

Year 1 Materials - Autumn Term 1 Knowledge Organiser

What should I already know?

In EYFS, you will have complete investigations of materials and some of their properties.

National Curriculum objectives:

- distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
- identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties



What is special about our area?

Which materials are waterproof?

How to Plan a Fair Test

Cows Change one thing

Moo Measure something

Softly Keep everything else the Same



Knowledge:



wood



glass



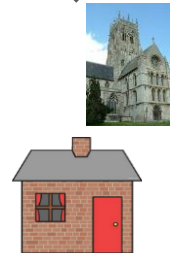
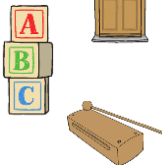
plastic



metal



brick



Key vocabulary

Opaque
Identify
Classify
Naming

Waterproof
Not waterproof
Absorbent

Sorting
Properties
Not absorbent
Transparent

Year 1 Seasonal changes- Autumn Term 2

Knowledge Organiser

What should I already know?

In EYFS, children make observations of the seasons and changes.

What makes the Xbox more fun than toys/games from the past?



Key vocabulary

Identify
Observing
Senses
Weather
Patterns
Day length
Naming Seasons
Winter
Spring
Summer
Autumn

National Curriculum objectives:

- > Observe changes across the 4 seasons
- > Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies

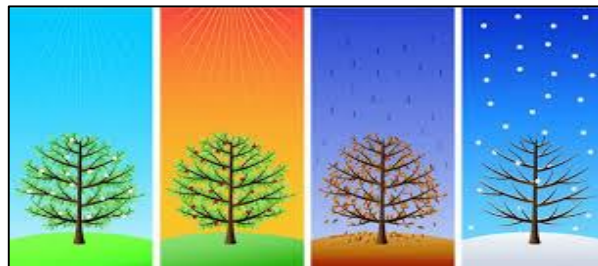


Knowledge:



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 Plants - Spring Term Knowledge Organiser





What should I already know?

In EYFS nature walks introduce children to some common plants found in their area.

What did Paddington do when he went to London?

Knowledge:

Types of Plants

 <p>Trees</p> <p>Trees are tall, woody plants. They usually have a stem called a trunk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Some trees can live for hundreds or even thousands of years. -Trees include birches, palms and pines. 	 <p>Moss</p> <p>Mosses are small, seedless plants that grow in moist places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mosses grow together in large, thick mats. -There are more than 10,000 different types of moss around the world.
 <p>Bushes/Shrubs</p> <p>Bushes and shrubs are quite low plants that have lots of branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bushes do not normally grow as tall as trees. -They include lavender, periwinkle and thyme. A shrubbery is a place with lots of shrubs. 	 <p>Vegetables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Vegetables normally come from a type of plant called a herbaceous plant. Vegetables can be eaten. -Lettuce, spinach and broccoli are the leaves of plants. Asparagus is the stem of a plant. Some vegetables grow in the ground, e.g. carrots.

Wild plants



buttercup



cowslip



clover



knapweed

Garden plants



rose



tulip



hydrangea



sunflower

Key vocabulary
Wild plants-
Garden plants
Weed
Deciduous
Evergreen

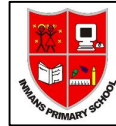
Deciduous Trees

Oak Maple Sycamore Horse Chestnut Elm Beech Yew Pine Fir Hemlock Blue Spruce Holly

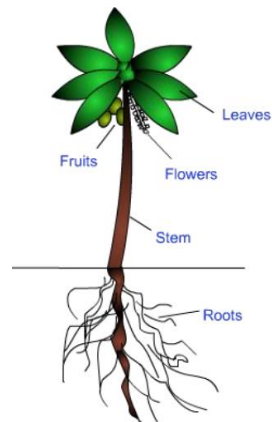
Evergreen Trees

National Curriculum objectives:

- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees
- Working scientifically-observing, identifying and classifying (growing experiments)



Parts of a plant



Seeds grow into new plants.

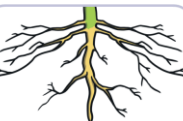


Flowers attract insects and birds.

The **stem** holds the plant up and carries the water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves and flowers.



Leaves catch sunlight to help the plant to make its own food.



Roots take in water and nutrients from the soil and keep the plant in the ground.

Fruit contains the plant's seeds.



Year 1 Plants and animals - Summer Term 1 Knowledge Organiser

What should I already know?

In EYFS, children are able to identify animals-now leading onto how these can be grouped. In Year 1 Spring term, children identified and named plants.

National Curriculum objectives:

- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees.(recap of Spring 1)
- Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.
- Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).



Where do animals, plants and dinosaurs come from?

