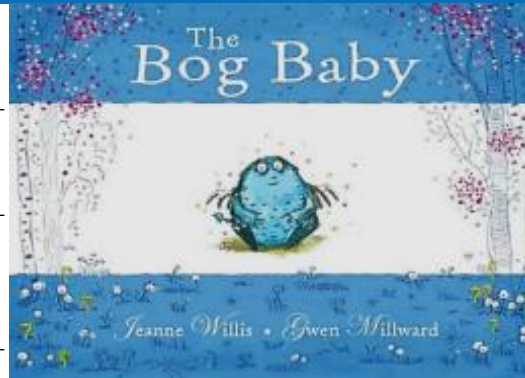


Year 1: Animals Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

fish	A fish is a scaly skinned creature with a spine that swims in water and breathes using gills.
amphibians	All amphibians begin their life in water with gills and tails. Examples are frogs and newts.
reptiles	Reptiles are animals that are cold-blooded. Most lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales.
birds	Birds have feathers and wings. They lay eggs and are warm-blooded animals.
mammals	Mammals are also warm blooded animals. They breath air and have a backbone.
carnivore	A carnivore is a meat-eating animal that gets its food from killing other animals.
herbivore	A herbivore eats plants.
omnivore	An omnivore eats plants and meat.
tame	Tame animals are animals that are not frightened of humans and do not try to hurt humans.
wild	Wild animals live in the natural environment and not belonging to humans.
nocturnal	Animals that are active during the night time are nocturnal.

Interesting Book



Wild Animals



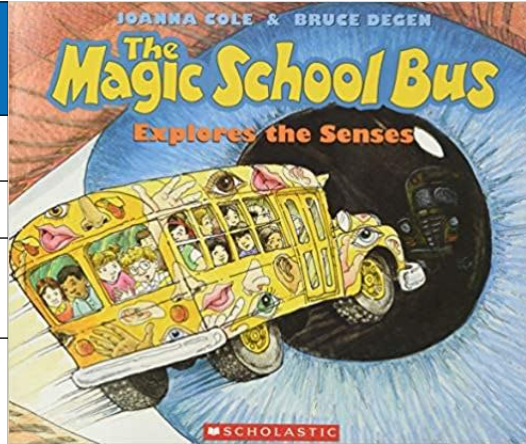
Interesting facts about animals

- The blue whale can produce the loudest sound of any animal.
- Horses and cows sleep while standing up.
- Giant Arctic jellyfish have tentacles that can reach over 36 metres in length.
- Tigers can grow up to a length of 3 metres and weigh up to 300 kilograms when fully developed.
- There are about 400 million+ dogs in the entire world. The average life of a dog, depending on the breed, can vary from 10 to 14 years.
- Dolphins use whistling, clicking and other sounds to communicate with each other.
- Camels can survive up to six months without water or food due to the fatty tissues stored in their humps.
- The cheetah is the fastest animal to roam the earth with top speeds of 113 km per hour.

Year 1: Body Parts and Senses Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

elbow	This is in the middle of your arm and allows your arm to bend
smell	We use our nose to smell things
nose	The nose is in the middle of our face and helps to smell different things
mouth	The mouth is just below the nose on our faces and helps us to talk and to eat our food
taste	Our tongue helps us to taste things. Different parts of the tongue helps us
sight	This allows us to see things. If could not see we would be blind
touch	Our fingers are the main parts that help us touch things
fingers	Fingers allow us to pick things up and to touch things
Knee	The knee is in the middle of our leg and allows us to bend our legs
foot	The foot is at the bottom of our leg and helps us to walk or run
neck	The neck is between our head and shoulders and allows us to move our head
eyes	There are two of these which enables us to see
ears	We have two, one on each side of our head which allows to hear things



Pre-knowledge

Children should know:

