

# Ladywood Primary School Year 1 Science - Animals including Humans -Animals

**What will I know by the end of the unit?**

- Vertebrates are animals with backbones.
- Animals can be carnivores, omnivores or herbivores.
- .

**Fish** -An animal with gills and fins that lives in water.

**Examples:** Goldfish, cod, shark.

**Amphibians** -An animal which can live on land or in water. There are five groups of vertebrates: mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians.

**Examples:** Frog, toad, newt.

**Reptiles** - An animal which has dry, scaly skin and lays eggs on land.

**Examples:** Snake, crocodile, lizard.

**Birds** -An animal with feathers, wings and a beak that is usually able to fly.

**Examples:** Magpie, chicken, owl.

**Mammals** - An animal that feeds its young with milk from the mother and has skin usually more or less covered with hair.

**Examples:** Human, dog, lion.

**What should I already know?**

The names of some common animals

## **Phylum Vertebrates**

### **5 Classes**

**Fish**



**Amphibians**



**Reptiles**



**Birds**



**Mammals**



## **Key Vocabulary**

**Invertebrates**- animals with no back bone.

**Vertebrates** - animals with a backbone.

**Backbone** -the column of small linked bones down the middle of your back.

**Temperature** - a measure of how hot or cold something is.

**Cold blooded** - a body temperature that changes according to the surrounding temperature.

**Warm blooded**- fairly high body temperature which does not change much and is not affected by the surrounding temperature.

**Pet** - a friendly animal trained to live with humans.

**Carnivore** -animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.

**Herbivore**- animals that only eat plants are herbivores.

**Omnivore** -animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.

### **Investigate!**

Use observations in the local environment to compare animals or through videos and photographs.

Describe how to identify and group animals

Group animals according to what they eat.

Research how to take care of animals taken from the local environment and how to return them safely.

# Ladywood Primary School Year 1 Science - Animals including Humans -The Human Body

## What should I already know?

- Know how to keep healthy by doing exercise and eating healthily.
- Know some rhymes about the body (e.g. Heads, Shoulders, Knees and Toes).

### **Investigate!**

Label the different parts of the body and describe what each part does.  
Draw around one of the pupils in your class using chalk - label the different parts of the body.

Complete a simple exercise (such as a star jump) and describe which parts of your body move.

Participate in a sensory experience where you taste, feel, look at and see different foods (check for allergies first).

Use senses to compare different textures, sounds and smells.

Discuss activities where you might use more than one sense (e.g. playing football).

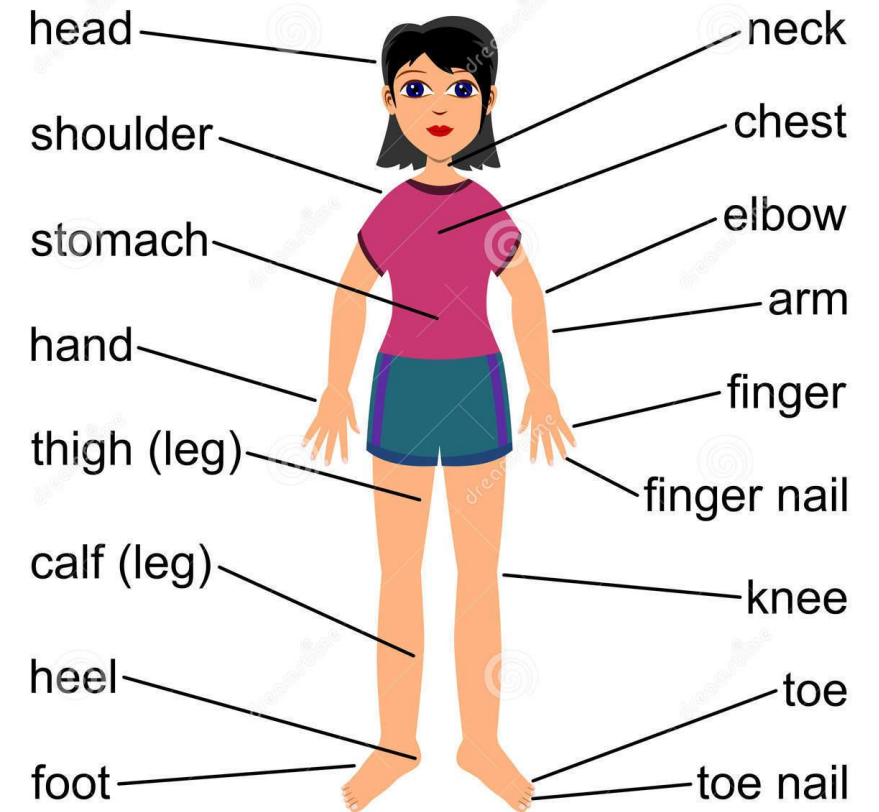
## What will I know by the end of the unit

