Berkswell C of E Primary School
Year 1 – Geography – We're Going on a Journey: It's a Small World

What we already know:

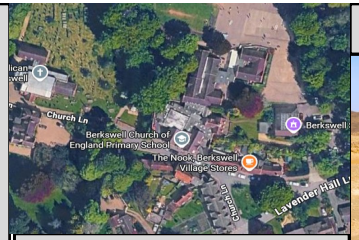
We have described our immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.

We have explored the natural world around us, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.

We know some similarities and differences between the natural world around us and contrasting environments.

Key Vocabulary:

Country	A country is an area of land controlled by one government.
Continent	A very large area of land that is made of several countries.
Equator	An imaginary line around the Earth. It divides the Earth into two equal parts.
North Pole	The most northern part of the Earth.
South Pole	The most southern part of the Earth.
Physical Features	Naturally created features of the Earth e.g. cliff, beach, river, ocean.
Human Features	Man-made features on Earth e.g. town, city, port, farm.
Landmark	An object or feature easily seen and recognised from a distance.
Map	A drawing of all or part of the Earth's surface. It is used to show where things are.
Atlas	A book of maps or charts.
Globe	A map of the whole world displayed on a round surface.



Key Facts:

71% of the Earth's surface is water.

The oceans hold 96% of all of the Earth's water.

The area around the equator is very hot because it is nearer to the sun.

Colourful fish, dolphins and turtles live in the hotter oceans of the Earth.

The area around the North Pole and the South Pole is very cold because it is further away from the sun.

Animals like polar bears, penguins and walrus live in the cold oceans of the world.

Polar bears live at the North Pole and penguins live at the South Pole.

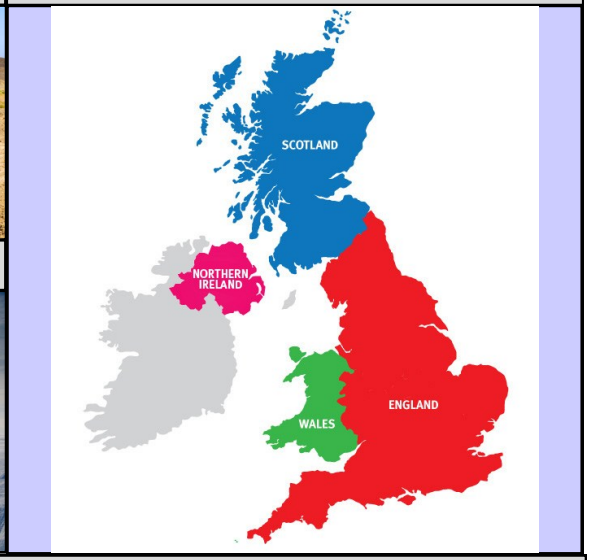
Hot areas of the Earth



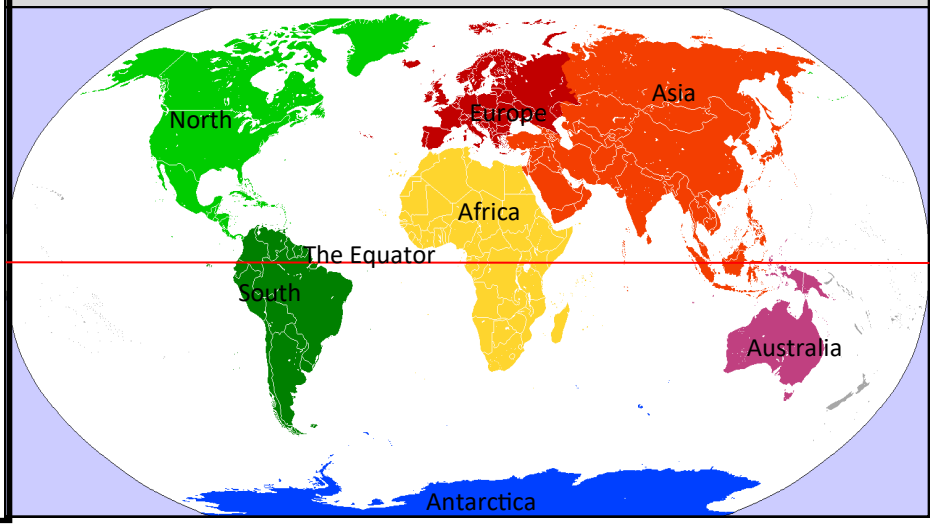
Cold areas of the Earth



The United Kingdom:



The 7 Continents:

