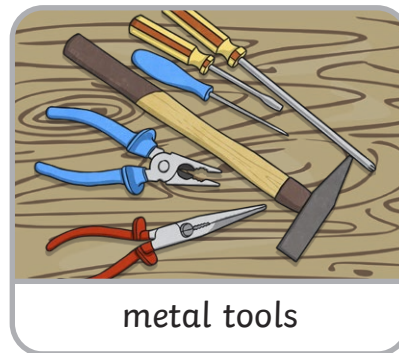
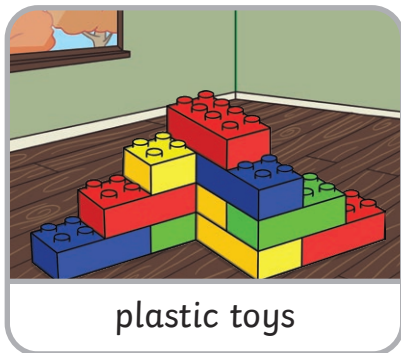
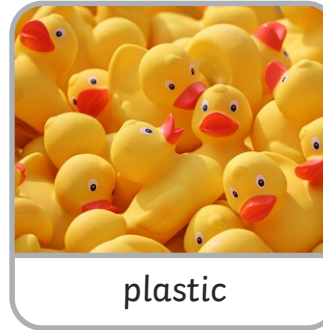


Key Vocabulary

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

Key Knowledge

Materials:



To look at all the planning resources linked to the Everyday Materials unit, [click here](#).

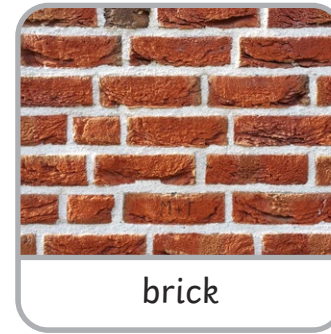
Key Vocabulary	
smooth	Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps.
bendy	Bendy things can be folded easily.
not bendy	If something is not bendy , it can't be folded easily.
waterproof	If something is waterproof , it keeps water out. It keeps things dry.
not waterproof	Not waterproof materials let water in.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

Key Knowledge

Materials:



paper



brick



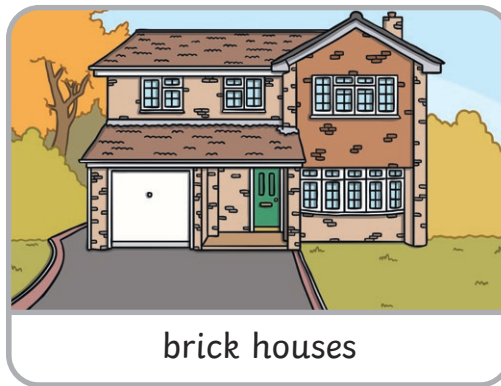
fabric



stone



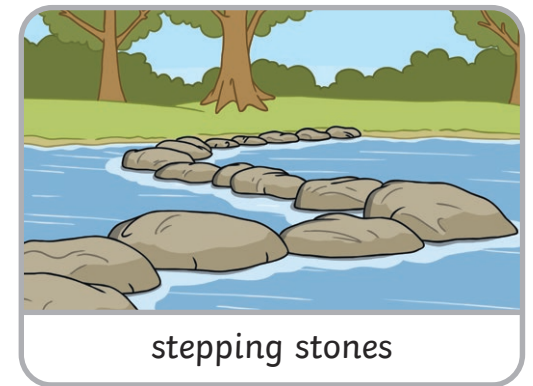
paper books



brick houses



fabric clothing



stepping stones

Key Vocabulary	
seasons	There are four seasons each year, autumn , winter , spring and summer.
autumn	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.
winter	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.
weather	The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.
daylight	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season .



The Four Seasons

<p>autumn</p> <p>September October November</p>	<p>winter</p> <p>December January February</p>
<p>spring</p> <p>March April May</p>	<p>summer</p> <p>June July August</p>

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

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

Key Knowledge

Wild Plants

			
dandelion	daisy	buttercup	nettles
			
ivy	dog rose	clover	brambles

Trees

cedar	horse chestnut	oak
		
		

