

What did we learn before: ELG 13/14 - Understanding the world - People and Communities / The World.

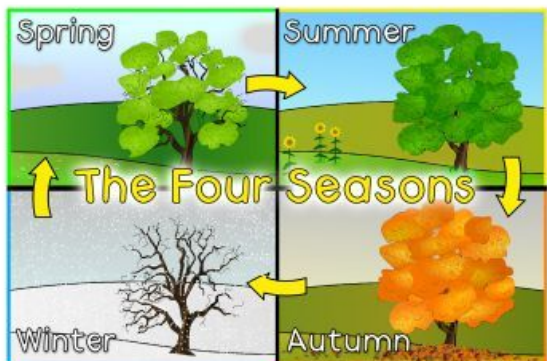
Key knowledge by subject

SCIENCE

Seasons

There are 4 **seasons** – **Autumn**, **Winter**, **Spring** and **Summer**

Each Season brings different types of weather.



The seasons affect the **leaves** and flowers on **plants**.

Deciduous plants lose their leaves and flowers in winter.

Evergreen plants keep their leaves and flowers all year round.



Deciduous

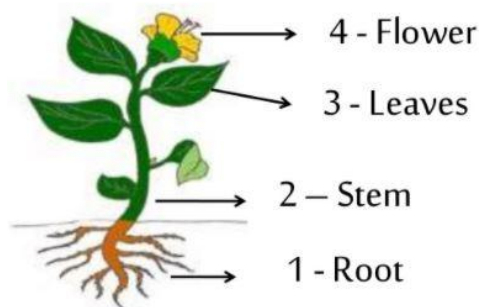


Evergreen

Plants

Plants have different parts – **leaves**, **stem**, **roots**. Some plants have flowers.

Plants need air, light, warmth, water and nutrients to be healthy.

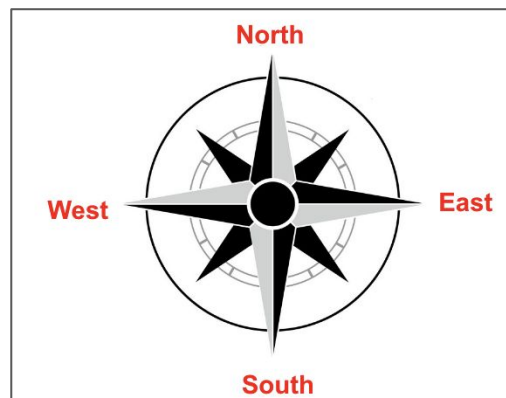


Parts of a plant

GEOGRAPHY

Maps and directions

A **compass** has 4 main directions – **north**, **south**, **east** and **west**



A compass

Key vocabulary

Autumn

(September, October, November)
Days become shorter, leaves start to change colour and fall off the trees.

Deciduous

A plant which loses leaves in winter.

Evergreen

Plants which keep their leaves all year round.

Leaf

A leaf makes food for the plant.

Plant

A living thing which covers land on Earth.

Roots

Hidden underground, hold a plant in the ground; take in water and food.

Season

Four different times during the year with different types of weather.

Spring

(March, April May) The weather turns warmer, trees grow leaves, plants start to flower and baby animals born.

Stem

Connects a plant's roots and leaves.

Summer

(June, July, August) Warm weather, trees have green leaves, days are long and light.

Winter

(December, January, February)
Short days, cold weather and trees have no leaves.

Key knowledge (continued)

A **map** shows the layout of a country, city or local area.

Maps can show us a journey to a familiar place.

Symbols help us to recognise places on a **map**
The **United Kingdom** is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.



A map of the United Kingdom

Physical (**natural**) features include **rivers, mountains, oceans, beaches and forests**.
Human (**man made**) features include cities, farms, houses, towns and villages.



A **natural** environment



A **human-made** environment

Schools

Schools around the world are different from each other.

A child in Kenya, a country in East Africa, has a different school experience to one in the UK.



A **map** of Kenya



An example of a school in Kenya

Key vocabulary

Beach	Land along the edge of an ocean, usually made of sand.
Compass	A tool for finding directions, uses a magnet.
East	The direction which is opposite west (looks like 'right').
Forest	A land area with many trees.
Man Made	Something on earth made by humans.
Map	A drawing of earth, shows where things are.
Mountain	A very high area of land.
Natural	An object which is naturally on earth.
North	The direction which is opposite south (looks like 'up').
Ocean	A huge body of salt water.
River	The path that water takes as it flows downhill towards the ocean.
South	The direction which is opposite north (looks like 'down').
United Kingdom	England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland joined together.
West	The direction which is opposite east (looks like 'left').