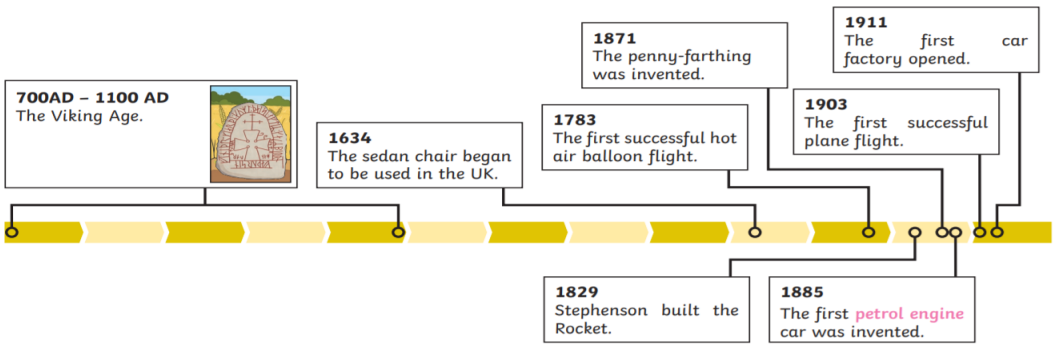


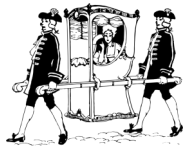
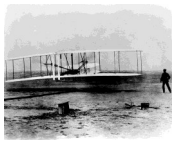
Berkswell C of E Primary School
Year 1– History – We're Going on a Journey: Travel and Transport

What we already know:
We have used our own experiences and stories to know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now. We have used settings, characters and events in books that have been read to us in class and storytelling to understand the past.

Vocabulary	
Past	Anything that has already happened is in the past.
Beyond Living Memory	Events that have happened in the past which happened before people who are alive today.
Date order	Putting things in the order of when they happened by using the date that the event occurred on.
Century	A period of One Hundred Years. Centuries are used to describe when an event has taken place. e.g. It happened in the 20th Century.
Photograph	A picture made using a camera.
Artefact	An object made by a human that can be used to find out about the past.
Travel	Moving one from one place to another.
Transport	Carrying people or goods from one place to another.

Timeline:



Key Facts:	
	• Longboats were used by the Vikings to travel to other countries.
	• Sedan chairs were mainly used by wealthy people. The person would sit on a chair inside a cabin and would be carried by servants using poles.
	• Horses and cart were used by people to travel and transport goods to other places.
	• The penny farthing was a bicycle that had one large wheel at the front and one smaller wheel at the back.
	• The steam train changed the way people moved goods and travelled. Many city people, even the poorer workers, were able to travel to the seaside for the first time.
	• Karl Benz invented the first petrol engine car.
	• The Wright Brothers were the first people to successfully fly in a plane.

Berkswell C of E Primary School
Year 1 – Science: The Animal Kingdom

Key Vocabulary:

Animal	An animal is a living creature.
Mammal	A mammal is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life. All female mammals can produce milk.
Bird	An animal that lays eggs and has wings and a body covered with feathers
Amphibian	An animal that spends part of its life cycle in water and part of its life cycle on land.
Reptile	A cold-blooded animal that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates
Invertebrate	An **invertebrate** is an animal without a backbone
Fish	An animal that lives in water and has fins for swimming and gills for breathing
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
Carnivore	An animal that only eats meat.
Omnivore	An animal that eats both meat and plants.
Senses	Senses allow us to observe and understand the world around us.
Fin	A thin, flat body part of a fish and other water animals which is used for swimming or balance.
Scales	Small, hard, thin plates that cover fish, reptiles, and certain other animals

What we already know:

We have drawn pictures of the natural world, including animals.

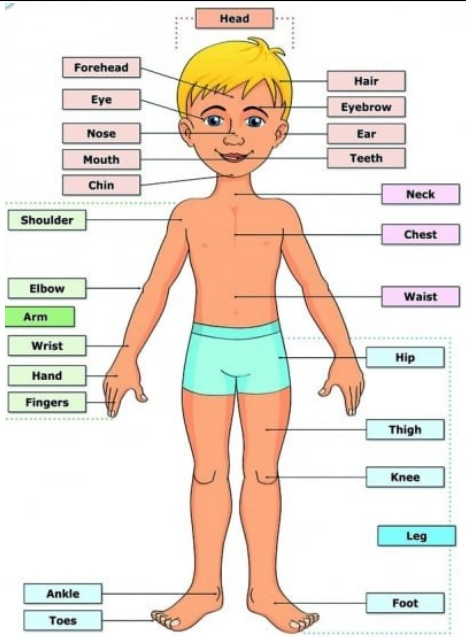
We have sung songs and joined in with rhymes and poems about the natural world.

We have named and described some animals that we are likely to see.

Key Facts:

- The Human Body is made up of lots of external body parts.
- There are 5 senses that help us to explore the world.
- All animals fall into one of 6 different animal classifications: mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrate or fish.
- All animals have a diet. They are either a carnivore, herbivore or omnivore.
- Humans are a type of animal. They are a mammal and they have an omnivore diet.

The Parts of the Body:



The 5 senses:



Animal Classifications:

