

Everyday Materials & their Properties	Animals including humans – Human Growth & Needs	All living things and their habitats - Habitats & Needs	Plants – needs and growth
Identify the main properties of everyday materials	Identify an animals young Cow/ calf, cat/ kitten, tadpole/ frog, efts/ newts	A living thing feeds, breaths, moves, grows, reproduces and gets rid of waste	A seed contain the new plant
Identify the objects that can be made from everyday materials Wood – paper Clay – bricks Plastic - containers	Basic changes from birth to old age in humans Grow, walk, talk, brain develops, stop growing, age	A thing is dead if it no longer does the above. It was never living it never did the above	A plant has roots to absorb food and water, a stem to hold the flower and carry water, petals to attract insects, pollen to make new plants
Experience how materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching	The basic needs of humans are food, oxygen, water	Identify some main habitats Woodland, pond and sea	A plant needs light, warmth, water, nutrients and air to grow
Identify what materials can be used for/ what can they be made into Make furniture/ build houses/ mould into toys	Name some healthy foods Fruits and vegetables, pastas and rice	Identify some living things that live in above habitats	I can watch and describe how a flowering plant grows
Biodegradable means it can be broken down naturally and return to nature without having a harmful impact on the environment.	Exercise develops our muscles, especially our heart	A food chain consists of a producer, a primary consumer and a secondary consumer	A plant begins as a seed, then germinates, grows roots, grows a stem with leaves, grows a flower, produces seeds or spreads its pollen
<p>Types of materials: wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, fabric, sand, paper, flour, butter, milk, soil</p> <p>Properties of materials: hard/soft, stretchy/not stretchy, shiny/dull, rough/smooth, bendy/not bendy, transparent/not transparent, sticky/not sticky</p> <p>Verbs associated with materials: crumble, squash, bend, stretch, twist</p> <p>Senses: touch, see, hear, smell and taste, John Macadam, invention, tarmac, Charles Rennie Mackintosh, waterproof, fabric</p>	<p>Classification - Birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates</p> <p>Classification - Carnivores, herbivores, omnivores</p> <p>Stages of growth of many insects – egg, larva, pupa, adult</p> <p>Names of some invertebrates – ladybirds, butterflies, dragonflies, etc</p> <p>Names of some amphibians – smooth newt, common frog, toad</p> <p>Stages of life –baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult</p> <p>Life processes – growth, nutrition (feeding), respiration (breathing is part of this)</p> <p>Hygiene – clean, wash, germs</p> <p>Foods – healthy, grow, strong, energy</p>	<p>Habitat, micro habitat</p> <p>Life processes: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion, nutrition.</p> <p>Pond, meadow, log pile, woodland, river, lake, beach, cliff</p> <p>Organism – plant, animal</p> <p>Parts of plants – roots, branch, trunk, stalk, leaf, flower, petal, seeds, bulbs and twigs</p> <p>Invertebrates – snail, slug, woodlouse, spider, beetle, fly, etc</p> <p>Pond animals – pond skater, water slater, ramshorn snail, pond snail, leech, common frog, smooth newt, etc</p> <p>Food chain: carnivore, omnivore, herbivore, predator, prey, energy</p>	<p>Trees - deciduous, evergreen, ash, birch, beech, rowan, common lime, oak, sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, apple, willow, sycamore, fir, pine , holly, etc</p> <p>Wild flowering plants - cleavers, coltsfoot, daisy, dandelion, garlic mustard, mallow, mugwort, plantain, red clover, self heal, shepherd’s purse, sorrel, spear thistle, white campion, white deadnettle and yarrow.</p> <p>Garden plants – crocus, daffodil, bluebells, etc</p> <p>Parts of plants – roots, branch, trunk, stalk, leaf, flower, petal, seeds, bulbs and twigs</p> <p>Need of plants – water, light, heat, temperature</p>