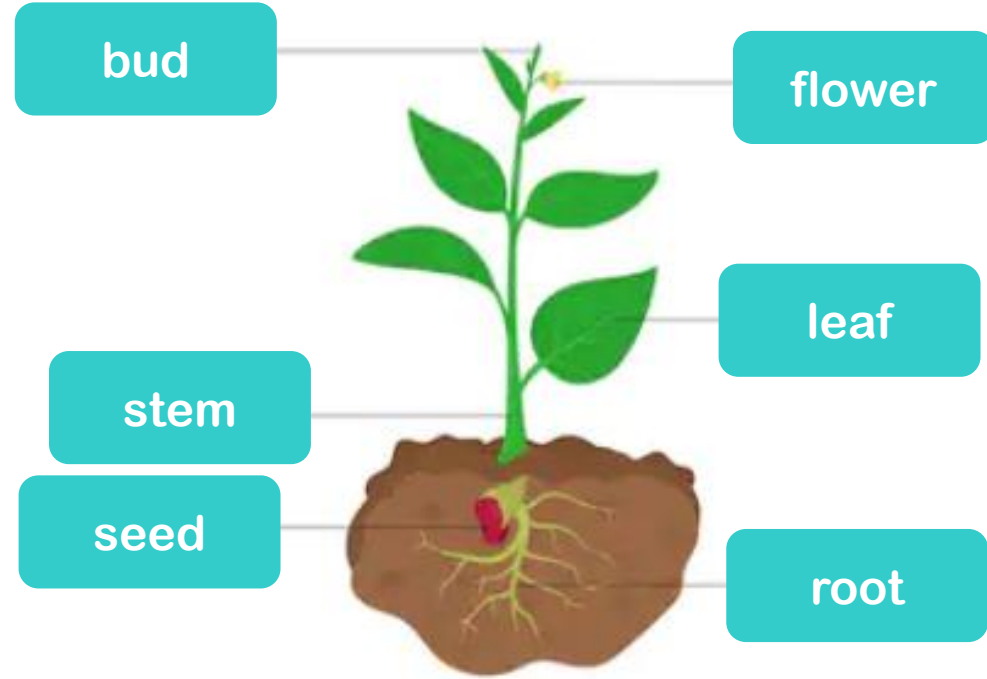
GR8! – 8 words and meanings to learn

Key Word	Meaning
1. seed	A small round or oval object produced by a plant.
2. root	The part of a plant that grows down into the earth to get water and food.
3. flower	The blossom of a plant.
4. stem	Stick-like central part of a plant that grows above the ground from which leaves grow.
5. crop	The name given to vegetable, cereal or grain that is grown to sell.
6. leaf	The flat, green part of a plant joined at one end to the stem.
7. fruit	Made by plants and usually come from flowers, we eat fruit and they are healthy.
8. grain	Wheat or other cereal grown to be used as food.

Farmers can farm both animals and crops.

There are different kinds of farm for different produce i.e. dairy, grain, citrus.

Land used for crop farming is called 'arable.'



- Lesson 1 • Understand what a plant needs in order to grow
- Lesson 2 • Know the basic parts of a plant
- Lesson 3 • Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of flowering plants and trees
- Lesson 4 • Understand the difference between an evergreen and deciduous tree
- Lesson 5 • Know about different sources of food grown by farmers
- Lesson 6 • Know how plants change of time

Plants need water, light, space and nutrients to grow.

Seeds are moved by insects or the wind.

You can tell how old a tree is by the amount of rings inside it.

