

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



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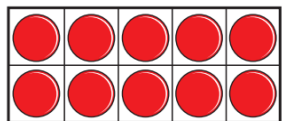
Key Vocabulary

+ add
plus

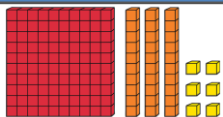
- subtract
minus

= equals

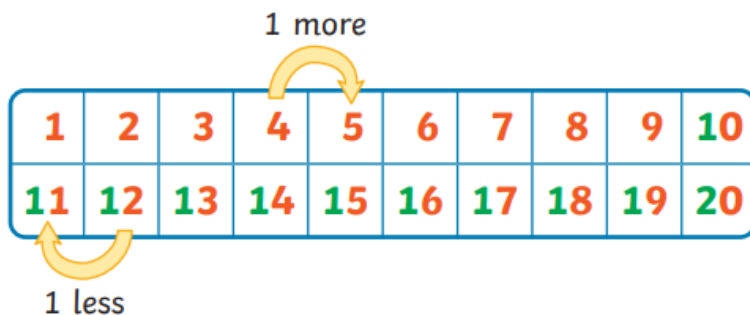
Ten Frame



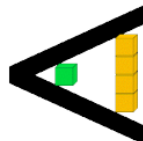
Base 10



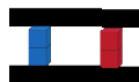
1 More, 1 Less



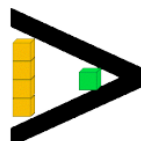
Comparing



Less than



Equal to



Greater than

Doubles

Doubling a number makes 2 equal groups of that amount.



double 1 is 2

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

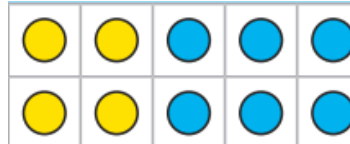


double 5 is 10



$$5 + 5 = 10$$

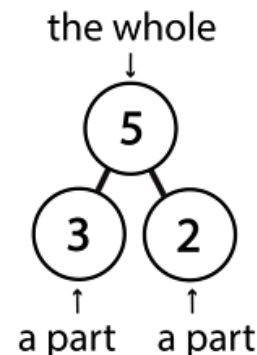
Number Bonds



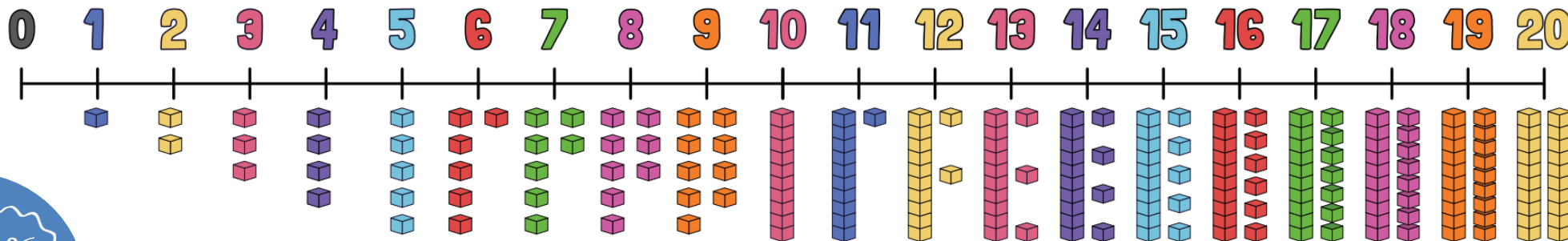
$$4 + 6 = 10$$

$$10 - 6 = 4$$

Part Whole Model



Number line to 20

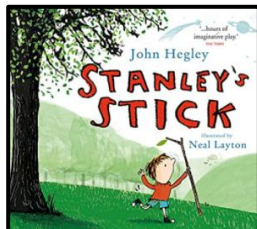


Year 1 English Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1

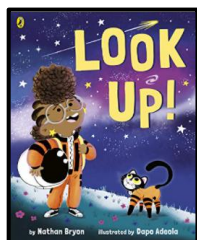


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Core Texts



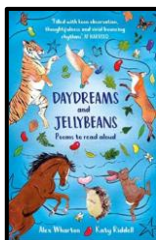
Stanley's Stick
John Hegley



Look Up!
Nathan Byron



**Traction
Man is
Here**
Mimi Grey



**Daydreams
and
Jellybeans**
&
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



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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 we can see through it. 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.



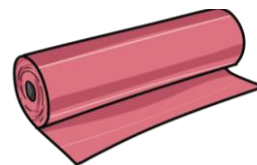
Rock

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



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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.