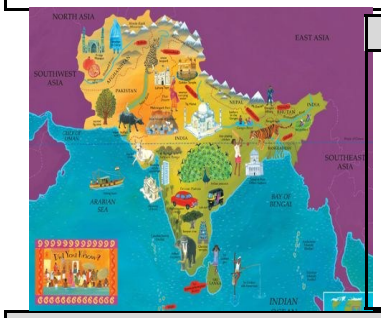
Berkswell C of E Primary School
Year 1– Geography - India: An Indian Adventure



What I already know

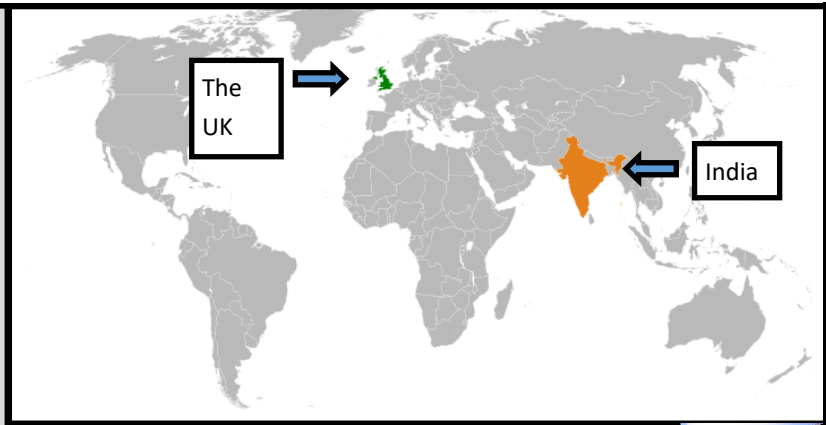
There are 7 continents of the world: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica

We live in England which is part of The United Kingdom which is in Europe.

I can describe what I can see, hear and feel whilst I am outside.

I can recognise some similarities and differences between life in this counting and life in other countries.

Key Vocabulary:	
Local area	The area around where you live.
Ariel view	What somewhere would look like from above looking down.
Fieldwork	Working outside to collect information
City	A place in which people live and work which is bigger than a town.
Town	An area with streets, houses, and buildings that is larger than a village but usually smaller than a city.
Village	A small town or community, often in the country.
Culture	The 'way of life' of a country or group of people e.g. tradition, dress, language, religion.
Climate	What the weather is like over a long period of time.
Landmarks	Important objects or features of the landscape.
Population	The number of people living in a place.
Weather	The conditions outside on a given day, including temperature and rainfall.

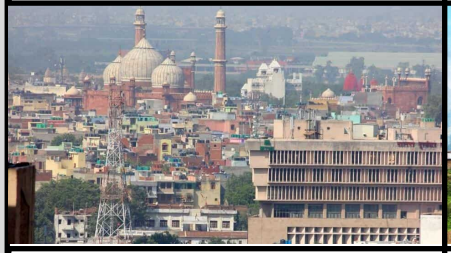




London



Berkswell



New Delhi



Bir

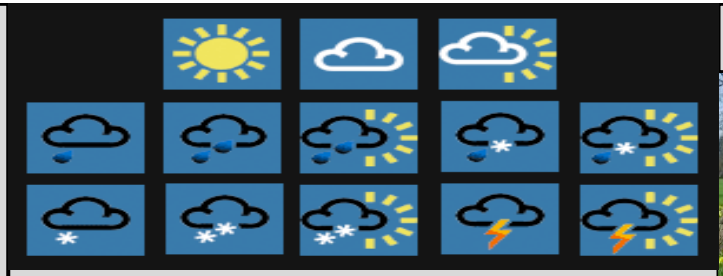
Key Facts:

- India is in Asia.
- The capital of India is New Delhi
- The population of India is about 1.2 billion people. It has the second highest population in the world.
- Hindi is the official language.
- The currency of India is the Rupee.
- The main religion in India is Hinduism. Diwali is one of the most important festivals.
- Cows are sacred animals so most people in India do not eat beef.

Berkswell C of E Primary School
Year 1 – Science: Weather

What I already know
We have explored how the changing seasons effects the natural world around us.