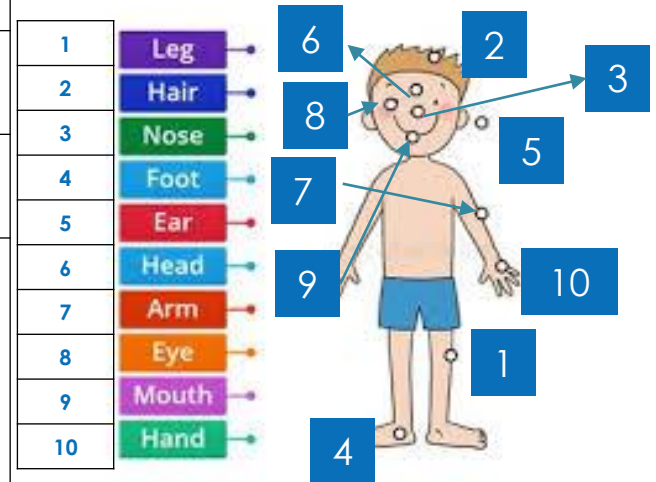
- Names of parts of their body
- Which sense they use for what
- What each part of our body does
- How important it is that each of our senses works properly

Our Senses





Key Knowledge



- know the name of parts of the human body that can be seen
- know which sense is associated with which part of the body



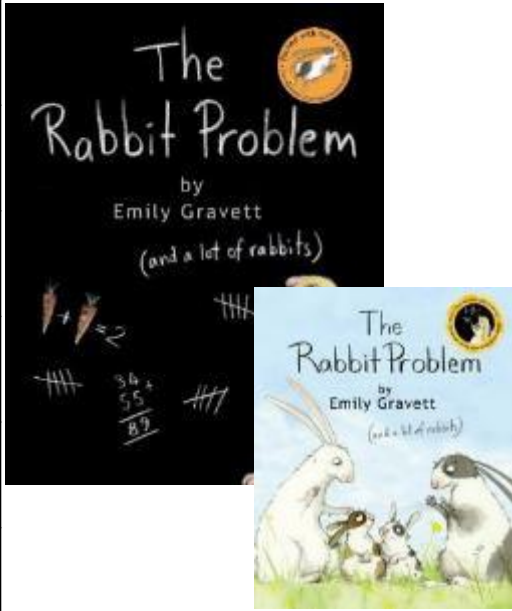

Year 1: Plants Knowledge Mat

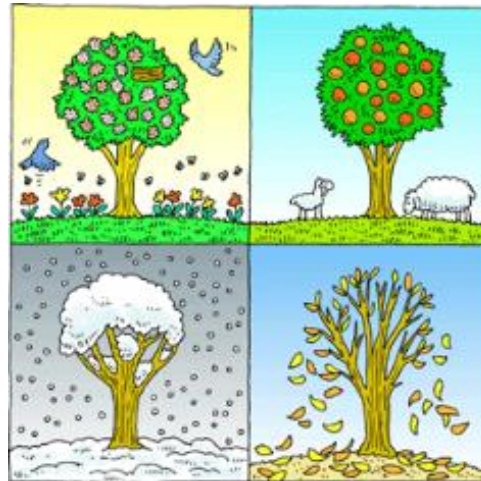
Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about plants
buds	A small lump on a stem or twig that will grow into a leaf, flower or shoot.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some trees can live for thousands of years.
bulbs	The resting stage of a plant that is usually formed underground.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 2000 different types of plants are used by humans to make food.
deciduous	Deciduous is the name given to trees that lose their leaves in autumn and are bare in the winter.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some plants are carnivores. A well known example of a carnivorous plant is the Venus Flytrap.
evergreen	Evergreen is the name of trees that have leaves all year round.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bamboo can be a fast growing plant. Some types can grow almost a metre in just one day!
trunk	A tree's trunk holds up its crown, protects its inner parts and works like a pipeline, transporting essential materials to the different parts of the tree.	<div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Important facts to know by the end of the plants topic: </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the names of a variety of common wild and garden plants Know the names of a variety of common trees Know the difference between deciduous and evergreen trees Know which plants grow in the local environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Touching poison ivy will cause an allergic reaction, usually in the form of an itchy rash on the skin.
vegetable	A vegetable is a plant or part of a plant which is used as food, for example cabbage or potato.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As well as looking beautiful, trees help purify the air and provide food and shelter for all sorts of creatures.
wild plants	These are plants that don't grow in our gardens and are self-seeded.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and nutrients travel up the tree trunk, through the branches and all the way out to the leaves.
environment	The area where a plant or tree lives is its environment.		
blossom	Blossom is the flower that comes before the fruit. For example, apple blossom comes before the apple starts to grow.		
petals	A petal is part of the flower and is usually coloured. The colour attracts insects.		
branches	Branches come from the tree trunk and grow outwards.		

