

# Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



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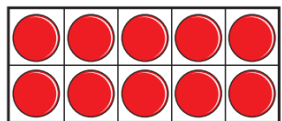
## Key Vocabulary

**+** add  
plus

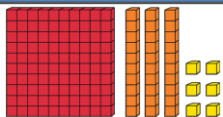
**-** subtract  
minus

**=** equals

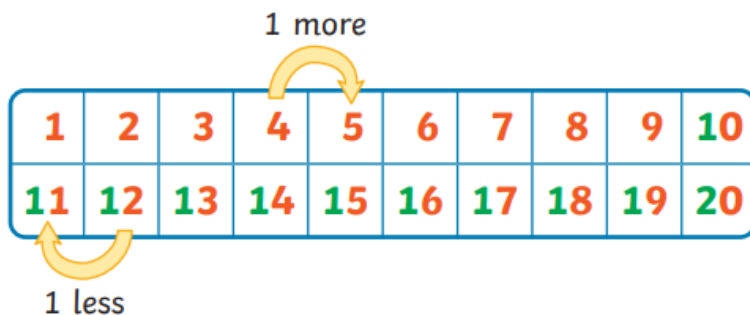
## Ten Frame



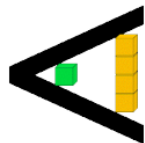
## Base 10



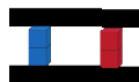
## 1 More, 1 Less



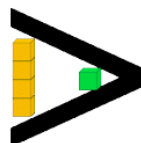
## Comparing



Less than



Equal to



Greater than

## Doubles

Doubling a number makes 2 equal groups of that amount.



double 1 is 2

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

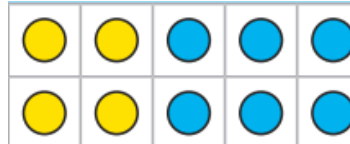


double 5 is 10



$$5 + 5 = 10$$

## Number Bonds

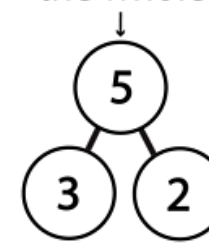


$$4 + 6 = 10$$

$$10 - 6 = 4$$

## Part Whole Model

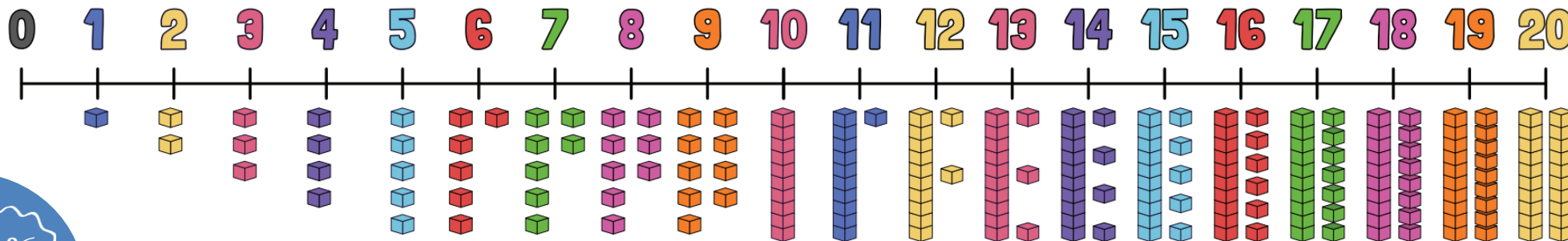
the whole



a part

a part

## Number line to 20

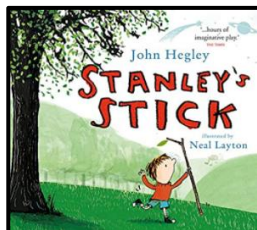


# Year 1 English Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1

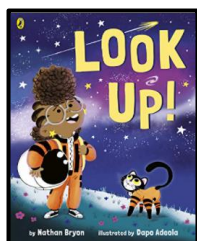


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## Core Texts



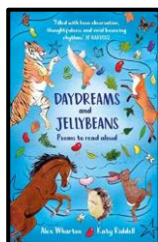
**Stanley's Stick**  
John Hegley



**Look Up!**  
Nathan Byron



**Traction Man is Here**  
Mimi Grey



**Daydreams and Jellybeans**  
Alex Wharton &  
Katy Riddell

## Features of Text Type: Narrative Structure

**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 a clear picture of the scene created.

## Features of Text Type: Fact Files

Bold **heading** to tell the reader what the fact file is about.

**Images** to interest the reader and help them to understand the text.

Each section has a **sub-heading** at the top (in the form of a question in this instance) to tell the reader what the section is about.

Sentences all contain interesting **facts** related to the topic named in the heading.

## Features of Text Type: Narratives

The narrative is written in **present tense** to help the reader to feel part of the action.

**Personification** is used to bring everyday, inanimate household objects to life as characters.

## Features of Text Type: Poems

Poems allow writers to **entertain** their reader by 'painting with words', often using figurative language to create striking imagery in the reader's mind.

# Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



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## Key Vocabulary

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



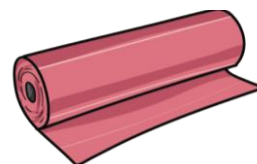
### Rock

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**.



## 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.