

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Autumn 2



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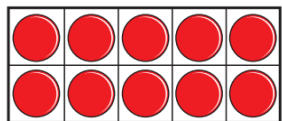
Key Vocabulary

+ add
plus

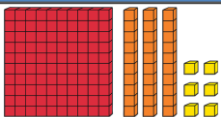
- subtract
minus

= equals

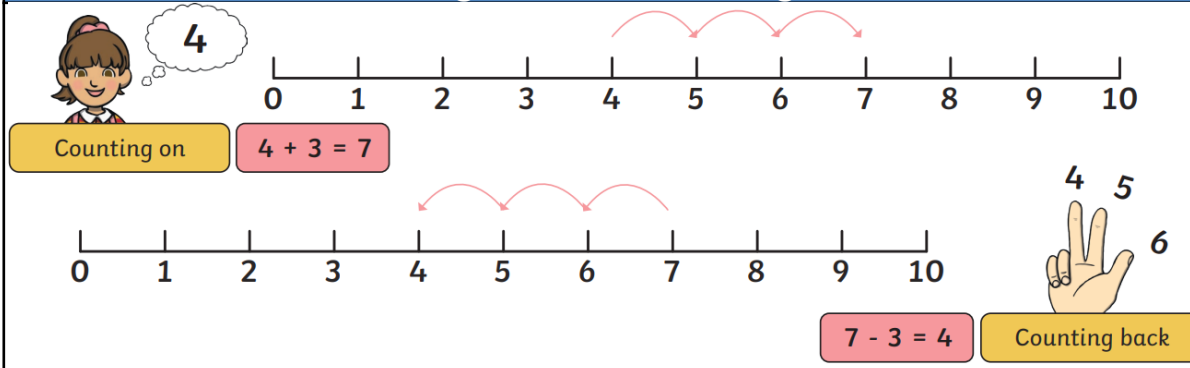
Ten Frame



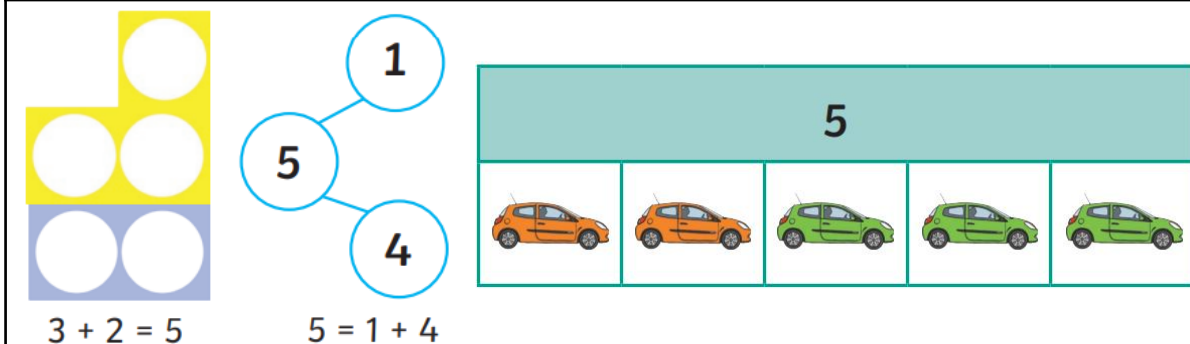
Base 10



Counting On and Counting Back



Number Bonds



Fact Families



$$4 + 3 = 7$$

$$7 = 4 + 3$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$7 = 3 + 4$$

$$7 - 4 = 3$$

$$3 = 7 - 4$$

$$7 - 3 = 4$$

$$4 = 7 - 3$$

Add or Subtract 1 or 2



Sol

I have 7
stickers.



Matt

I have 2 less
than Sol.



Seren

I have 1 more
than Matt.

