

Year 1 Autumn - What is Birkenhead like?

Key Vocabulary

Local area	The area around where you live.
Map	A drawing of an area shown from above.
Address	A place where someone lives or a business is found.
Observe	To watch or look at something carefully.
Distance	How far away something is
Aerial view (bird's eye view)	What somewhere would look like from above, looking down.
Fieldwork	Working to collect information.
Route	How you get to somewhere.

Where do I live?

- I live in Birkenhead on the Wirral Peninsula • My County is Merseyside • My Country is England • Liverpool is my nearest city

An Aerial Photo

A picture taken above our school

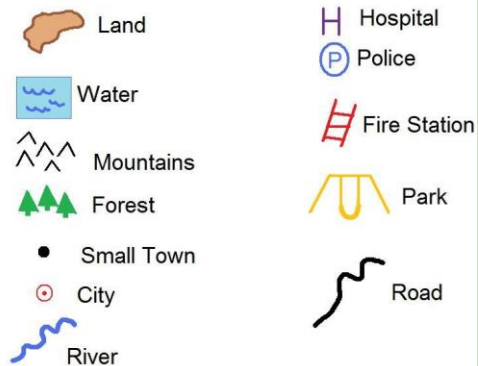


Where is my school?

- My School is called Our Lady and Saint Edward's Primary School
- It is located in Birkenhead.
- Birkenhead Park is close to my school
- The River Mersey is our closest river.

Maps

- A view from above a place
- They sometimes have a key with symbols
- They show the distance between places.



Symbols show what different things or places can be found in an area.

Compass



A compass can be used to help you find your way. It shows four directions - North, East, South and West.

Houses

You might see lots of different types of houses in the local area. Some of these could be...



houses/housing



detached



semi-detached



terraced



cottage



bungalow



flats



caravan

Year 1 Spring - What is our weather like?

Key Vocabulary

Seasons	The year is divided into 4 seasons: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Observations	What you notice when you look carefully at something.
Record	Keeping information about something that has happened, e.g. writing or drawing pictures
Temperature	How hot or cold something is.
Waterproof	Keeps water out.
Weather forecast	A prediction of what the weather will be like in the future.
Extreme	Beyond what is normal.
Drought	When there is no rainfall for a long time.
Flooding	When usually dry land is covered with lots of water.
Heatwave	Very hot weather over a long period of time.
Hurricane	A storm with extremely strong winds.
Blizzard	A very heavy snowstorm with high winds.

Dangerous weather

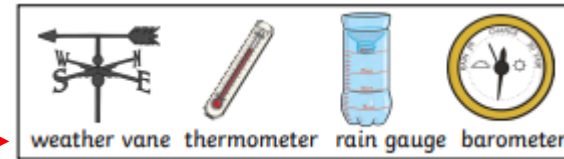
People need to take special care in extreme weather such as: droughts, flooding, blizzards, heatwaves and hurricanes.

Our Weather

In the UK, there are 4 seasons. They are Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer. The seasons have particular weather types. The weather in the United Kingdom can change daily. Keeping a weather diary to record observations of the different weather in our local area can be useful to notice seasonal weather patterns.



Instruments to measure and record weather...



Weather Symbols

In a weather forecast, symbols are used to show what the weather will be like in a particular area. People check the weather forecast before they make plans for a day out



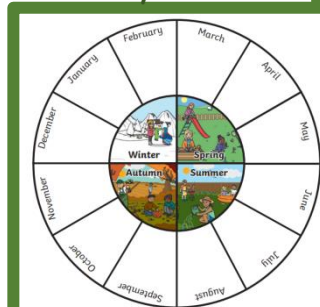
How the weather affects us...

The weather affects what we do and what we wear. If it is rainy, we wear waterproof clothes when we go outside. If it is hot, we need to wear sun cream and a sun hat.



Seasonal Changes...

- **Winter** is cold, wet and windy. It snows in some areas and gets dark early.
- **Spring** brings warmer weather. Flowers start to grow and baby lambs are born.
- In **Summer**, the weather becomes hotter; there is often less rain, but there may be thunderstorms.
- The weather starts to get colder in **Autumn**. Leaves change colour and fall off the trees.



