



# EYFS – Y1 Learning Mats

Sticky knowledge

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# As Scientists we are learning about... Why are humans not like tigers?

## Elements needed for an animals survival:

- Every living creature needs three elements to survive: food, water and air. An animal gets their food from animals and plants, which provides them with the energy they will need to move and grow. An animal's habitat must provide the three basic needs (food, water, air) as well as shelter from bad weather and predators.

## Habitats:

- Habitats will vary hugely; from animals that live in the sea to animals that live on land, from animals that need the cold to those which live in the desert.

## Different structures

- Animals have different and unique structures from one another. Reptiles have scales and cold blood whereas mammals have hair and are warm blooded. Some animals walk on four legs, some two legs and some swim or fly instead.

## Living and non-living

- Materials can be classified into two groups – living and non-living. Some of the daily life examples of **living things** around us are human **beings**, animals, plants and micro organisms. Non-livings **things** do not exhibit any characteristics of life. They do not grow, respire, need energy, move, reproduce or evolve.

# Key Vocabulary

## Carnivore

A carnivore is a meat-eating animal that gets its food from killing other animals.

## Omnivore

An omnivore eats plants and meat.

## Herbivore

A herbivore does not eat meat; they eat plants.

## Reptiles

Reptiles are animals that are cold-blooded. Most lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales.

## Living

It must grow and develop, use energy, reproduce, be made of cells, respond to its environment, and adapt.

## Non-living

Anything that isn't alive.

  
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## Going further with your learning...

Could you find out what the largest mammal in the world is? Where do they live? What do they eat?



# As Historians we are learning about...

## What would my childhood have been like in the past?

### Living conditions:

- There were no televisions or electronic games 100 years ago. There were very few books as well and very few poor children would know how to read.

### Jobs:

- About 100 years ago most children would have been working in a full-time job by the time they were 12 years old.

### Food:

- Over a 100 years ago there would not have been any take-away food places. However, fish and chip shops first opened about 150 years ago. It was very rare for people to go to a restaurant in the 1960s. 'Meat and two veg' was a common term to describe a roast meat meal. Prawn cocktail started to be eaten as a starter.

### Clothes:

- Fashion has changed greatly over time.

# Key Vocabulary

## 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 are many colours of chalk.

## Inkwell

Many desks had a hole in the top right hand corner for ink. This was known as the inkwell.

## Gramophone

A gramophone is an old type of record player. A gramophone plays records.

## Past

Has already happened.



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## Going further with your learning...

- What did your grandparents do for a job?
- At what age did your grandparents leave school?



# As Geographers we are learning about... Why don't tigers live in England?

## Deserts:

- Not all deserts are covered by sand; only 20% of all deserts are covered with sand.
- Even though we think they should be, not all deserts are hot.
- Two of the world's biggest deserts are in the North and South Poles. The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara and the largest cold desert is Antarctica

## Poles:

- During the South Pole winter (mid March to mid September) it is dark all the time. During the summer it is light all the time.

## Cold:

- During the South Pole winter (mid March to mid September) it is dark all the time. During the summer it is light all the time.
- Despite the low temperatures over 4 million people live in the polar regions.



## Going further with your learning...

Can you locate England on a world map?  
Which countries are we near?

# Key Vocabulary

## Equator

Is an imaginary line around the centre of the Earth. It is very hot at the Equator. It divides the Earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.

## North pole

The North Pole is the northernmost place on Earth. When at the North Pole, all directions point south.

## South pole

The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. When at the South Pole, all directions point north.

## Desert

A desert is a very dry place that experiences little rain and therefore few plants grow there. It is difficult to find water in a desert.

## Humid

When there is a lot of moisture in the air it is said to be humid. Hot countries are often very humid.

## Camouflage

When an animal's markings help it to blend in with its environment.



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