

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Autumn 1



Whittingham Primary Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

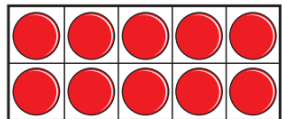
Key Vocabulary

+ add
plus

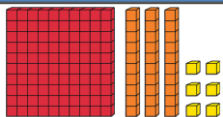
- subtract
minus

= equals

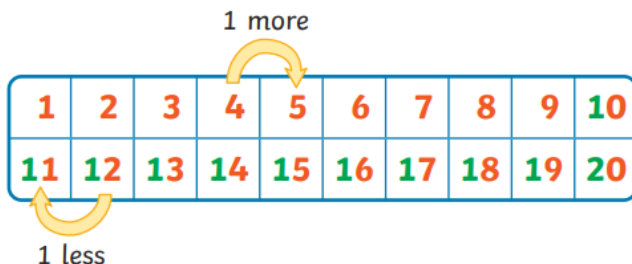
Ten Frame



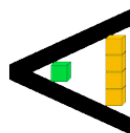
Base 10



1 More, 1 Less



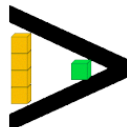
Comparing



Less than



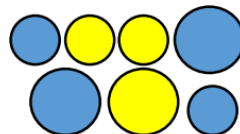
Equal to



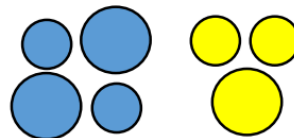
Greater than

Sorting Objects

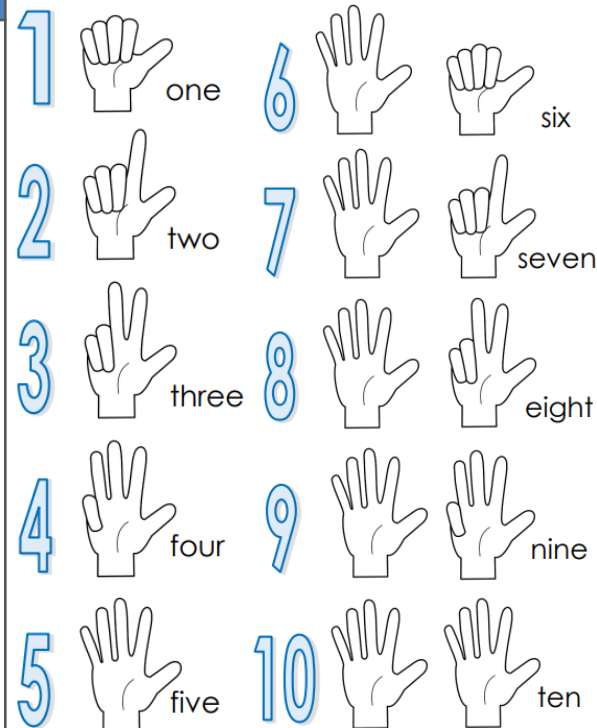
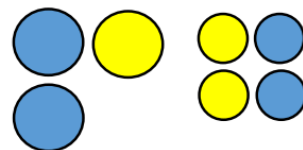
Look at these counters. We can sort them in different ways.



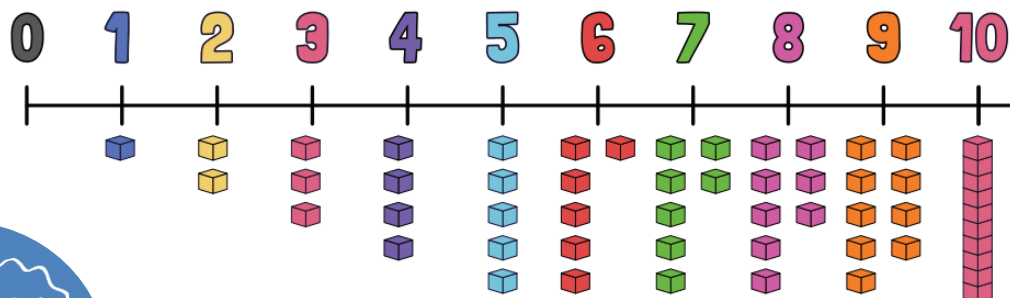
We can sort them by colour, like this...



Or we could sort them by size, like this...



Number line to 10



Comparing amounts



Lewis has the **most**.



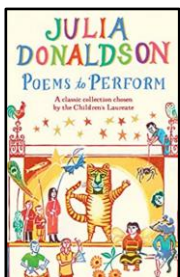
Olive has the **fewest**.

Year 1 English Knowledge Organiser – Autumn 1



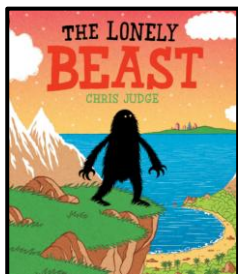
Whittingham Primary Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

Core Texts



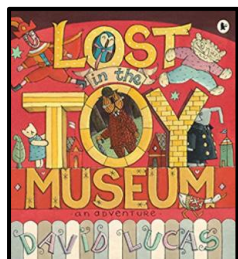
Poems to Perform

Julia Donaldson



The Lonely Beast

Chris Judge



Lost in the Toy Museum

David Lucas

Features of Text Type:

Poetry

Language:

Some poems, such as this one, use **similes** - a figure of speech that uses the words "like" or "as".

Rhythm can be described as the beat or pace of the poem.