Months of the Year

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Year 1 Summer - Food and Farming

Key Vocabulary

Produce	Things made or grown in order to be sold.
Arable farming	A type of farming that produces crops, such as wheat.
Pastoral farming	A type of farming which involves rearing animals.
Mixed farming	A type of farming that produces crops and rears animals.
Agriculture	Another word for farming. Usually used to refer to the whole process of farming, from growing, to harvesting, to selling/distributing produce.
Fertiliser	A substance put on plants to give them nutrients to help them grow.
Intensive farming	A type of farming that tries to increase produce.
Livestock	Animals raised in a farm.
Pesticides	Substances that are sprayed onto plants to kill insects.
Urban farming	Growing produce in a city environment, different to a rural (countryside) environment.
Rural farming	Countryside farming. The primary business in most rural areas.
Topography	The physical features of an area of land, such as whether there are rivers, mountains, or lakes
Countryside	The land of rural areas.
Hills and fields	Physical feature of rural areas.

Farming

Some ingredients need to be prepared before they can be eaten.

Plants are grown

- Fruit, vegetables, cereals and potatoes are all from plants. Different parts of the plant are eaten
- They are used in lots of dishes and meals.



Animals are reared.

- Cattle, dairy cows, sheep, pigs and chickens are reared for our food.
- Dairy cows provide milk.
- Cattle, sheep, pigs and chicken provide meat that can be made into lots of dishes.



Food

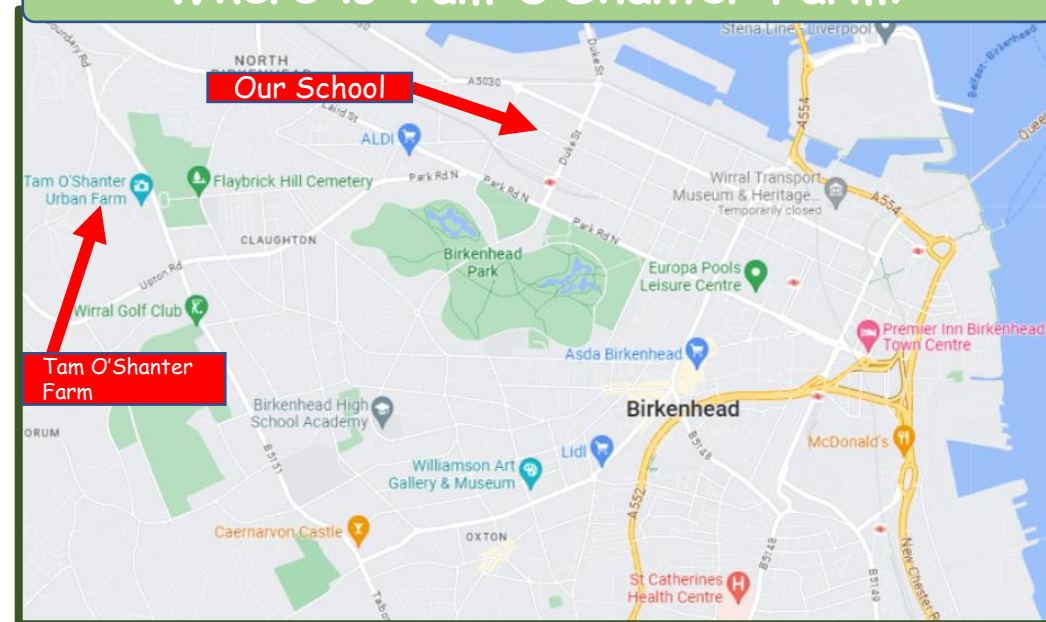
- All food comes from plants and animals.
- Food has to be grown, reared or caught
- Our food comes from many different places around the world
- There can be many different steps along the journey from farm to fork.
- The food choices we make affect people and nature in many different places



A lot of the food we eat is produced in the UK. Farms play a part in producing food.



Where is Tam O'Shanter Farm?



Some foods are seasonal - this means they are ready to eat at different times of the year.

Spring:

March, April, May



Summer:

June, July, August



Autumn:

September, October, November



Winter:

December, January, February

