



# Year 1

## Knowledge Organiser Booklet

This booklet can be used along with the weekly booklets and online resources to practice the key facts from our curriculum themes from the year so far.

'Knowledge Organisers' are sent home each half term. Below is a series of tips and information to help your child learn the key content, vocabulary, spellings which are contained in the Knowledge Organiser

## What are knowledge organisers?

A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic. Typically, an organiser fits onto one page of A4 or A3 – this helps pupils to remember the layout of the page, which helps them to memorise the information better. The secret to success is to regularly visit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory. This not only helps to make 'learning stick' but it also frees up our short-term memory for day to day learning and experiences.

## How will a knowledge organiser help my child?

Knowledge organisers will be made available at the start of each half term for our curriculum theme to help children remember what they are learning and see the bigger learning journey in their subjects. Instead of forgetting previous learning, pupils continually revisit and retrieve prior learning from their memories.

## How will a knowledge organiser help me to help my child?

Many of you ask us how you can help to support your children at home. Some of you are worried that you don't have all of the subject specific knowledge to be able to help your children. Some of you worry how to check that your children have done their homework and revision. The knowledge organisers will help you to do this easily.








## Suggested activities for parents

### Top tips

- Make your practice active-don't just read it. Try **flash cards**, **mind maps** or use **post it notes** to **cover sections and try and remember them**,
- Watching videos online can really help to bring your facts alive!
- Test yourself by asking your parents or asking a friend to test you! This will show you what you know and what you still need to learn.



Here are some strategies that might help you to do this:

Strategy	Description	Image
Reading it	Read through the organiser with your child – if you don't understand the content then ask them to explain it to you – 'teaching' you helps them to reinforce their learning.	
Change it	Try changing the information into a mind map or make your own version using clip art imagery if the organiser contains a lot of text. Display on the wall or the fridge door until the memory 'sticks'.	
Test it- Spelling	Test them regularly on the spellings of key words until they are perfect. Make a note of the ones they get wrong – is there a pattern to the spelling of those words or a song you can make up to help?	
Test it- Facts	Read sections out to them, missing out key words or phrases that they have to fill in. Miss out more and more until they are word perfect.	
Record it	Try recording the knowledge from the organiser as an mp3 sound file (most phones have this as a free app) your child can listen to and speak along with.	
Research it	Once they can remember all of the knowledge on the organiser, use the internet or a book to find out more.	
Glossary	Make a glossary (list) of key words with definitions or a list of formulae.	

# MEET THE FLINTSTONES

The Stone Age covers a huge period of time, over 3 million years!

## Paleolithic Era

- The earliest humans, Homo habilis, lived. They used simple stone tools and developed into Homo sapiens. The end of this era was called the ice age.



## Mesolithic Era

- The ice sheets began to melt. People led a nomadic life as Hunter-gatherers in order to survive.



## Neolithic Era

- Farming and pottery began and villages were built.

## Interesting facts:

1. The first signs of human life began in Africa 7 million years ago.
2. Humans wore furs and animal skins to keep them warm in the ice age.
3. Creating and controlling fire was an important skill our ancestors learnt.
4. In the Mesolithic era dogs were domesticated from wolves and helped humans hunt.
5. Flint was used for making stone tools which could be used for hunting.



## Key words and definitions:

**Flaking** – A process of shaping stone by chipping pieces off the edges

**BC** – Stands for 'before christ' and is used for year before the estimated birth of Jesus.

**Hunter-Gatherer** – A person who meets their needs by hunting animals and gathering plants.

**Nomad** – A person who has no fixed home and moves around from place to place.

**Homo habilis** – The earliest version of man who lived approximately 2.1 million years ago.

**Homo sapien** – the modern version of man that was first discovered approximately 300,000 years ago.

**Ice age** – a period of time when the world was very cold and ice sheets covered the earth.

**Prehistoric** – a time before written records existed.



## What houses did they live in?

This depended on the time and the country. In Britain, archaeologists have found evidence of four different types of dwellings.



## Can you ...?

Use stones and sticks to create your own Stone Age tool.

Use mud to create your own cave paintings.

Go to your local library to look for books about the Stone Age.

## **Heritage and Values Workspace for learning facts or additional research.**

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.



# POLAR WORLDS

The Polar worlds consist of the Arctic and Antarctic.  
There are lots of similarities and differences.