Year 1: Materials Knowledge Mat

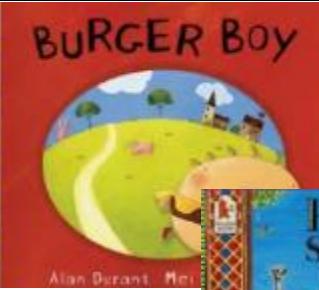

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Materials for clothes		Sticky Knowledge	
materials	What something is made of, e.g. wood or plastic.	1	Leather – used for shoes, jackets and belts.	1	Glass is used for ...
wood	The material that comes from a tree. It varies in hardness.	2	Wool – used for jumpers, socks, pyjamas and coats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> windows in houses and cars to see through. mirrors – to see yourself – your reflection. 	
plastic	A 'man-made' material that can be shaped or moulded to any shape.	3	Cotton – used for clothes we wear on warmer days and shirts.		
metal	A tough and strong material which can be heated and shaped into anything.	4	Silk – expensive material used for scarves and blouses	2	Metal is used for ...
liquid	Liquids can flow and take on the shape of their container.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strength – in construction of planes, cars and trains and especially tall buildings. 	
gas	We can't see gas but it is all around us. There are different types of gasses.				
stretch	A stretchy material is one that is like elastic.	3	Wood is used for ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> doors – most doors are made from wood. furniture – most furniture is made of wood, often special wood. 	
stiff	A stiff material is firm and hard and not flexible.	4	Plastic is moulded or shaped ...		
bend	A bendy material is one that can be twisted and is flexible.			to form any shape from buckets to animal jelly casts.	
waterproof	A material that does not allow water or liquid through.				
shiny	A shiny material is sparkly or glossy and sometimes glittery.				

Year 1: Seasonal Changes Knowledge Mat

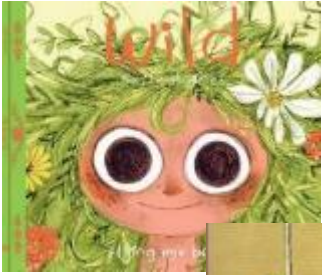

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about seasonal changes
Autumn	The time of year between September and November. Many leaves fall off the trees.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the UK we have four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Summer is the hottest season and winter the coldest. Spring starts when the day and night are the same length (usually 21st March. However, many say that Spring starts on March 1st). In summer the longest day of the year is around June 21st and in winter the shortest day of the year is usually December 21st. When we have our summer it is winter in the southern hemisphere. When we have our winter Australia has its summer. In the USA and many other countries the season 'Autumn' is known as the 'Fall'. This is because so many leaves fall from the trees in Autumn. Seasons change throughout the year because of the way the Earth travels around the Sun.
Spring	The time of year between March and May. There is usually lots of signs of new growth in Spring.		
Summer	The hottest season in the UK. It happens between June and August. The longest day is June 21 st .		
Winter	The coldest season in the UK. We can have snow in this season. It occurs between December and February.		
Fall	The name given to the Autumn season by Americans. It is because so many leaves fall off the trees.		
weather	Weather is what the sky and the air outside are like, such as cold and cloudy.		
temperature	It is a measurement of heat that can be measured using a thermometer.		
thermometer	This is the instrument that measures the temperature.		
weather symbol 	These are signs used to help us understand more about our daily weather.		
deciduous	Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves once a year, usually during the season of autumn.		
coniferous	Most coniferous are evergreens, or trees that keep their leaves year-round.		