- We are human beings and in the group of mammals.
- There are 5 human senses:
- We smell using our nose.
- We taste using our tongue.
- We touch using parts of our body, like our hands.
- We see using our eyes.
- We hear using our ears.



## Key Vocabulary

### PARTS OF THE BODY



What should I already know?  
That plants can grow

## Ladywood Primary School Year 1 Science - Plants

What will I know by the end of the unit

- That a plant is a living thing that grows from the ground
- That people may grow plants in their gardens and care for them
- Identify these garden flowers:

Sunflower   Rose   Daffodil   Tulip   Bluebell



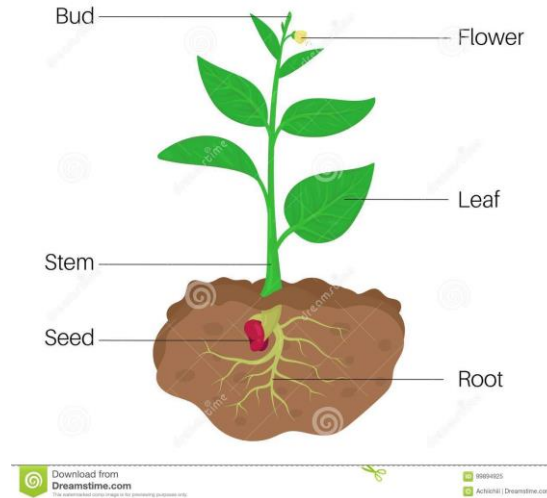
Identify these wild flowers:

Buttercup   Daisy   Dandelion   Nettles

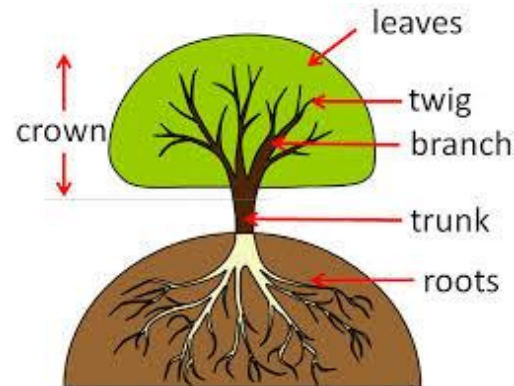


Identify these trees:

Horse chestnut   Oak   Cedar



**Deciduous** trees lose their leaves in the autumn every year. Their leaves are generally broad, flat and have veins running through them.  
**Evergreen** trees have green leaves all year round. Their leaves are generally thick, waxy and narrow like needles.



