

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Spring 2



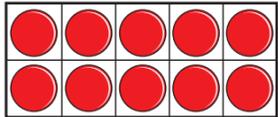
Key Vocabulary

+ add
plus

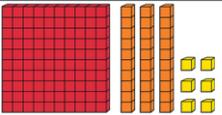
- subtract
minus

= 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



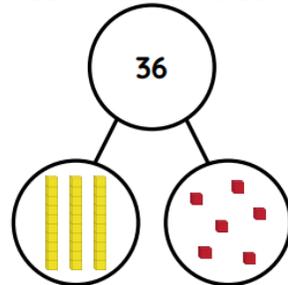
"What number patterns can you see on the grid?"

one less

one more

Tens and Ones

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



The whole is **36**.

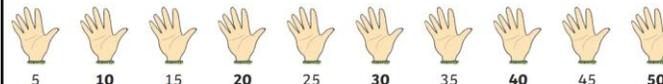
One part is **30**.

The other part is **6**.

Capacity and Volume



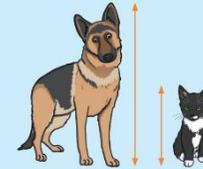
Counting in 5s



Height

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

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



tallest

shortest

Length



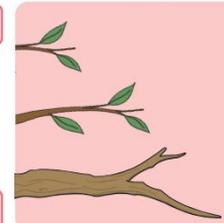
The car is **shorter** than the train.



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

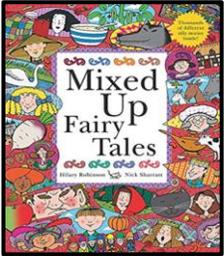
shortest

longest



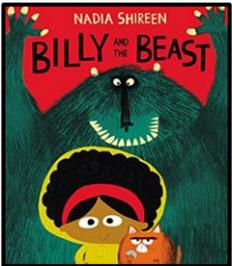


Core Texts



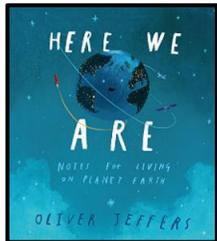
Mixed Up Fairy Tales

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.

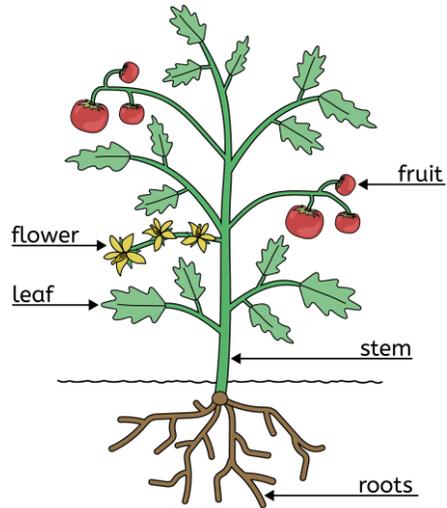
Images support meaning and gain the reader's attention.

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

Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser - Spring 2



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





Key Vocabulary

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

