

# Year 1 Knowledge Organisers

Science

# Year 1

# Seasonal Changes

## Key vocabulary

<b>Seasons</b>	There are four seasons each year, autumn, winter, spring and summer.
<b>Autumn</b>	In autumn, the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. The amount of daylight becomes less. This means the daytimes are shorter and the night times are longer.
<b>Winter</b>	In winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. It sometimes snows. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off. The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.
<b>Weather</b>	The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.
<b>Daylight</b>	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.



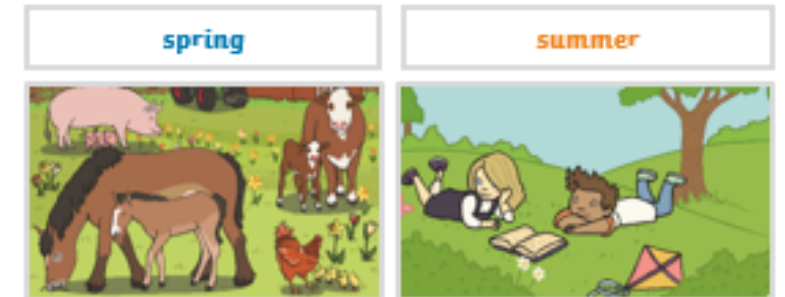
Daylight hours each month:

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of Daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14

# Year 1

# Seasonal Changes

<u>Key vocabulary</u>	
<b>seasons</b>	There are four <b>seasons</b> each year, autumn, winter, <b>spring</b> and <b>summer</b> .
<b>spring</b>	In <b>spring</b> , the <b>weather</b> starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom (have flowers). Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals like lambs around. The daytimes start to get longer.
<b>summer</b>	In <b>summer</b> , the <b>weather</b> gets hotter. The daytime is long and the nights are short. <b>Summer</b> has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.
<b>weather</b>	The <b>weather</b> includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.
<b>daylight</b>	<b>Daylight</b> is when it is light outside. The amount of <b>daylight</b> changes with each <b>season</b> .



Daylight hours each month:

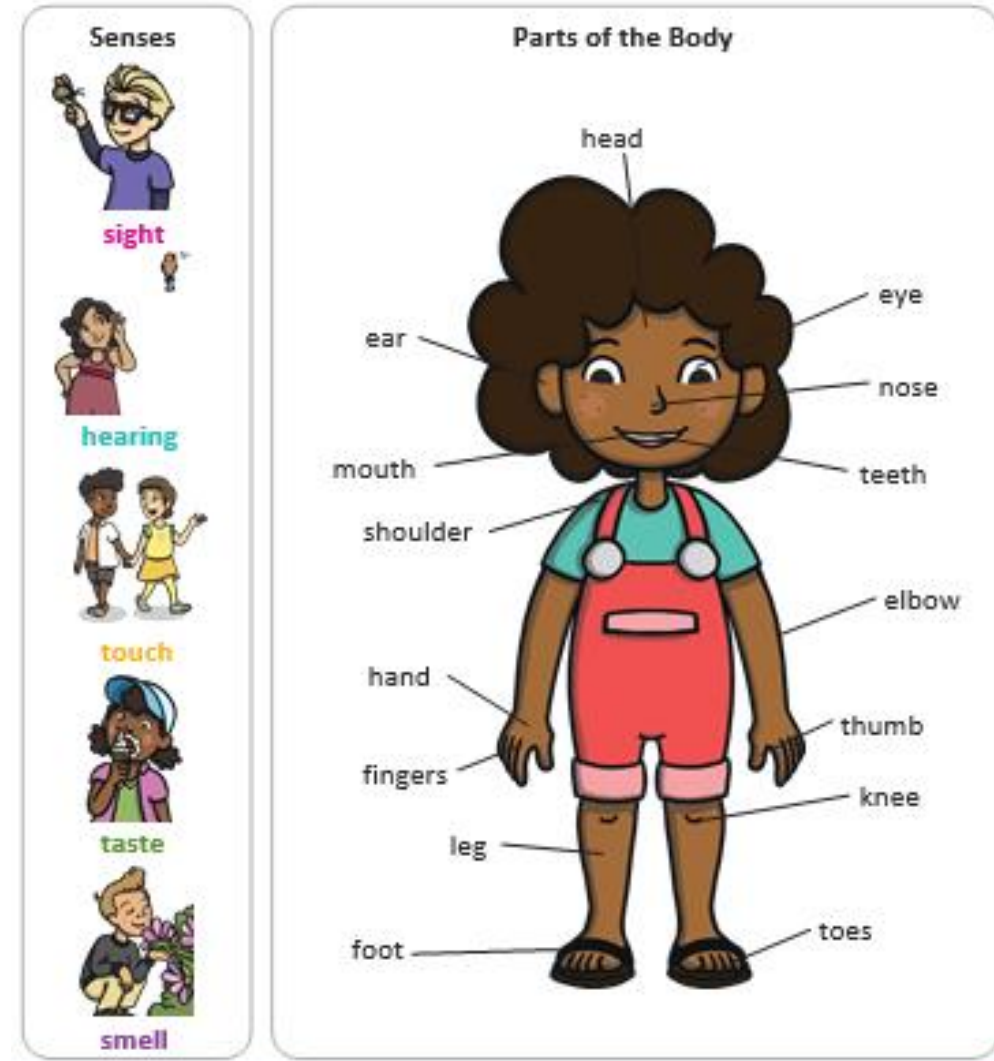
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# Year 1

# Animals Including humans

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Sight</b>	Your eyes let you see all the things around you.
<b>Hearing</b>	Your ears let you listen to all the things around you. Your brain is able to tell what different sounds are.
<b>Touch</b>	Your skin gives you the sense of touch. You can tell if something is warm, cold, smooth or rough without even looking at it!
<b>Taste</b>	Your sense of taste comes from your tongue. You can tell if something tastes bitter or sweet. You might have some tastes you like and some you don't.
<b>Smell</b>	You smell using your nose. Your nose can tell if things smell nice or not nice.