### Key Vocabulary

**Roots**- take in water and nutrients from the soil.

**Stem** - holds the plant up and carries the water to the other part of the plant.

**Leaves** - catches the sunlight to make food.

**Flowers** - attracts the insects and birds.

**Fruit** - something that grows on a plant or tree and contains the seed.

**Seed** - grows into a new plant.

**Bulb** - a root shape that grows into a plant.

### Investigate!

- Plant a bean or a seed and watch it grow. Record your observations in a diary.
- Go on a wild plant hunt! Create a tally chart to show how many of each plant you have found and then use the information to answer questions.
- Plant some garden plants, care for them and watch them grow.
- Go on a tree hunt around the Country Park - what types of trees can you see?
- Collect fallen leaves and identify which tree they came from using pictures to help you. Sort the leaves between deciduous and evergreen trees.
- Label the parts of a plant showing where the leaves, flowers (blossom), petals, fruit, roots, bulb, seed, trunk, branches, and stems are.



# Ladywood Primary School Year 1 Science - Everyday Materials

## What should I already know?

- Objects feel and look different based on the material they are made from.
- We use different materials when painting and making art.
- What will I know by the end of the unit

ROCK



WATER



FABRIC



BRICK



## Properties of materials

**Hard** -not easily broken.

**Soft** -easy to cut, fold or change shape.

**Stretchy** - can be made longer or wider without breaking.

**Stiff**- doesn't change shape easily.

**Shiny** -reflects light easily.

**Dull** - not very bright or shiny.

**Rough** - has an uneven surface.

**Smooth** - an even surface with no lumps or bumps.

**Bendy** - can be bent easily.

**Waterproof**- keeps out water.

**Absorbent** - soaks up liquid easily.

**Transparent** - easy to see through

**Opaque** -not able to see through.

## Key Vocabulary

**Properties** - a way to describe something.

**Material** -the 'stuff' an object is made out of.

**Liquid**- liquids can flow or be poured easily.

**Surface** -an outside part or layer of something.

**Object** -a thing that can be seen and touched.

**Natural** -things that exist by nature and not made by anyone.

**Man made** - things created by people.

## Investigate!

How are objects similar / different based on the materials they are made from?

Can you sort natural materials from man-made materials?

What is the best material for an umbrella?

What is the best material for a lining a dog basket?

What is the best material for a superhero costume?

What is the best material for curtains?

What is the best material for a bookshelf?

## MATERIALS



WOOD



PAPER



PLASTIC



METAL

# Ladywood Primary School Year 1 Science - physics -Seasonal Change

## What will I know by the end of the unit?

- That there are 4 seasons called Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer.
- The months that are in these seasons.
- What the weather, and temperature is like during these seasons.

## What is a season?

The year is divided into four parts according to the weather and daylight hours. Each part is called a season.

## Does the whole world have the same seasons?

No - the seasons happen at different times in the top half of the world (Northern Hemisphere) compared with the bottom half of the world (Southern Hemisphere).. We are in the southern hemisphere.

## Vocabulary

**Autumn** - September, October, November.

**Winter** - December, January, February.

**Spring** - March, April, May.

**Summer** - June, July, August.

**Temperature** - the measure of how hot or cold something is.

**Weather** - the conditions outside.

**Thunderstorm** - heavy rain with thunder and lightning .



## What should I already know?

That we have day and night.

There is different types of weather.

## Investigate!

- Chart the weather daily and produce recorded weather reports focusing on type of weather, daylight hours and temperature.
- Predict the weather for the next day based on wind direction and cloud conditions.
- Investigate seasons in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Investigate animal behaviours during the seasons.

## Autumn:

- Temperatures get progressively colder.
- The weather is very changeable.
- 12 hours of light per day on average.

## Winter:

- Temperatures are at their coldest.
- The weather is generally wet, windy and cloudy at the start of the season. becoming drier and much colder in the later part of the season.
- 8 hours of light per day on average.

## Spring:

- Early spring can be quite cold, and occasionally the lowest temperatures of the year can occur in March.
- There is a fair chance of snow earlier in the season often in March.
- Temperatures get progressively warmer throughout the season.
- 13 hours of light per day on average.

## Summer:

- The warmest and sunniest of the seasons
- Thunderstorms are more likely in the Summer.
- 16 hours of light per day on average.