



# Berkswell C of E Primary School

## Year 1 – Science: Everyday Materials



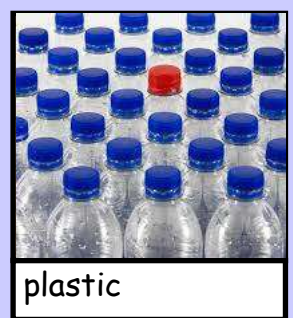
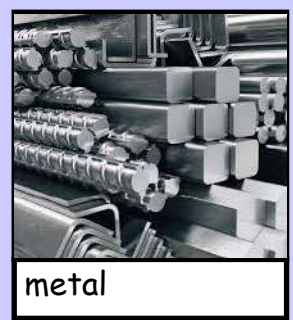
Key Vocabulary:	
Object	Something that can be seen or touched.
Material	Materials are substances that objects are made out of e.g. metal or wood.
Properties	The property of a material is something about it that we can measure, see or feel. Different materials have different which make them suitable for different uses.
Rough	An uneven, irregular surface.
Smooth	An even and regular surface
Hard	Not easily broken or pierced. A hard object does not change shape under pressure.
Soft	Not firm to the touch, it will change shape under pressure.
Stretchy	When you pull an object if it is stretchy it will get longer.
Stiff	Not easy to bend.
Shiny	Reflects light, smooth surface.
Dull	Lacking shine or brightness, does not reflect light.
Waterproof	Something that keeps water out is waterproof. This means that water cannot pass through an object or material that is waterproof.

Key Facts:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every object is made out of a type of material.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each material can be used to make a range of different objects.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every material has different properties. These properties help us to decide whether a material is the right one to use for an object.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials can be sorted and grouped based on their properties.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A fair test is a test which controls all but one variable when attempting to answer a scientific question</li> </ul>

**Materials Texture Adjectives**

shiny	fuzzy	gritty
lumpy	prickly	smooth
bumpy	hard	rubbery
soft	wrinkly	rough
stretchy		bendy

### Everyday Materials:










# Berkswell C of E Primary School

## Year 1 – Science: Weather



Key Vocabulary:		Key Facts:	Seasons:
Weather	<b>Weather</b> is the state of the atmosphere, or air, in any given place at any given time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As we go through the year the days get longer in the summer and shorter in the winter.</li> <li>We need the sunshine to bring us light, warm the Earth and help the plants to grow.</li> <li>We need the rain to bring us water, without the rain the plants wouldn't be able to grow.</li> <li>A rainbow is formed when the sunshine shines through rain.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Season	We divide up the year into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Each season lasts 3 months.		Spring
Weather Station	A <b>weather station</b> measures various aspects of the <b>weather</b> , such as rain level, wind speed, and temperature.		
Weather forecast	A <b>weather forecast</b> is a prediction of what the weather will be like in an hour, tomorrow, or next week		Summer
Temperature	<b>Temperature</b> is a degree of hotness or coldness that can be measured using a thermometer.		
Sunshine	The warmth and light given by the <b>sun's</b> rays.		Autumn
Wind	<b>Wind</b> is the movement of air near Earth's surface. <b>Wind</b> can be a gentle breeze or a strong gale.	<b>Weather forecast symbols:</b> 	
Rain	<b>Rain</b> is the liquid form of water that falls from the sky in drops.		Winter
Clouds	A <b>cloud</b> 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 <b>fog</b> . <b>Fog</b> is like a cloud, but it is near the ground, not high in the sky.		
Snow	<b>Snow</b> forms when water vapour in the atmosphere freezes into ice crystals.		