Key Vocabulary:	
Weather	**Weather** is the state of the atmosphere, or air, in any given place at any given time.
Season	We divide up the year into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Each season lasts 3 months.
Weather Station	A **weather station** measures various aspects of the **weather**, such as rain level, wind speed, and temperature.
Weather forecast	A **weather forecast** is a prediction of what the weather will be like in an hour, tomorrow, or next week
Temperature	**Temperature** is a degree of hotness or coldness that can be measured using a thermometer.
Sunshine	The warmth and light given by the **sun's** rays.
Wind	**Wind** is the movement of air near Earth's surface. **Wind** can be a gentle breeze or a strong gale.
Rain	**Rain** is the liquid form of water that falls from the sky in drops.
Clouds	A **cloud** is a large collection of very tiny droplets of water or ice crystals. The droplets are so small and light that they can float in the air.
Fog	Tiny water drops hovering in the air are called **fog**. **Fog** is like a cloud, but it is near the ground, not high in the sky.
Snow	**Snow** forms when water vapour in the atmosphere freezes into ice crystals.



Key Facts:

- As we go through the year the days get longer in the summer and shorter in the winter.
- We need the sunshine to bring us light, warm the Earth and help the plants to grow.
- We need the rain to bring us water, without the rain the plants wouldn't be able to grow.
- A rainbow is formed when the sunshine shines through rain.
- A man called Captain Beaufort designed a scale to explain precisely how strong the wind is. This helps people to know what to do when they hear the weather forecast, for example sailors can work out how strong the wind will be and can make their boats safer if they know a very strong storm is coming.
- It's important to stay safe in the sun. You should wear your hat, drink lots of water, play in the shade and wear sun cream.

Seasons:



Spring



Summer



Autumn



Winter

Berkswell C of E Primary School
Year 1– Science: Plants

What I already know

We have explored the natural world around us and observed plants in our playground.

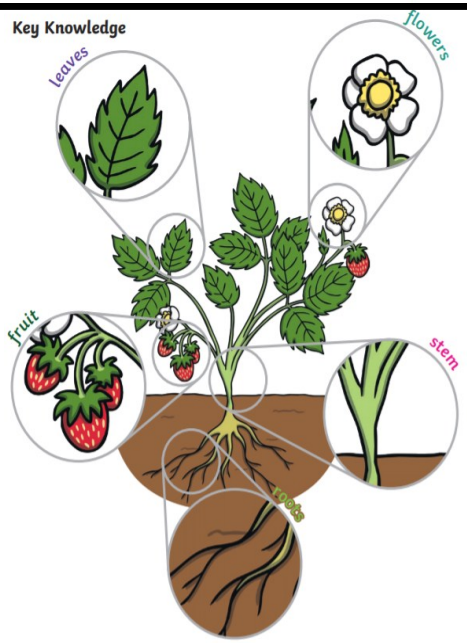
We have named and described some familiar plants whilst outside.

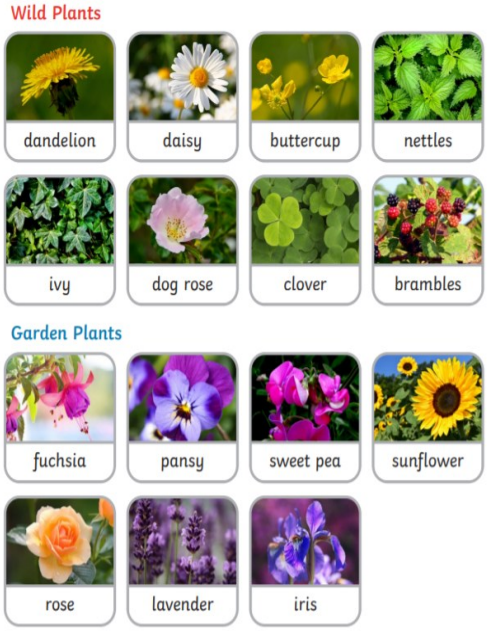
We have watched plants grow.

Key Vocabulary:	
Roots	Roots rake 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.
Blossom	A blossom is a flower that grows on stone fruit trees and other plants.
Petals	Petals are the colourful part of the flower.
Fruit	Fruit contains the plant's seeds.
Seed	Seeds grow into new plants.
Bulb	Bulbs grow into new plants.
Deciduous	A deciduous tree loses its leaves every year.
Evergreen	An evergreen tree keeps its green leaves all year round, even in the winter.

Key British Trees

		
Fir	Oak	Horse Chestnut
		
Willow	Sycamore	Birch





Key Facts:

- Plants are alive.
- Plants need water, food and light to survive and be healthy.
- There are lots of different types of plants e.g. flowers, trees and bushes.
- Wild plants are plants that grow wherever seeds fall. They do not need to be planted or cared for as they grow.
- Garden plants are plants that people choose to grow in their gardens.
- Weeds are wild plants that grow in places where people don't want them.