Garden Plants

			
fuchsia	pansy	sweet pea	sunflower
			
rose	lavender	iris	

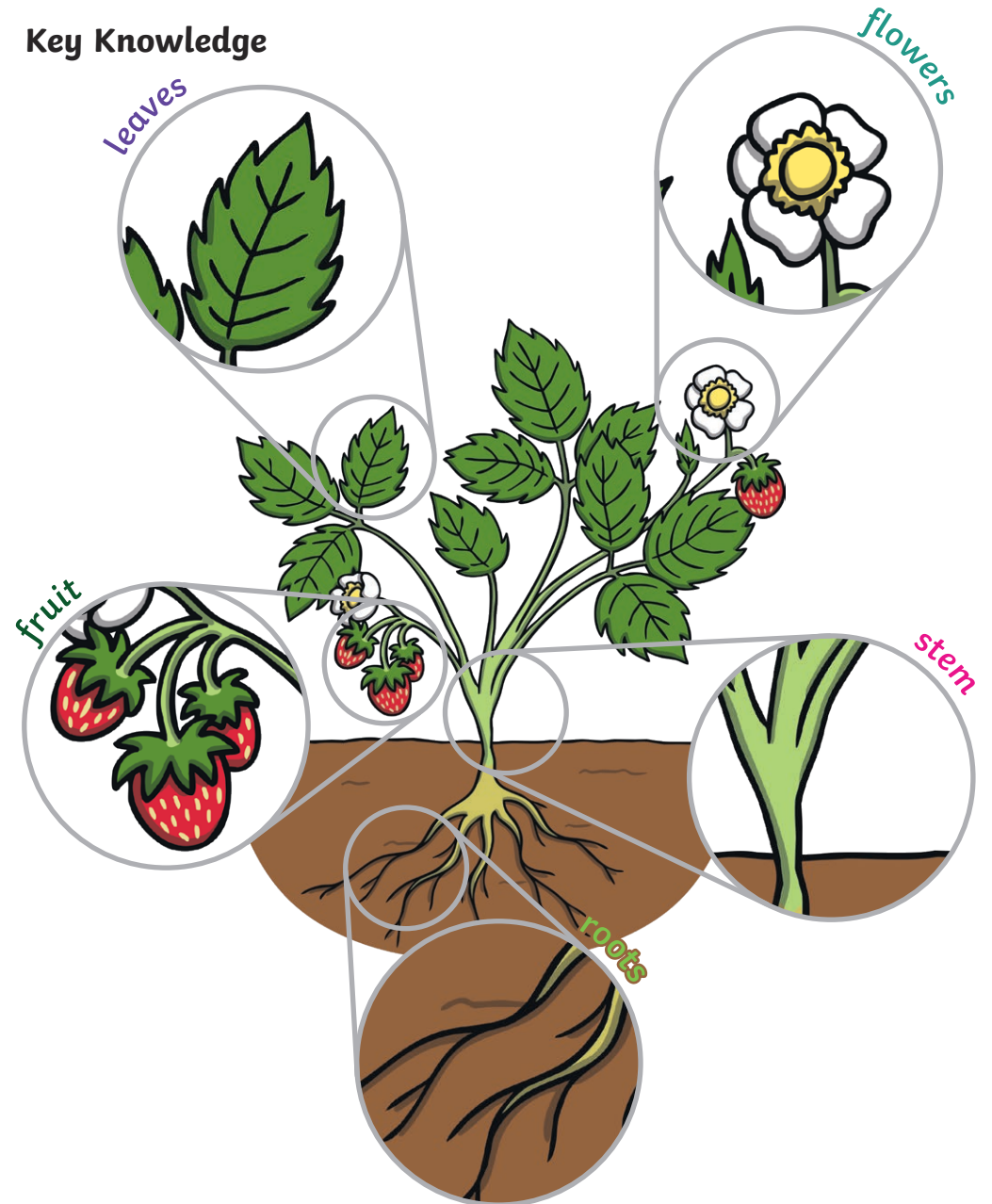
To look at all the planning resources linked to the Plants unit, [click here](#).

Key Vocabulary

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



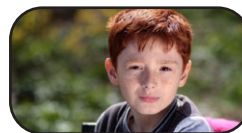
Key Knowledge



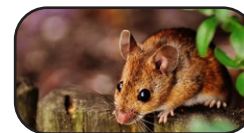
Key Vocabulary	
amphibians	Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
birds	All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.
fish	Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
mammals	Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
reptiles	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.
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.

To look at all the planning resources linked to the Animals Including Humans unit, [click here](#).

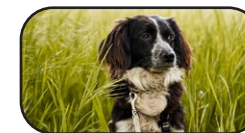
Mammals



human



mouse



dog



cow

Birds



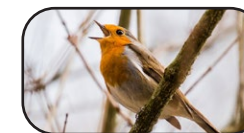
penguin



chicken



seagull



robin

Fish



goldfish



tuna

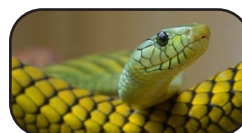


shark



eel

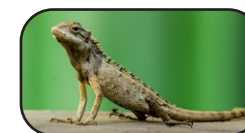
Reptiles



snake



tortoise



lizard



alligator

Amphibians



frog



toad



newt



salamander

Key Vocabulary

sight	Your eyes let you see all the things around you.
hearing	Your ears let you listen to all the things around you. Your brain is able to tell what different sounds are.
touch	Your skin gives you the sense of touch. You can tell if something is warm, cold, smooth or rough without even looking at it!
taste	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.
smell	You smell using your nose. Your nose can tell if things smell nice or not nice.

Senses



sight



hearing



touch



taste



smell

Parts of the Body