Matt has: $7 - 2 = 5$

Seren has $5 + 1 = 6$

Year 1 English Knowledge Organiser – Autumn 2



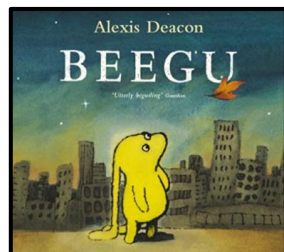
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Core Texts



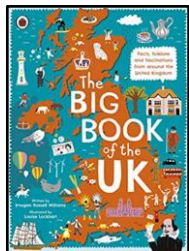
Little Red & Rapunzel

Bethan Woollvin



Beegu

Alexis Deacon



The Big Book of the UK

Imogen Russell Williams

Features of Text Type: Picture Books

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

Question marks are often used in written dialogue, to signal to the reader that a question is being asked of a character within speech. Questions are often asked by characters in stories or used in factual writing to invite the reader to think about the subject.

Picture books often use **illustrations** to show different viewpoints of the character, which can emphasise a change in action or emotion

Features of Text Type: Picture Books

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

A variety of tenses are often used to entertain – in this instance, **past tense** has been used consistently throughout the story.

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: Informative Writing

Stylistic and grammatical features of **informative writing**:

An **introductory statement** presents the topic and draws the reader in.

Capital letters are used for names of people and places.

Use of 'and', often with some other **conjunctions**, to connect ideas.

Images or **illustrations** exemplify the information & provide clarity for the reader.

Interesting and useful **facts**.

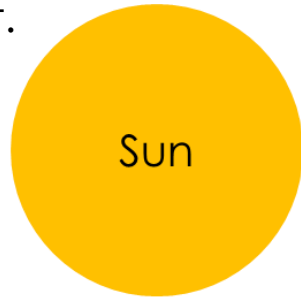
Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser – Autumn 2



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Day and Night

The Earth rotates (spins). Daytime is when we are facing the Sun. Nighttime is when we are facing away from the Sun. In the summer, there are more hours of daylight.



night

daytime

Four seasons every year

winter

It is cold, rainy and can be snowy. Deciduous trees have no leaves. Some animals hibernate.

spring

It is warm but there can be lots of rain. Lots of flowers grow and young animals are born.

autumn

It is cool, rainy and can be windy. Animals prepare for winter and leaves turn brown on deciduous trees.

summer

It is hot and dry. Plants grow quickly and we see lots of plants and animals.

Key Vocabulary

axis	an imaginary pole that goes straight through the centre of the Earth (or another object) that it rotates around	season	one of the four parts of the year
hibernation	a period of time when animals are inactive	sphere	a round, 3D shape
moon	a natural body (usually rock) that orbits a planet	weather	the daily state of the atmosphere (air) in a certain place

Year 1 History Knowledge Organiser – Autumn 2



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Key Vocabulary	
artefact	things that humans made in the past and then left behind
generation	all the people – from the same or different families – who were born around the same time
historian	a person who studies history
past	the time before now
present	something that is happening now
source	something that tells us about the past; where we get our information about the past from

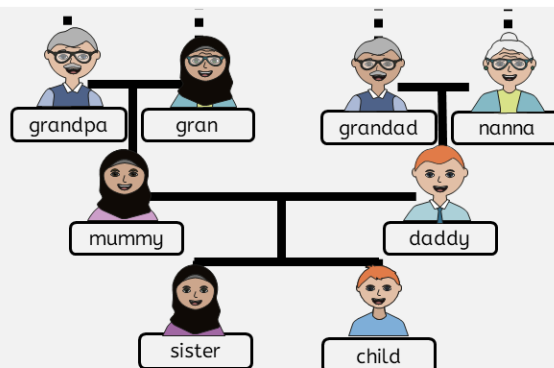
History is...

...the subject where we learn about people who lived in the **past**.



Living memory is the past that can be remembered by people who are alive today.

Family trees...



...show us the

generations of people
who belong in our family.

Sources...



...are things that tell us about
the **past**.

They could be images, writing,
artefacts (objects) or videos.