# Year 1

# Animals Including humans

## Key vocabulary

<b>Amphibians</b>	Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
<b>Bird</b>	All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.
<b>Fish</b>	Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills
<b>Mammals</b>	Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
<b>Reptiles</b>	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.
<b>Carnivore</b>	Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.
<b>Herbivore</b>	Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.
<b>Omnivore</b>	Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.

### Mammals



human



mouse



dog



cow

### Birds



penguin



chicken



flamingo



robin

### Fish



goldfish



tuna



shark



eel

### Reptiles



snake



tortoise



lizard



alligator

### Amphibians



frog



toad



newt



salamander



# Year 1

# Everyday Materials

## Key vocabulary

<b>object</b>	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all <b>objects</b> .
<b>material</b>	<b>Materials</b> are what an <b>object</b> is made from.
<b>hard</b>	Not easily broken or bent.
<b>soft</b>	If something is <b>soft</b> , it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.
<b>stretchy</b>	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
<b>shiny</b>	Reflects light easily.
<b>dull</b>	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or <b>shiny</b> .
<b>rough</b>	If something is <b>rough</b> , it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.



plastic



wood



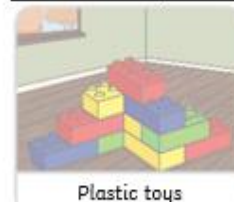
metal



water



glass



Plastic toys



Wooden furniture



Metal tools



Drinking water



Glass window



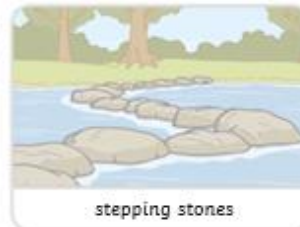
paper books



Brick house



Fabric clothing



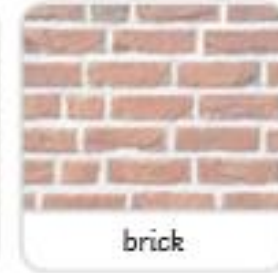
stepping stones

## Key vocabulary

<b>smooth</b>	Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps.
<b>bendy</b>	Bendy things can be folded easily.
<b>not bendy</b>	If something is not bendy, it can't be folded easily.
<b>waterproof</b>	If something is waterproof, it keeps water out. It keeps things dry.
<b>not waterproof</b>	Not waterproof materials let water in.
<b>absorbent</b>	If something is absorbent, it soaks water up.
<b>not absorbent</b>	If something is not absorbent, it does not soak up water.
<b>transparent</b>	Transparent objects can be seen through.

## Key Knowledge

### Materials:



# Year 1

# Plants

## Key Knowledge

### Wild Plants



### Trees



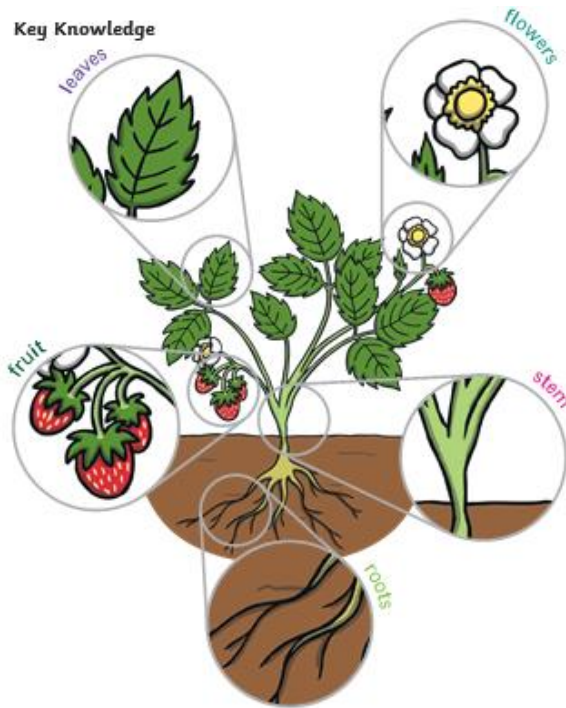
## Key vocabulary

<b>wild plants</b>	A wild plant seed grows where it falls. It doesn't need to be planted or cared for as it grows.
<b>garden plants</b>	Garden plants are plants that people choose to grow in their gardens.
<b>weed</b>	Weeds are wild plants that grow in places where people don't want them.
<b>deciduous</b>	A deciduous tree loses its leaves each year.
<b>evergreen</b>	An evergreen tree keeps its green leaves all year round, even in the winter.

### Garden Plants







<u>Key vocabulary</u>	
<b>roots</b>	Roots take in water and nutrients from the soil.
<b>stem</b>	The stem holds the plant up and carries the water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves and flowers.
<b>leaves</b>	Leaves catch sunlight to make energy.
<b>flowers</b>	Flowers attract insects and birds.
<b>petals</b>	Petals are the colourful part of the flower.
<b>fruit</b>	Fruit contains the plant's seeds. Sometimes humans try to grow fruit without seeds because it's easier to eat.
<b>seed</b>	Seeds grow into new plants.
<b>bulb</b>	Bulbs grow into new plants.