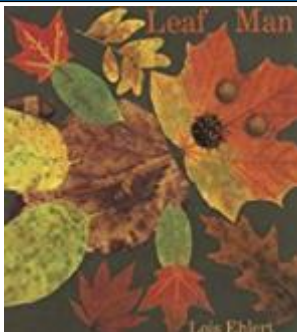




Year 2: Healthy Living Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about healthy living	
healthy	Keeping healthy means doing things that are good for your body – like eating nutritious foods, exercising, brushing your teeth and getting enough sleep	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping healthy means caring for your body so you have enough energy to learn, play and grow. 	
diet	Eating a balanced diet means choosing foods in the right amounts from each of the food groups.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All foods contain nutrients which your body needs to stay active throughout the day. Some foods have more nutrients than others. 	
off-spring	You can refer to a person's children or an animal's young as their off-spring.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone should have their '5 a day' – this means five portions of fruit and vegetables, to get the right amount of nutrients. 	
exercise	Exercise means to keep your body healthy by running, walking and playing. You will need to feel out of breath if you have exercised properly.		Important facts to know by the end of the healthy living topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that animals, including humans, have young animals that look like them. Know that the babies will grow into adults. Know what humans need to survive (including food and water). Know what animals need to survive. Know why it is important to exercise. Know why it is important to eat the right amounts of food. Know why it is important to keep clean and wash regularly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's important not to eat too much sugar and salt: sugary foods are bad for your teeth and can be fattening, and salty foods can lead to heart disease.
proteins	Protein is a food group which includes meat, eggs, fish, dairy products, nuts and seeds			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep your mouth healthy by brushing and flossing to have clean teeth and gums.
carbohydrates	Carbohydrates are sugars (such as fructose, glucose, and lactose) and starches, which are found in foods such as starchy vegetables, grains, rice, breads, and cereals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's important to have 30-60 minutes of exercise every day. This can include running around and playing games with friends. 		
fats	Fats are found in meat and other animal products, such as butter and cheese.			
nutrition	Nutrition is the process by which the body nourishes itself by transforming food into energy and body tissues.			
survival	Survive usually means to succeed in keeping alive.			
hygiene	Taking care of our body by being clean and making sure we don't smell.			

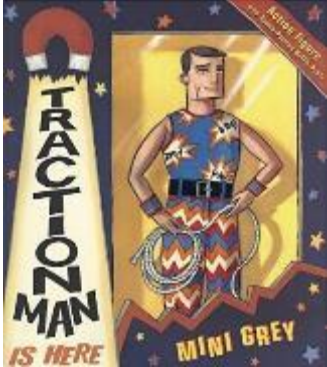
Year 2: Habitats Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about habitats
dinosaur	Dinosaurs were the main animals on Earth for more than 150 million years. They were lizard-like reptiles.	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A habitat is a place that an animal lives. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter. There are many different sorts of habitats around the world from forests to grasslands and from mountain slopes to deserts. Animals like cockroaches are really important in a habitat - they eat the dead plants and recycle the nutrients back into the soil. People are causing harm to many habitats. Forests are being burnt down, lakes and rivers polluted and the polar ice caps are melting. Because resources like water and food may be limited, plant and animal species often compete with each other for food and water. Because the Earth is always changing, habitats are constantly changing.
indigenous	Produced, growing, living, or occurring naturally in a particular region or environment.		
rivers	A river is a flowing, moving stream of water. Usually a river feeds water into an ocean, lake, pond, or even another river.		
woodland	Woodland is a small forest with plenty of sunlight and limited shade.		
ponds	A pond is a body of water smaller than a lake. Ponds support a very wide range of wildlife.		
sea	A sea is a body of water not as large as an ocean and surrounded by land.		
		Important facts to know by the end of the habitats topic:	
rainforest	Tropical rainforests are forests with tall trees, warm climates and lots of rain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> know how a specific habitat provides for the basic needs of things living there 	
desert	A desert is any large region that gets very little rain each year. Very few plants or animals live in desert areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and name plants and animals in a range of habitats 	
species	A group of animals, plants or other living things that all share common characteristics and that are all classified as alike in some manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> match living things to their habitat know how animals find their food 	
micro-habitats	A micro-habitat is a small home environment for plants, animals and insects. For example, pond, under a tree, leaf.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name some different sources of food for animals 	

