

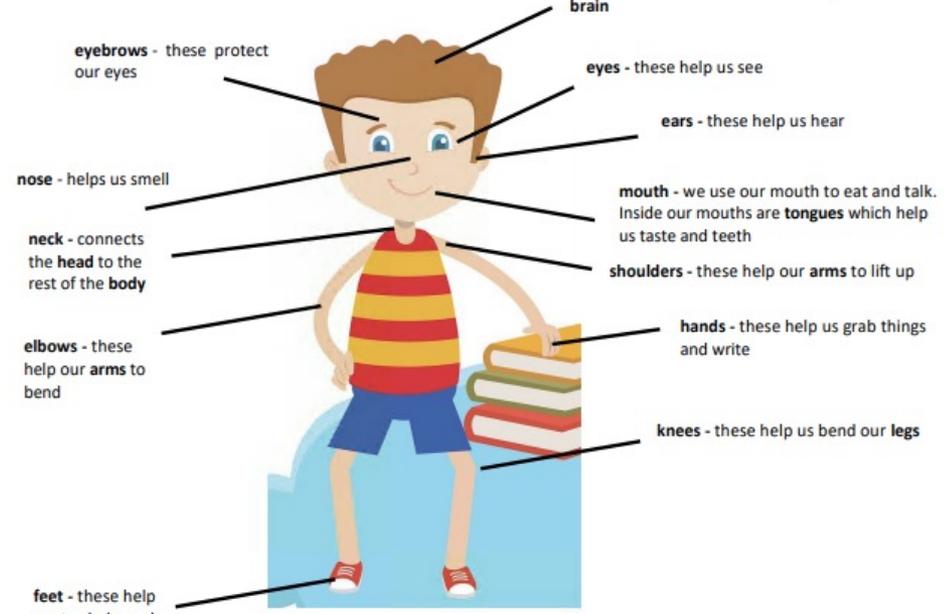
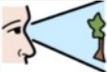
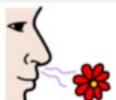
# Year 1 Physics: Materials Organiser

Vocabulary		Key Diagrams and Key Knowledge
	<b>materials</b>	What something is made of
	<b>stiff</b>	Materials that are firm and hard. The opposite to bendy.
	<b>rough</b>	Something that looks and feels uneven or bumpy.
	<b>smooth</b>	An even surface with no lumps or bumps
	<b>absorbent</b>	A material that soaks up water
	<b>stretchy</b>	Can be pulled to make longer or wider without breaking
	<b>opaque</b>	Materials and objects that cannot be seen through
	<b>transparent</b>	Materials and objects that can be seen through
	<b>bendy</b>	Material that can be twisted and is flexible
	<b>dull</b>	Does not reflect light. Not bright or shiny

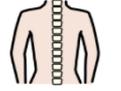
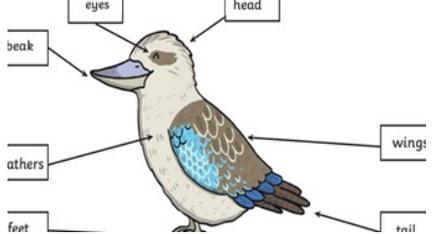
  

Key Diagrams and Key Knowledge	
<p>1. An objects can be made from different materials. A spoon could be made from plastic, wood or metal.</p>	
<p>2. Glass is strong, hard and transparent.</p>	
<p>3. There are different types of wood which comes from different types of trees. Most wood is strong and hard.</p>	
<p>4. There are lots of different types of plastic. Some are hard and stiff, but some are bendy.</p>	
<p>5. There are lots of different types of metal, but most are strong, hard and shiny.</p>	
<p>6. Paper is made from trees and is normally thin. Lots of different things are made from paper like our books.</p>	
<p>7. Some objects are made from more than one material. Our school chairs are made from metal and plastic.</p>	
<p>8. Water is transparent and flows.</p>	

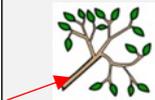
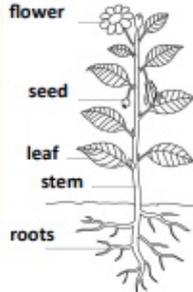
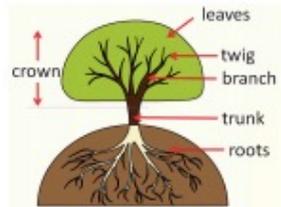
# Year 1 Biology: Ourselves Knowledge Organiser

