

# Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Spring 2



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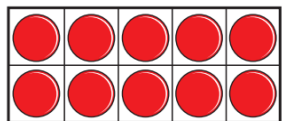
## Key Vocabulary

**+** add  
plus

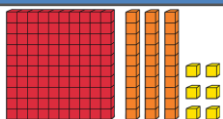
**-** subtract  
minus

**=** equals

## Ten Frame



## Base 10



## One More and One Less

One Less		One More
33	34	35

## Read and Write Numbers to 50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50



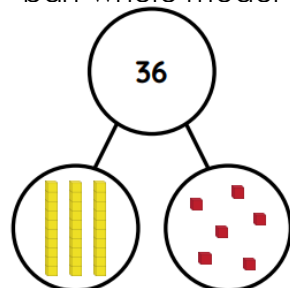
"What number patterns can you see on the grid?"

one less

one more

## Tens and Ones

We can represent two-digit numbers with a part-whole model

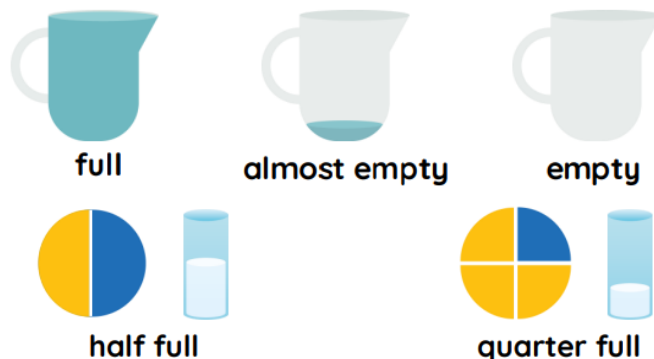


The whole is 36.

One part is 30.

The other part is 6.

## Capacity and Volume



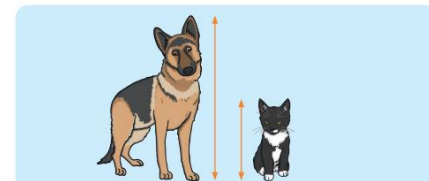
## Counting in 5s



## Height

The dog is **taller** than the cat.

The cat is **shorter** than the dog.



tallest

shortest

## Length



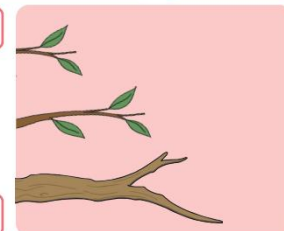
The car is **shorter** than the train.



The train is **longer** than the car.

shortest

longest

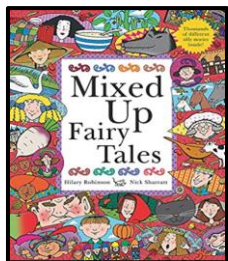


# Year 1 English Knowledge Organiser - Spring 2



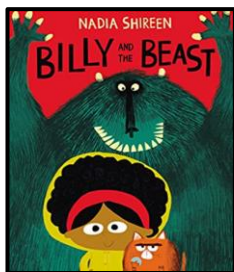
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## Core Texts



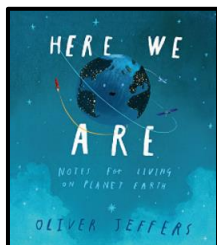
### Mixed Up Fairy Tales

Hilary Robinson &  
Nick Sharratt



### Billy and the Beast

Nadia Shireen



### Here We Are

Oliver Jeffers

## Features of Text Type: Picture Books

The large, colourful **illustrations** within *Look Up!* are used to great effect to enhance the text by vividly portraying character expressions and indicating their feelings.

The narrative is written in **first person**. It sounds to the reader, as if the young girl, Rocket is telling them the story. Byron has written the story in the **present tense** to help the reader to feel involved – it feels as if it is all happening right now.

Some words within the text are larger and bolder than the rest of the text. Byron usually uses this **larger, bolder text** to indicate strong feelings. **Exclamation marks** are often used alongside the bolder, darker text to further emphasise the strong feelings.

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

## Features of Text Type: Persuasion

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

**Addresses the reader directly** to grab their attention and to create the illusion of a relationship with the writer.

Contains interesting **facts** that inform.

Uses **powerful emotive language** to influence the reader.

Usually written in the **present** tense.

**Questions** are often used to make the reader pause and think.

Repeated words or messages for **emphasis**.

A clearly stated **aim** of what the writer would like the reader to do.

Layout features of **posters/ leaflets**:

A large **heading** details what the text is about.

Text is organised into **sections** about specific topics.

**Subheadings** indicate what each section is about and support organisation.

**Images** support meaning and gain the reader's attention.

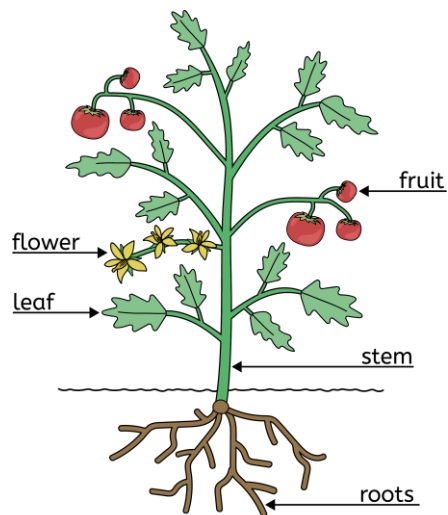
An eye-catching **layout** (e.g. using different colours, font sizes and shapes) aids presentation and organisation.

# Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser - Spring 2



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## 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.

## Seasonal Changes

**spring**

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

**summer**

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

**autumn**

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

**winter**

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

The Earth rotates (spins around the Sun).



## Materials

An **object** is something that can be seen or touched.  
An object's **purpose** is what we use it for.

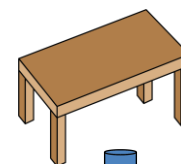


- **Object:** spoon
- **Purpose:** to eat with



- **Object:** hat
- **Purpose:** keep head warm

Objects can be made of different materials.



- **Object:** table
- **Material:** wood



- **Object:** bottle
- **Material:** plastic

Materials can be **natural** or **man-made** (humans made them):

Natural materials:

- metal
- wood
- cotton
- rubber

Man-made materials:

- paper
- plastic
- glass



# Year 1 History Knowledge Organiser - Spring 2



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## Key Vocabulary

<b>aeroplane</b>	a machine with wings that can fly
<b>astronaut</b>	someone who is trained to travel in space
<b>living memory</b>	the times that can be remembered by people who are alive today.
<b>locomotive</b>	the part of a train that contains the engine, that pulls the rest of the train along.
<b>pilot</b>	someone who controls a plane or rocket.
<b>recent</b>	describing something that happened not very long ago.
<b>source</b>	something that tells us about the past; where we get our information about the past from.
<b>transport</b>	a way of moving people or things from one place to another.

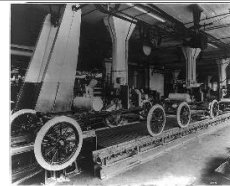
## Important Individuals



**Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins** went on **Apollo 11** – the mission to walk on the Moon.



**Bessie Coleman** was the first black woman to train to fly an aeroplane.



**Henry Ford's** assembly line made cars more cheaply and easily.



The **Wright brothers** built the first aeroplane to fly.



**Karl Benz** built the first car.



**Robert and George Stephenson** built a locomotive to pull a train between Stockton and Darlington, and then the 'Rocket' between Manchester and Liverpool.

