

Knowledge Mats

Autumn 1



Science - Autumn 1

Animals Including Humans

Plymouth Science

Knowledge Organiser

Year 2

Animals Including Humans

Diet- the food and water and animal needs.

Exercise- a physical activity to keep your body fit.

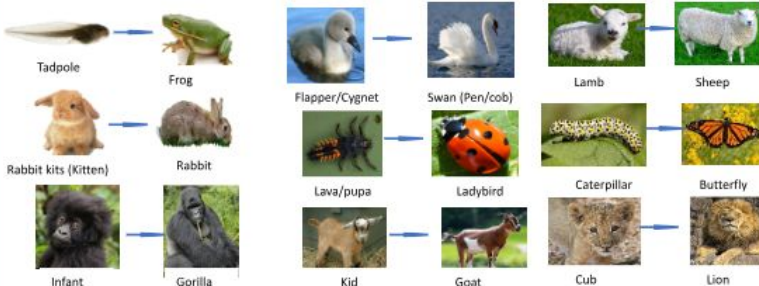
Hygiene- how clean something is.

Germ- bacteria or virus.

Medicine- a drug or other substance used to treat disease or other illnesses and symptoms.

Reproduce- when living things make a new living thing of the same kind.

Adults and their offspring



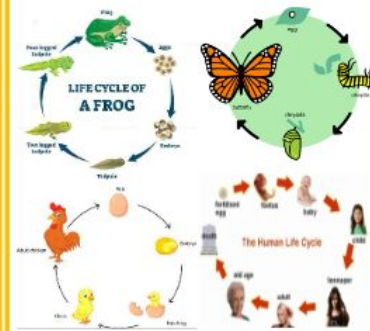
Lifecycles



Characteristics of Living Things:

- Movement
- Respire (breathe)
- Sensitive to the environment
- Nutrients
- Excrete (Get rid of waste/poo!)
- Reproduce (have babies)
- Grow.

Example Lifecycles



How to look after ourselves

- We need to eat the right types of food and do the right amount of exercise.
- We need to drink plenty of water.
- To stop illness and infections spreading, we must be hygienic and keep ourselves clean.
- When we feel poorly, we may need to take medicines to help make us well again. We may need to see the doctor.
- We must look after our teeth and see the dentist regularly.



Exercise

Our pulse rate measures how fast our heart is beating.

When we exercise our heart beats faster to pump oxygenated blood to our muscles.

This raises the pulse rate.



Year 2

Animals Including Humans

Hygiene

- We must wash our hands regularly with soap and water to get rid of germs (Bacteria).
- We must clean surfaces to kill harmful bacteria.
- Bacteria needs time, temperature, food, moisture and warmth to spread.
- Germs spread easily through the air- cough and sneeze into a tissue to stop the spread.

A Balanced Diet

Five Food Groups.

Fruit and Veg for our vitamins and minerals.

Bread, rice, potatoes, and pasta for our carbohydrates.

Milk and dairy food for our calcium.

Food and drink high in fats and sugars for energy.

Meat, fish, eggs and beans for protein

Germs

VIRUSES

Influenza



- Viruses are even smaller than bacteria and can sometimes live **INSIDE** bacteria!
- Some viruses make us sick.
- Diseases like CHICKENPOX and the FLU are caused by viruses.
- Viruses can spread from one person to another but it depends on the type of virus.

BACTERIA

- There are three different types of bacteria. They look like:



- They are so small that 1000s of bacteria could fit on the tip of a pin at the end of this sentence.
- Some bacteria are helpful in cooking, for example, making yogurt and cheese.
- Some bacteria are harmful and cause infection.

FUNGI



- Fungi are the largest of all microbes.
- Fungi can be found in the air, on plants and in water.
- Mould, which grows on bread, is a type of fungus.
- Some antibiotics are made by fungi!



RE - Autumn 1

Understanding Christianity

Creation Unit

Key Vocabulary

Creation

Causing something to exist

Creator

The maker; God

Human

A person

The Fall

The breakdown of the relationship between God and his people.

Genesis

The first book of the Bible

God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings.

KS1 – Unit 1.2 - Creation

Who made the world?

The Bible tells a story (in Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (the fall).

Humans cannot get close to God without God's help.