Vocabulary		Key Diagrams and Knowledge
	<b>body</b> the main part of a person or animal	<p>The different parts of the <b>body</b>.</p>  <p><b>hair</b> - this grows on our <b>head</b> and helps to protect our <b>skull</b>. The skull is the bone that protects our <b>brain</b></p> <p><b>eyebrows</b> - these protect our eyes</p> <p><b>eyes</b> - these help us see</p> <p><b>ears</b> - these help us hear</p> <p><b>nose</b> - helps us smell</p> <p><b>mouth</b> - we use our mouth to eat and talk. Inside our mouths are <b>tongues</b> which help us taste and teeth</p> <p><b>neck</b> - connects the <b>head</b> to the rest of the <b>body</b></p> <p><b>shoulders</b> - these help our <b>arms</b> to lift up</p> <p><b>elbows</b> - these help our <b>arms</b> to bend</p> <p><b>hands</b> - these help us grab things and write</p> <p><b>knees</b> - these help us bend our <b>legs</b></p> <p><b>feet</b> - these help us stay balanced and upright.</p>  <p><b>hearing</b> - ear</p> <p><b>sight</b> - eye</p> <p><b>taste</b> - mouth</p> <p><b>touch</b> - hand</p> <p><b>smell</b> - nose</p> <p><b>5 SENSES</b></p>
	<b>senses</b> ways to understand what is around you	
	<b>taste</b> the flavour of something	
	<b>touch</b> the way we feel objects	
	<b>sight</b> the way we see objects	
	<b>hearing</b> the way we listen to the noise an object makes	
	<b>sensitive</b> ability to smell, hear, taste, feel, or see very well	
	<b>scent</b> the way something smells	
	<b>feel</b> whether something is soft, hard, rough or smooth	

# Year 1 Biology: Animals Organiser

Vocabulary		Key Diagrams and Key Knowledge
	<b>reptile</b>	Animals that are cold-blooded. Most lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales.
	<b>mammal</b>	Warm blooded animals. They breathe air and have a backbone.
	<b>amphibian</b>	Animals that live in water as babies and land as they grow.
	<b>fish</b>	Scaly skinned animal with a spine that swims in water and breathes using gills.
	<b>bird</b>	An animal with feathers, wings and a beak that is usually able to fly
	<b>carnivore</b>	A meat-eating animal
	<b>herbivore</b>	A plant-eating animal
	<b>omnivore</b>	An animal that eats both meat and plants
	<b>vertebrate</b>	An animal that has a backbone
	<b>invertebrate</b>	An animal that does not have a backbone.
		<p>1. Common mammals</p>    <b>Pig</b> <b>Sheep</b> <b>Monkey</b>
		<p>2. Common reptiles</p>    <b>Crocodile</b> <b>Gecko</b> <b>Turtle</b>
		<p>3. Common fish</p>    <b>Carp</b> <b>Clownfish</b> <b>Eel</b>
		<p>4. Common amphibians</p>    <b>Frog</b> <b>Toad</b> <b>Newt</b>
		

# Year 1 Biology: Plants Organiser

Vocabulary			Key Diagrams and Key Knowledge
	leaf	catches sunlight to make energy	1. There are lots of different types of plant, including flowers, trees, herbs and grass.
	flower	attracts insects and birds	
	petal	part of the flower and is usually coloured	2. Common Garden Plants   Lily
	root	takes in nutrients and water from the soil	
	stem	holds up the plant and carries water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves and flower	3. Common wild plants   Dandelion  Daisy  Stinging nettle
	bulb	part of a plant that is usually formed underground	
	branch	woody part of a tree or bush that grows out from the trunk	4. Common trees   SYCAMORE TREE <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>  OAK TREE <i>Quercus</i>
	trunk	holds up trees and carries nutrients and water to the branches and leaves	
	deciduous	trees that lose their leaves in autumn and are bare in the winter.	 
	evergreen	trees that have leaves all year round.	

# Year 1 Physics: Seasons Knowledge Organiser

Vocabulary	Key Diagrams	Key Knowledge
<p><b>weather</b> what the sky and the air outside are like</p>		<p><b>1. There are four seasons Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer.</b></p>
<p><b>Autumn</b> the time of year between September and November</p>		<p><b>2. In Autumn, temperature begins to fall, so it gets colder.</b> <i>The leaves on deciduous trees change colour and start to fall.</i></p>
<p><b>Winter</b> the time of year between December and February</p>		<p><b>3. Winter - As the season changes from Autumn to Winter it gets even colder so there might be ice or frost.</b> <i>Deciduous trees completely lose their leaves. Days get shorter and nights get longer. Less daylight hours.</i></p>
<p><b>Spring</b> the time of year between March and May</p>		<p><b>4. Spring – As seasons change from winter to spring, it gets warmer and the temperature begins to rise.</b> <i>Leaves begin to appear on deciduous trees and some trees begin to blossom. Many plants begin to grow. Lambs are born and chicks begin to hatch. The days become longer, and the nights become shorter. More Daylight hours.</i></p>
<p><b>Summer</b> the time of year between June and August</p>		<p><b>5. Summer - As the seasons change from spring to summer it gets warmer still - this is because the temperature has risen.</b> <i>The weather may be hot and sunny. The days get longer, and the nights get shorter. Summer has the most daylight hours.</i></p>
<p><b>temperature</b> how hot or cold it is</p>		
<p><b>thermometer</b> what is used to measure how hot or cold it is</p>		<p><b>6. We wear different types of clothing in different seasons to keep our bodies at a good temperature and to keep ourselves safe.</b></p>
<p><b>daylight hours</b> the time period there is daylight</p>		