**The Antarctic** - Penguins, seals, orcas, albatrosses



**The Arctic** - Polar bears, walruses, whales and narwhals.

Animals have to adapt to ensure they stay warm. For example:  
having a thick layer of fat or feathers; burrowing into the ground to  
stay warm and hibernating during the coldest months.

**1958** - A submarine called the USS Nautilus sailed beneath the frozen ice of  
the Arctic Ocean.

**1901** - Ernest Shackleton went on an expedition of Antarctica but had to  
leave early due to illness.

**1908** - Ernest Shackleton went on his own expedition of Antarctica.

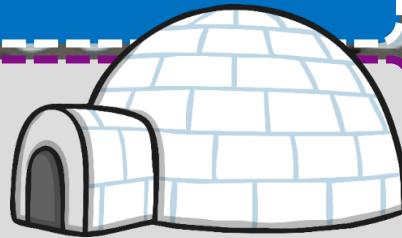
**1909** - Robert Peary reached the North Pole.

## Can you ....?

Use marshmallows to make your own igloo.

Write a diary of an explorer.

Look at different polar world animals and sort them into Arctic and Antarctic.



## KEY VOCABULARY

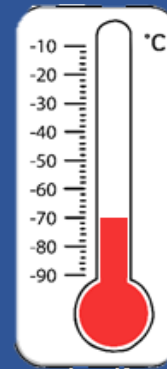
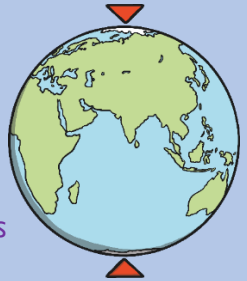
**Arctic** - an area located in the northernmost part of the planet.

**Antarctic** - an area located in the southernmost part of the planet.

**Tundra** - where the ground is nearly always frozen.

**Polar ice cap** - mass of ice at the very tip of the  
north and south Poles.

**Global Warming** - a gradual increase of the earth's  
temperature.



1. There is one day of darkness and one full day on sunlight each year in the Polar Worlds.
2. The Antarctica is the only one of the seven continents to have no humans living there.
3. The Arctic consists of Canada, Russia, USA, Greenland, Norway, Finland and Iceland.
4. The Antarctic contains no countries - the land belongs to nobody.
5. Temperatures fall as low as -70 degrees.

## KEY PEOPLE

*Robert Peary* - the man who made an expedition to the North Pole.

*Ernest Shackleton* - the man who ran an expedition to Antarctica.



## **Citizens and Culture Workspace for learning facts or additional research.**

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.



# GALLERY OPENING



This term we will be using our enterprising skills to create our own art gallery.

- From 1912-1948, the Olympic Games awarded medals for artworks inspired by sport.
- The Mona Lisa has her own mailbox in the Louvre because of all the love letters she receives
- In 2003 street artist Banksy stuck his own work to the wall in the Tate Modern Museum.
- Painting the Mona Lisa's lips took Leonardo da Vinci 12 years! Only the lips!
- Before he learned to walk, Picasso could draw. The first word he spoke was the Spanish word for pencil.



## KEY PEOPLE

Pablo Picasso - 25th October 1881 – 8 April 1973. Born in Spain.

Henri Rousseau - 21<sup>st</sup> May 1884 – 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1910. Born in France.

Vincent Van Gogh – 30<sup>th</sup> March 1853 – 29<sup>th</sup> July 1890. Born in Netherlands.

Tate Modern (London) - There are Tate galleries in London, Liverpool and St Ives. They are modern art galleries.

The National Gallery (London) – This gallery holds many famous portraits from people from the past.

The Saatchi Gallery (London) – This gallery holds contemporary art collected by Charles Saatchi.

## KEY VOCABULARY

**Artist** – a person who creates art as either a hobby or a job.

**Gallery** – a room or building where you can see or buy pieces of art.

**Exhibition** – a temporary show where an artist can display their work for people to view.

**Curator** – a person who organises and manages an art exhibition or collection. **Sculpture** – a form or figure created out of clay or other materials.

**Portrait** – a painting, drawing or photograph of a person. This term also refers to a piece of art that is taller than it is wide.

**Landscape** – a piece of art that focuses on a view of the land. This term also refers to a piece of art, which is wider than it is high.

**Medias** – this term refers to the material that an artist uses to create their work.



## Can you ...?

- Visit a free art gallery.
- Create your own piece of work inspired by a famous artist.
- Design a picture frame to best present your work.



## **Enterprise Workspace for learning facts or additional research.**

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.