The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him -he keeps his relationship with them.

God offers forgiveness even when his people keep falling short.

Outcomes


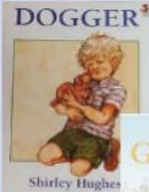




- Retell the story of creation from Genesis 1:1–2.3 simply.
- Recognise that 'Creation' is the beginning of the 'big story' of the Bible.
- Say what the story tells Christians about God, Creation and the world.
- Give at least one example of what Christians do to say thank you to God for the Creation.
- Think, talk and ask questions about living in an amazing world.

Knowledge Mats

Autumn 2



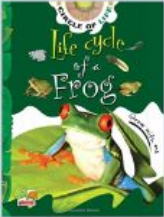

My Family History KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Exciting Books	
blackboard	A blackboard would be seen in almost every classroom in the 1960s. Today we have screens or an interactive whiteboard.		
chalk	Chalk was used by teachers to write on the blackboard. It was mainly white but there many colours of chalk.		
nit nurse	The name given to the nurse who came to school to check hair for lice.		
Family Tree	A diagram that shows members of a family.	 	
Ancestors	A person in your family older than a grandparent.	Popular games parents and grandparents played with	
skipping	A very popular game in the 1960s. It was a long piece of rope which was turned by two children.	  	
marbles	Another popular game was marbles. Many children came to school with a pocketful of marbles.		
snakes and ladders	A board game which everyone knew in the 1960s. The board was made up of squares and you would move up a ladder and down the snake.		
ludo	Another very popular board game. It was played with a dice. Children would chase each other around the board.		
		Popular TV programmes parents and grandparents watched	
		<p>The Flintstones Popeye Wacky Races The Yogi Bear Show Blue Peter Sesame Street The Smurfs</p>	

Science - Autumn 2

Growth and survival

KS1 Animals including humans - Growth and Survival Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about growth and survival
fish	A fish is a scaly skinned creature with a spine that swims in water and breathes using gills.		<input type="checkbox"/> The blue whale can produce the loudest sound of any animal.
amphibians	All amphibians begin their life in water with gills and tails. Examples are frogs and newts.		<input type="checkbox"/> Horses and cows sleep while standing up.
reptiles	Are animals that are cold-blooded. Most lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales.		<input type="checkbox"/> Giant Arctic jellyfish have tentacles that can reach over 36 metres in length.
birds	Birds have feathers and wings. They lay eggs and are warm-blooded animals.		<input type="checkbox"/> Tigers can grow up to a length of 3 metres and weigh up to 300 kilograms when fully developed.
mammals	Mammals are also warm blooded animals. They breath air and have a backbone.	<div>Life cycle</div> 	<input type="checkbox"/> 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.
off-spring	You can refer to a person's children or an animal's young as their off-spring.		<input type="checkbox"/> Dolphins use whistling, clicking and other sounds to communicate with each other.
survival	Survive usually means to succeed in keeping alive.		<input type="checkbox"/> Camels can survive up to six months without water or food due to the fatty tissues stored in their humps.
Life cycle	Changes in the life of a living thing.		<input type="checkbox"/> The cheetah is the fastest animal to roam the earth with top speeds of 113 km per hour.
tame	Domesticated animals that are not frightened of humans and do not try to hurt humans.		
wild	Living in the natural environment and not belonging to humans.		
nocturnal	Animals that are active during the night time.		

RE - Autumn 2
Understanding
Christianity
Why does
Christmas
matter to
Christians?

Key Vocabulary

Incarnation

God in human form

God in the flesh

Christmas

A special day when Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' birth

Mary

Jesus' mother

Joseph

Jesus' father on Earth

Advent

The four weeks before Christmas

Gospel

The teaching of Christ

Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby.

KS1 – Unit 1.3 – Incarnation

Why does Christmas matter to Christians?

Advent is when Christians get ready for Jesus.

Christmas is a time when Christians celebrate Jesus' birth.

Outcomes

- Give a clear, simple account of Jesus' birth
- Recognise that stories about Jesus' life come from the Gospels
- Give examples of the ways in which Christians use the story of the nativity to guide their beliefs and actions at Christmas
- Decide what they have to be thankful for at Christmas

Jesus was born in Bethlehem.