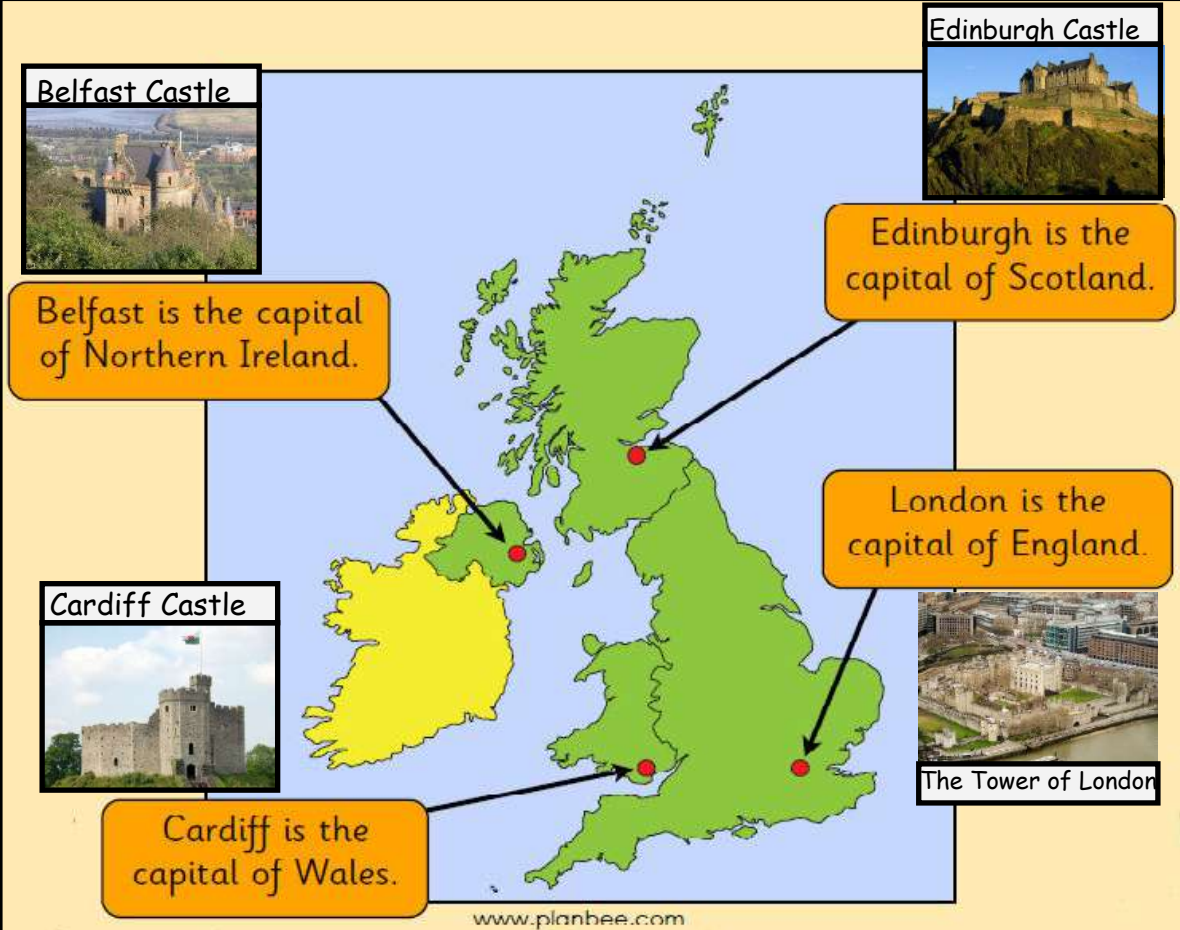
# Berkswell C of E Primary School

## Year 1– Geography: Turrets and Towers



### Vocabulary

Hill		A <b>hill</b> is a landform that is higher than the surrounding terrain and that is smaller than a mountain.
Mountain		A <b>mountain</b> is a landform that rises high above its surroundings. Taller than a hill, it usually has steep slopes and a rounded or sharp peak.
Cliff		A <b>cliff</b> is a vertical or very steep natural wall of rock.
Lake		<b>Lakes</b> are large bodies of water that are surrounded by land and are not part of an ocean.
River		A <b>river</b> is a flowing, moving stream of water.
Sea		A body of sea water.
Forest		A <b>forest</b> is a land area that is populated by many trees.
Valley		A <b>valley</b> is a long ditch, in Earth's surface. It usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.



**Belfast Castle**  
Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.

**Edinburgh Castle**  
Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

**Cardiff Castle**  
Cardiff is the capital of Wales.

**The Tower of London**  
London is the capital of England.

[www.planbee.com](http://www.planbee.com)

- Key Facts:**
- Castles were built at the top of hills as it made them easier to defend. The people inside the castle can see a long way which means they can see both enemies and friends arriving. Anyone attacking the castle would be tired by the time they climbed the hill.
  - Castles were built near rivers and lakes so that there was a source of fresh water for drinking and cleaning.
  - Forests were very useful to castles as they were a source of wood. They were also a source of food as wild animals could be hunted.



# Berkswell C of E Primary School

## Year 1 – History: Turrets and Towers

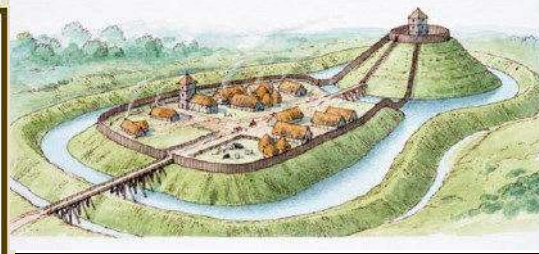


Key Vocabulary:	
Tower	A tall, narrow building, either free-standing or forming part of a building such as a church or castle.
Turret	A small tower on top of a larger tower or at the corner of a building or wall, typically of a castle.
Castle	A large building with thick walls, battlements, towers, and in many cases a moat.
Battle of Hastings	A big battle that happened in Hastings in 1066 between William the Conqueror and King Harold.
Motte and Bailey Castle	A simple castle built out of wood. The motte is a mound and the bailey is where the soldiers live.
Keep and Bailey Castle	A more complex castle built out of stone. The keep is the safest part of the castle and the bailey is where the soldiers live.
Century	A hundred years, used to measure time.

### People that live in a castle:



### Motte and Bailey Castle:



### Keep and Bailey Castle:



### Key Facts:

- William the Conqueror won The Battle of Hastings and became King of England. He built castles to show everyone how powerful he was and to keep control.
- First the Normans built Motte and Bailey Castles out of wood because they were quick and easy to build.
- Once the Normans had more time they built Keep and Bailey Castles out of stone because they were stronger and lasted longer.
- Kenilworth Castle is our nearest local castle. It was first built in the 1120s by Geoffrey de Clinton. King John then made it bigger.
- Four hundred years later Robert Dudley owned Kenilworth Castle. He was good friends with Queen Elizabeth I. He built a special tower for her and a beautiful garden that she could go in when she visited.
- In 1649 King Charles I destroyed Kenilworth Castle because he didn't want it to be used against him.
- When Queen Elizabeth I came to visit Kenilworth Castle of money was spent on entertainment. There were plays, dancing, displays of boats and a huge fireworks display.

### Parts of a Castle