Many poems, including this one, use **rhyme**. Poets may use rhyme to add a musical element to the poem or deepen meaning.

Structure:

Poems are often organised into **verses** or stanzas.

End of line **punctuation**, such as a comma, is often used to support rhythm and performance.

In poetry, each line often (but not always) starts with a **capital letter**.

Features of Text Type:

Picture Books

Stylistic and grammatical features of writing that **entertains**:

Different tenses can be used to entertain – in this instance, the **present tense** is used to introduce the character, moving to **past tense** to describe a previous experience.

Interesting **nouns** and **adjectives** are used to describe and add detail, all to enable the reader to imagine the scene created.

Specific features of **picture books**:

Illustrations provide clues and additional information about characters e.g. *despite the title of 'Beast' and the lack of facial expressions, the way body language is illustrated*

Features of Text Type:

Report

Stylistic and grammatical features of writing that **entertains**:

Certain phrases are often repeated to emphasise meaning and to help young readers internalise language patterns and structures.

Interesting nouns and adjectives are used to describe and add detail, all of which enables the reader to imagine and picture the scene created.

Specific features of picture books:

Picture books often use the typography to emphasise or show a change in action or emotion.

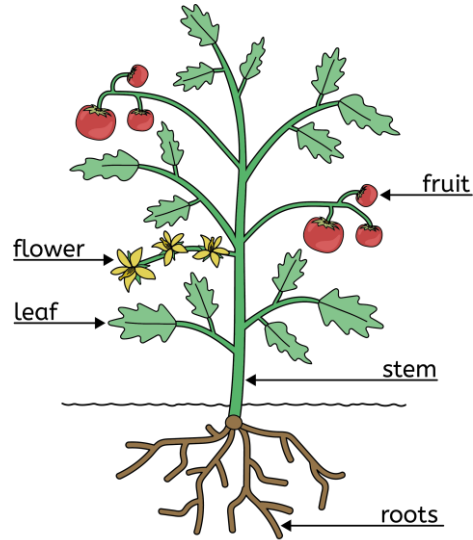
Illustrations provide the context to the words and narrative.

Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser – Autumn 1



Whittingham Primary Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

Plants



- All plants have **roots** that take in water and nutrients for the plant.
- All plants have a **stem** that transports water and nutrients around the plant.
- All plants have **leaves** that are green and make food for the plant.
- Some plants have **flowers**. They can be bright colours to attract insects. Flowers help plants reproduce.

Plants are living things

- All plants **move**.
- All plants **grow**.
- All plants **reproduce**.
- All plants need **nutrition** (food).

How do plants grow?

Plants grow from **seeds**. Seeds come in all shapes and sizes.



Plants we eat

The plants that we eat are called fruits and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables grow in the same way as other plants.



Trees are a type of plant

Trees are **types of plants** too.

They grow from **seeds**.

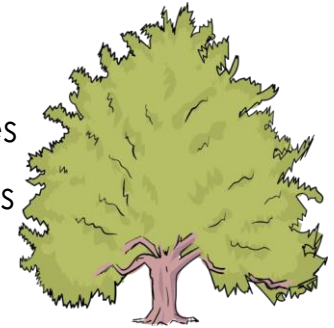
They have **leaves**.

They have **roots**.

They have a big, thick 'stem' made of wood, called a **trunk**.

Some trees grow fruits or flowers.

Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the winter.



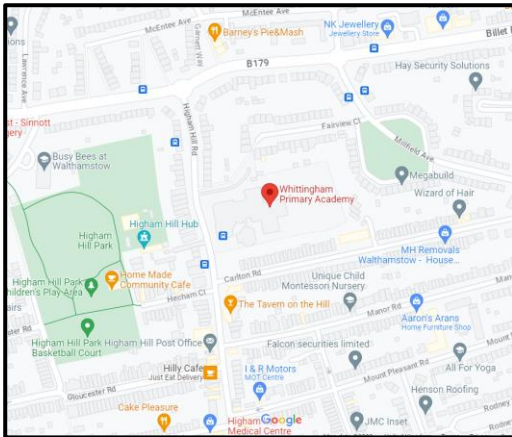
Coniferous trees keep their leaves all year round.

Year 1 Geography Knowledge Organiser – Autumn 1



Whittingham Primary Academy
The best in everyone™
Part of United Learning

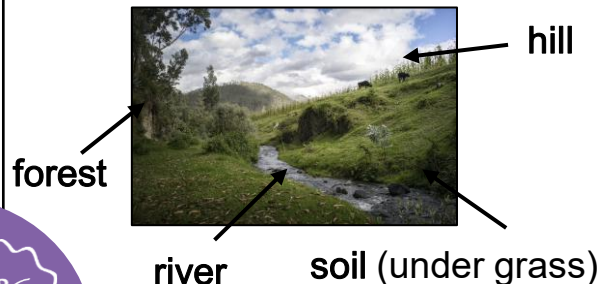
Maps



A **map** can show us the **features** of our local area.

Physical features...

...are things around us that are **natural**. They have not been made or put there by humans.



Human features...

...are things around us that are **man made**. They have been built by humans, like a **shop**, **office** or a **house**.

Human **settlements** can be **villages**, **towns** or **cities**.



village



town



city

Key Vocabulary

	city	a large settlement
	town	a medium-sized settlement
	village	a small settlement
	office	a place where people work and do their jobs
	shop	a place where people can go and buy things like food, toys and clothes
	house	a building where people live
	forest	a large area filled with lots of trees.