Year 1
Summer 1st Half
Animals Including
Humans: All About Me



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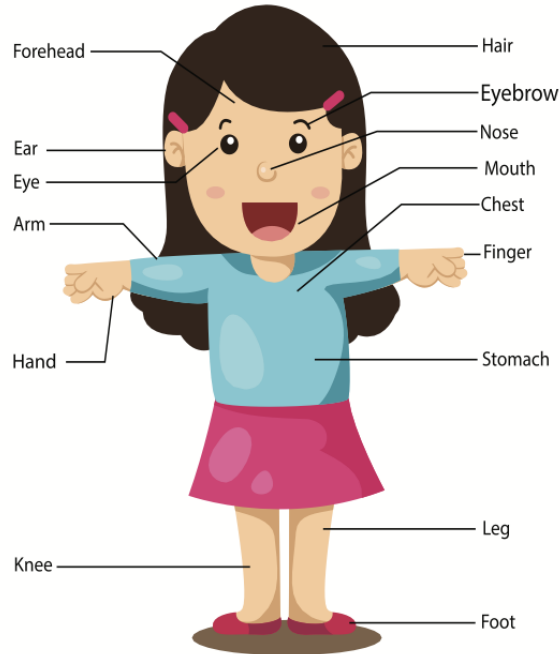
GR8! – 8 words and meanings to learn

Key Word	Meaning
1. sight	This is the sense we get from using our eyes to see things.
2. smell	Our nose is the body part which means we can smell things. Smells can be good or bad.
3. exercise	This is when we move our body for example running, jumping, swimming or playing sport. It is healthy for us.
4. healthy	This is the word which means how well and good we feel in our bodies and in our brains. A healthy body makes us feel good.
5. design	This is another word for 'make.' Our body is 'designed' in a way that helps us live.
6. baby	A new born human being.
7. grow	This is what we do as we move from being a baby into a child and an adult. Everyone grows.
8. bones	These make up the skeleton which holds our body together. There are 270 bones in a child's body.

How many bones are there in the human body?

270

eye		seeing
ear		hearing
mouth		tasting
nose		smelling
skin		feeling



What type of animal is a human?

Mammal

Exercise is important because it keeps us healthy.

It is important to keep clean by washing our bodies and hair and cleaning our teeth.

We need to sleep well because it gives us more energy the next day..

What controls our body?

Our brain

Lesson 1

- Learn about the senses: sight, taste and touch

Lesson 2

- Learn about the senses of hearing and smell

Lesson 3

- Identify, name, draw, and label the basic parts of the human body

Lesson 4

- Learn about changes in your body since you were a baby

Lesson 5

- Understand the importance of taking care of your body

Lesson 6

- Show how humans mimic nature

Year 1
Summer 2nd Half
Animals including
Humans: About Animals



Where can animals live?
 In our homes, in the wild, in
 a farm or in a zoo.

What are animals that eat different things
 called?
 Carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Why do people have pets?
 A pet can be lovely to care
 for and be a friend.



bird

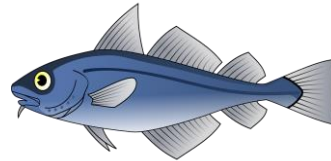


mammal

Pets need
 water, food,
 shelter and
 lots of care.

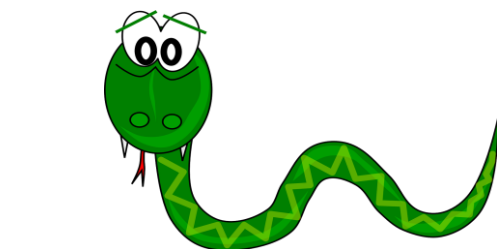


amphibian



fish

Animals
 that live in
 the wild
 need a
 habitat to
 live in.



reptile

All animals
 and plants
 are part of
 food chains.

- Lesson 1**
 - Understand what animals need in order to grow
- Lesson 2**
 - Know where birds live and what they eat
- Lesson 3**
 - Explore how animals need to be cared for differently
- Lesson 4**
 - Discover how an animal's offspring is the same as its parents
- Lesson 5**
 - Identify a variety of animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals
- Lesson 6**
 - Identify a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores, and omnivores

GR8! — 8 words and meanings to learn

Key Word	Meaning
1. pet	A tamed animal that is kept as a companion and looked after by its owner.
2. mammal	Any animal where the female produces milk to feed her babies.
3. offspring	Children or young from a parent.
4. care	To look after something or someone.
5. bird	A creature with wings and feathers that is able to fly.
6. fish	A cold-blooded animal that lives in water.
7. reptile	A cold-blooded animal such as a lizard.
8. amphibian	An animal that can live in water and on land.