# Brilliant Birds



Gardens are home to all kinds of birds. We can see a wide variety as we wander round and we need to be able to identify them and understand how they live.

## WHY ARE WE LEARNING THIS?

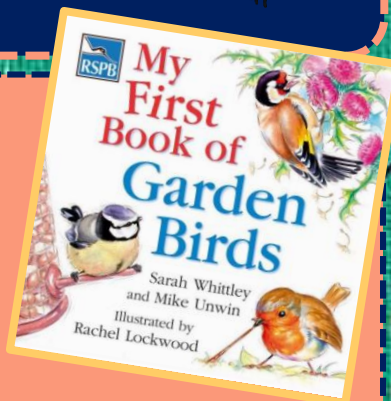
We are learning about the types of birds and the differences between them. We are also exploring and answering questions about animals in their habitat.



## BOOK FOCUS

### My First Book of Garden Birds

- Written by: Mike Unwin and Sarah Whittlely
- Published in: 2006



### General description:

A non-fiction book where you can learn about twenty common birds. You can read clues about each bird and try to decide which bird is being described before turning over the page to see if you are right!

## CAN YOU ...?

- Listen to different bird songs
- Learn to imitate different bird calls.
- Create your own bird feeder, using seeds, for your garden.



## KEY VOCABULARY

**Habitat** – a home environment for plants and animals.

**Adapt** – to become used to a new environment or different conditions.

**Camouflage** – the devices that animals use to blend in with their environment.

**Climate** – the average weather in a region.

**Deforestation** - to remove the trees from an area of land.

**Migrate** – to move from one region to another.



- There are about 10000 different species of birds worldwide.
- The largest bird in the world is an ostrich.
- Scientist believe birds evolved from dinosaurs.
- The chicken is the most common species of bird in the world.
- Hummingbirds can fly backwards.



## BIRD BIOLOGY

All birds have the same basic parts and functions, but are unique in their own way. All birds lay eggs, some can be smaller than your fingernail and other can weigh more than a kilogram.

All birds grow feathers which makes them different from all other animals. They help them fly, swim, protect their skin and act as camouflage.

Birds can see much better than other animals, including people and can see in colour! They use their great eyesight to find food, keep an eye on enemies and to find a place to live.

Birds have adapted to survive in all types of climates. For example, sparrows have short thick beaks to help them crack seeds to eat and robins have a long back toe which helps them perch on branches.

## **STEM Workspace for learning facts or additional research.**

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.





## FOOD AND NUTRITION



There are 5 main food groups – Dairy, Fruit, Grains, Meat and Vegetables.



## HOW TO COOK EGG AND SOLDIERS

1. Place the egg in a saucepan and add enough cold water to cover.
2. Set the temperature to a high heat.
3. Bring to the boil and then reduce heat to medium.
4. Simmer the egg for 3 minutes for soft-boiled; 4 minutes for a set white and creamy yolk; and 5 minutes for a perfectly set egg.
5. Put the bread in the toaster for 2 minutes.
6. Remove the toast and place on a plate.
7. Spread butter on to the toast and cut into strips.
8. Place the egg into an eggcup, then crack and peel off the top of the egg.
9. Finally place the soldiers into the egg and eat!

## HEALTH

### Keeping Clean!

Personal hygiene – taking care of yourself and your health and cleanliness.

Germes will be removed from your body using both soap and hot water.

### Keeping Fresh!

#### Dental hygienist

Somebody who helps to look after your teeth and get rid of plaque on your teeth.



**Plaque** is sticky white film that forms on your teeth and contains bacteria.

You should brush your teeth **twice a day**; once in the morning and once in the evening.

### Keeping Fit!

**Stamina** – building up pace of exercise.



## FUTURES AND CAREERS

Important Character Robots for careers include being a good communicator, being resilient, enthusiastic and confident.

People who help us to stay healthy and happy – Fire-fighters, Football coaches, Doctors and Nurses, Police Officers, Teachers, Dentists.

### CALL 999 ONLY IN AN EMERGENCY!



## DEMOCRACY AND PUPIL PARLIAMENT

**Democracy** – opinions of the people.

**The Queen** helps the government to make decisions for our country.

**Values** – what is important to you.

**Vision** – what you would like to see happen in the future.



## OUTDOORS

**Collaboration** skills are needed to work as a team in a treasure hunt.

**Damper bread** – bread baked over a camp fire.





## **Self Workspace for learning facts or additional research.**

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.