Year 2: Plants and Trees Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books		Sticky Knowledge about trees
roots	The roots are part of a plant that is usually hidden under the ground. They make the plant stable and give it nutrients.	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees and shrubs take in water and carbon dioxide and give out oxygen. Trees can live for a very long time. The oldest known tree is over 5000 years old. 	
crown	The crown is made up of the leaves and branches at the top of the tree.			
deciduous	Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves in the autumn and grow new leaves in the spring.	<h3>Common trees found in the UK</h3>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single tree has many roots. The roots carry food and water from the ground through the trunk and branches to the leaves of the tree.
evergreen	Evergreen trees are the same as coniferous trees. They do not lose their leaves in autumn.			
blossom	Blossom is the mass of flowers created by a tree. Almost all fruit bearing trees have blossom. The blossom is usually at its best in the spring.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trunk is the main body of the tree. The trunk is covered with bark which protects it from damage.
bulb	Bulbs are underground masses of food storage from which plants grow.			
trunk	A tree's trunk holds up its crown, protects its inner parts and works like a pipeline, transporting essential materials to the different parts of the tree.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The leaves can be of many different shapes. They take in sunlight and use water and food from the roots to make the tree grow.
stem	The stem is the main part of the plant. It supports the weight of the leaves, as well as the flowers or fruit.			
woodland	A woodland is a habitat where trees grow.	oak	horse chestnut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a tree grows, it usually produces growth rings as new wood is laid down around the old wood.
habitat	The place where a plant or animal (mostly) lives. There are different kinds of habitats, such as grassland, forest, river, sea and desert.	conifer	willow	
fruit	Some plants grow seeds inside fruit.			

Year 2: Materials Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about materials	
metal	When heated, metals can be shaped into anything from a tiny paperclip to a huge aircraft.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood is used to make buildings and furniture and for making fires and heating. 	
plastic	Plastics are made from natural materials such as wood, coal and oil.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the paper or cardboard we use comes from trees. 	
Charles Macintosh	We know Charles Mackintosh for inventing mackintoshes which was a special type of coat. We use the word 'mac' today because of his invention.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass is a hard, transparent material that can be made in many shapes. 	
John Dunlop	John Dunlop was a person who improved the tyres on cars. You may see tyres on cars with the name DUNLOP on them.		<p>Important facts to know by the end of the Year 2 materials topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know why some materials are more suitable than others for specific uses Know why glass, wood, plastic, brick or paper would be used for certain jobs Know that some materials can be squashed, twisted or bent according to need Know why certain materials are suitable for many different uses Know about the lives of important people who have developed useful new materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparent, means you can see through it. Glass comes in different colours.
wood	Wood is a material that comes from trees and is used to make furniture, floors and many other things.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass is often used to make windows and bottles. 	
squashing	Squashing is pushing things closely together.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many churches have special coloured glass often used to make religious pictures. 	
bending	Bending is changing the shape and direction of something.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastics are used to make many of the things we use in everyday life. They are used for toys, bicycle helmets, mobile phones, window frames and many other common items. 	
twisting	To twist something you move one part clockwise and the other part anticlockwise.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petrol is used to make plastic and it invented just over a 100 years ago. 	
stretching	Stretching is to change shape by pulling it to make it longer or wider.			
John McAdam	John McAdam is most famous for inventing tar, used to make roads. It was known as Tar McAdam. We know it as tarmac.			