Types of Animals

Mammals



-Mammals are warm-blooded creatures. Most have hair.

-They give birth to live young. They produce milk to feed them.

-Humans are mammals. Other examples are monkeys, lions, bears, dogs, cats and cows

Reptiles



-Reptiles are cold-blooded. They lay eggs/ have scales. They breathe through lungs.

-Examples include lizards, crocodiles & snakes.

Birds



-Birds are warm-blooded. They lay eggs/ often have feathers and wings. Most have hollow bones & can fly.

-Examples include robins, penguins & ducks.

Fish



-Fish are cold-blooded and live in water. They breathe through gills. Have fins/scales.

-Examples include sharks, salmon, & rays.

Amphibians



-Amphibians are cold-blooded. They live in water and land. They have 3 life stages: eggs, larvae, & adult.

Examples are frogs, toads & salamanders. cfrd

Comparing animals

robin



Robins:

- red, white and brown body
- short body
- short beak
- eyes
- 2 legs
- covered in long feathers
- wings
- feet with toes and claws

penguin



Penguins:

- white, yellow and black body
- long body
- long beak
- eyes
- 2 legs
- covered in short feathers
- flipper-like wings
- webbed feet with claws

Key vocabulary

Grow
Deciduous
Evergreen
Bulb
Sunlight
Germination

Camouflage
Adaptation
Hibernation
Climate
Food chain

Herbivores (eat plants)

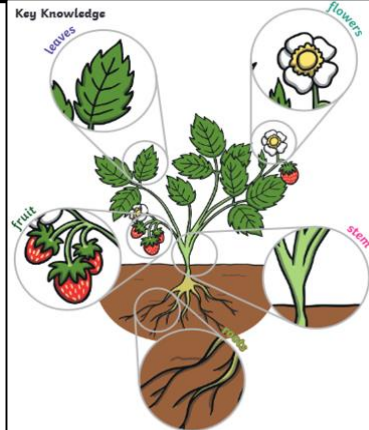
Elephants Deers Rabbits Cows

Omnivores (eat plants and animals)

Brown Bears Badgers Raccoons Lizards

Carnivores (eat animals)

Lions Crocodiles Hyenas Sharks



Comparing Plants

Similar

They both have green leaves.

They both have a trunk.

They both have roots.

They both have branches.



cedar



sycamore

Different

Sycamore has big, pointy leaves.

Cedar has sharp needles.

Cedar is evergreen.

Sycamore is deciduous.

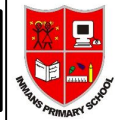
The cedar tree has cones.

The sycamore tree has winged seeds.

Year 1 Animals including humans - Summer Term 2 Knowledge Organiser

National Curriculum objectives:

- identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense



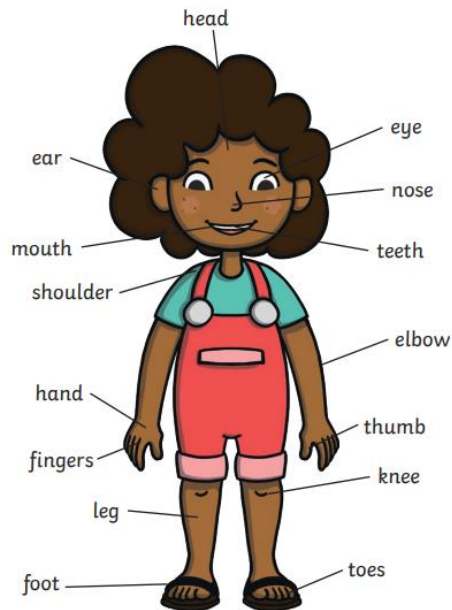
What should I already know?

In EYFS, children learn about some of the main parts of the human body. In Year 1 Summer 1, children use features of animals to determine the group they belong to.

How easy is it to fly?

Knowledge:

Parts of the Body



Senses



sight



hearing



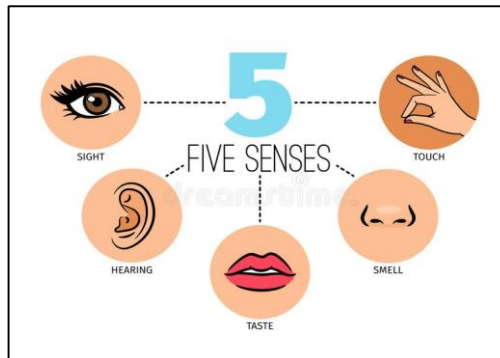
touch



taste



smell



My Body



Key vocabulary

Senses
Nose
Ears
Mouth
Hands
Eyes
Sight
Hear
Smell
Touch
Taste
Body parts
Predictions
Conclusions

