

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



Key Vocabulary



add
plus

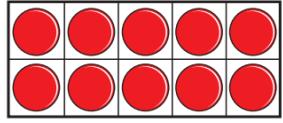


subtract
minus

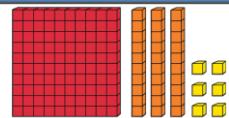


equals

Ten Frame



Base 10



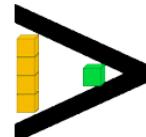
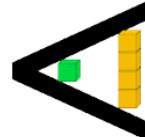
1 More, 1 Less

1 more

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

1 less

Comparing



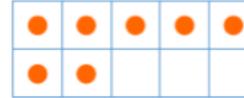
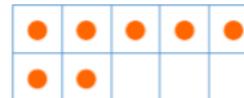
Less than

Equal to

Greater than

Doubles

Doubling a number makes 2 equal groups of that amount.



double 1 is 2

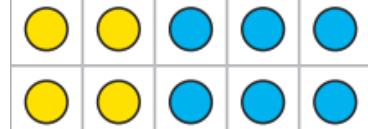
$$1 + 1 = 2$$



double 5 is 10

$$5 + 5 = 10$$

Number Bonds



$$4 + 6 = 10$$

$$10 - 6 = 4$$

Part Whole Model

the whole



5

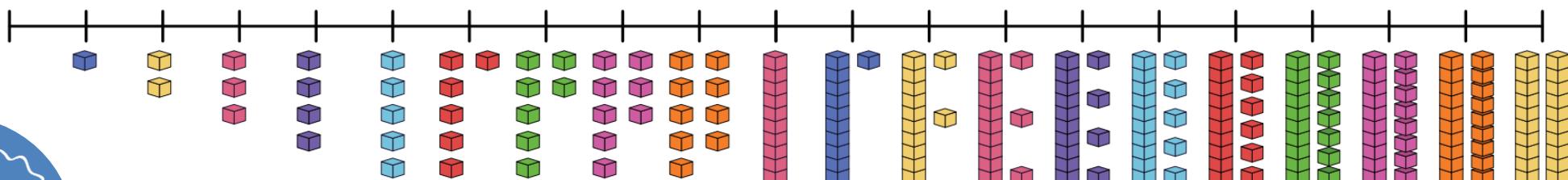
3

2

a part a part

Number line to 20

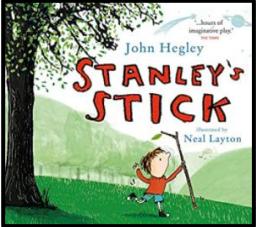
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



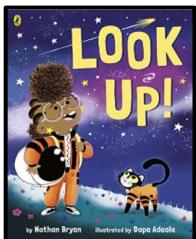
Year 1 English Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



Core Texts



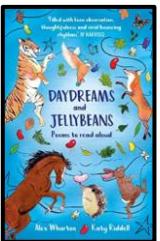
Stanley's Stick
John Hegley



Look Up!
Nathan Byron



Traction Man is Here
Mimi Grey



Daydreams and Jellybeans
Alex Wharton & Katy Riddell

Features of Text Type: Picture Books

Picture books often use **illustrations** to show different **viewpoints** of the character, which can emphasise a change in action or emotion e.g. the reader suddenly is confronted with a close-up view of Billy's face to give us a clue about what she might be thinking or feeling.

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

Stories often use **repetition**. This **helps** the reader to feel familiar with the text and makes it easier for them to read and remember it. In 'Billy and the Beast', a repeated phrase also uses **capitalisation** and a different **font** that stands out from the rest of the text to draw attention to this repetition (this also provides a comical contrast to the 'terrible rumble' of the Beast's belly with that of Fatcat's tummy!).

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.

'Mixed Up Fairy Tales' uses the predictable pattern of joining two or more ideas by using 'and' (in every third section). The use of 'and' to join words and/ or ideas helps writing to flow and gather pace. This is more pleasing for the reader as they do not need to stop all the time when reading.

Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



Key Vocabulary

dull	something that is not clear, bright or shiny
hard	describes something that is firm. If you push it, it will not change shape
object	is something that can be seen or touched
purpose	an object's purpose is what we use it for
rough	describes something that feels bumpy to touch
shiny	describes something that appears bright because it reflects light
soft	describes something that is not firm, that you can push your fingers into
smooth	describes something that does not feel bumpy to touch, fingers slide easily over it

Everyday Materials

Wood	We can make tables , chairs and some toys from wood because it is hard . It can be rough or smooth .	
Metal	We can make cars , spoons and some musical instruments from metal because it is hard and smooth . You can't see through it.	
Glass	We can make windows , mirrors and glasses from glass because it is hard and see through. It is very fragile .	
Plastic	We can make toys and food packaging from plastic because it is smooth and strong . It can be hard or bendy .	
Rubber	We can make wellington boots , car tyres and bouncy balls from rubber because it is squishy and waterproof . You can bend it.	
Paper	We can make wrapping paper and books from paper because it is smooth . It can tear easily.	
Rock	We can make tiles and some jewellery from rock because it can be hard . Some rock can also be fragile .	
Fabric	We can make clothes and bedding from fabric because it is soft . It is usually smooth .	
Brick	We can make buildings from brick because it is very hard . It can be rough .	

Year 1 Geography Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



Countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom



There are four countries in the United Kingdom (UK):

- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland.

Each country has a capital city. This is usually where the laws of the country are made.

- London (England)
- Edinburgh (Scotland)
- Cardiff (Wales)
- Belfast (Northern Ireland)

Key Vocabulary

city	is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and people.
country	an area of land that is controlled by one person or group of people.
physical feature	naturally created feature such as an ocean or hill.
human feature	something that is built by humans and would not have existed in nature without humans

Rural, urban and coastal areas

Rural areas are areas in the countryside. They may have:



- **hill**: an area of high ground that is smaller and usually less steep than a mountain.
- **mountain**: an area of high ground that is taller and usually **steeper** than a hill.
- **forest**: an area of land that has many trees.
- **river**: a moving body of water.
- **village**: a small settlement.



Urban areas are places in towns and cities. They may have:

- **office**: a building where people carry out paperwork tasks.
- **shop**: where people go to buy goods such as bread or clothes.
- **factory**: a building where things are made by people.



Coastal areas are places by the sea. They can be rural or urban. They may have:

- **beach**: the flat land next to the sea.
- **cliff**: a steep area of land that can be found at the coast.