



# Crucial Knowledge Organisers



## Y1 Summer 2 2024

### Summer 2:

English-Goldilocks and Just the One Bear

Maths-Position and Direction; Numbers to 100; Money; Time

Science and Geography- The Four Seasons

RE-Are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur important to Jewish children?

D.T.-Eat More Fruit and Veg

Computing-Spreadsheets and technology outside of school

Music-Reflect, Rewind and Replay



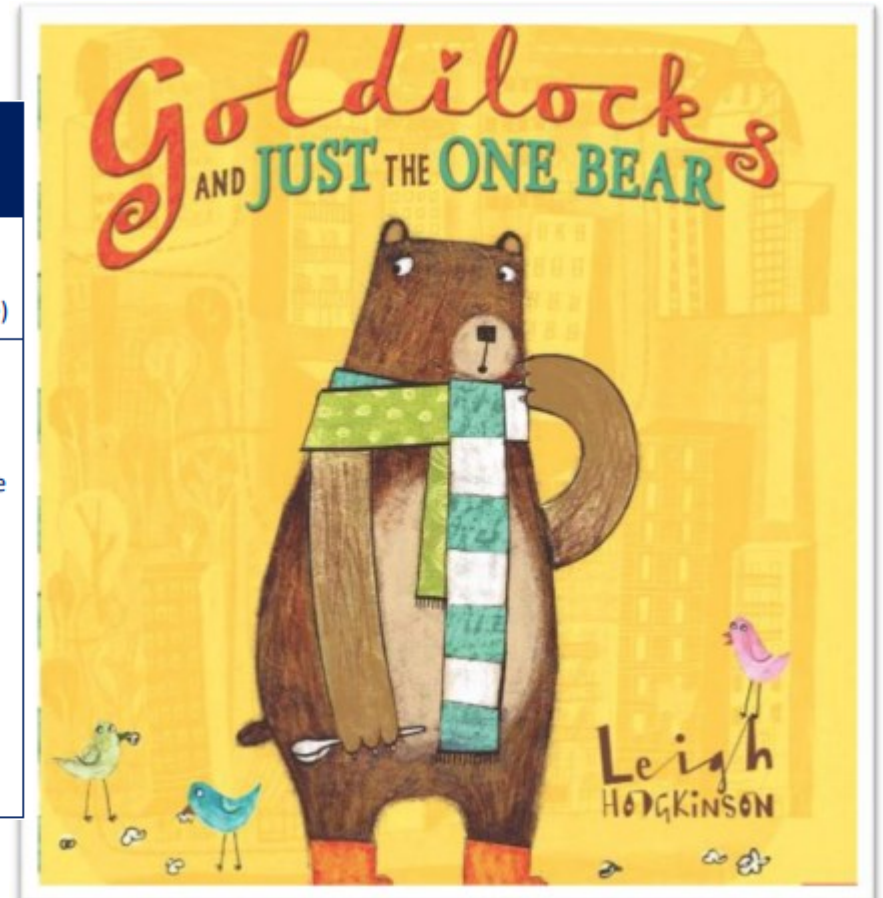
## Writing outcome:

To write a new version of the story with a new character or new setting



### Pathways to Write keys

Gateway keys (non-negotiables/basic skills)	Mastery keys (year group national curriculum expectations)	Feature keys (vocabulary, manipulating sentences and tense, structure)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Join words and clauses using and</li> <li>Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> <li>Add suffixes to verbs where no change is needed to the root e.g -ed, -er, -ing, -est</li> <li>Change the meaning of verbs and adjectives by adding the prefix un-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Join words and clauses using <b>and</b></li> <li>Use simple description</li> <li>Sequence sentences to form short narratives (link ideas or events by pronouns)</li> <li>Use a capital letter for places and days of the week</li> <li>Punctuate sentences using a capital letters, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Story language</li> <li>Simple description for character and setting</li> <li>Sequence of events</li> <li>Include a beginning, middle and end</li> <li>Past tense</li> </ul>



### NC Common Exception Words - Year 1

a	some
was	here
once	there
he	so
one	to
the	of
where	has
said	my
ask	me

### Vocabulary Development

lolloping	bear
nip (into)	wood
peeked	minute
pleasant	twigs
frothy	leaves
nodded off	cactus
pottering	duvet
familiar	
penny dropped	
plonked	

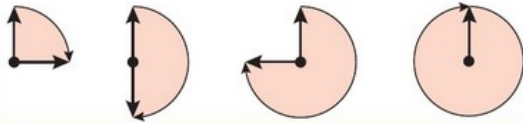
# Unit 13

## Position and direction



- In this unit we will ...
- ⚡ Describe turns
  - ⚡ Use the words left and right
  - ⚡ Say if something is above or below something else
  - ⚡ Say if something is moving forwards or backwards

We will use these arrows to show turns. Which one do you think shows a whole turn?



These maths words help us talk about where something is. Do you know any of these?

- turn
- half turn
- quarter turn
- whole turn
- left
- right
- forwards
- backwards
- above
- below
- top
- middle
- bottom
- first
- second
- third
- fourth

Look at where these animals are. Which animal is on the bottom shelf?



# Unit 14

## Numbers to 100



- In this unit we will ...
- ⚡ Count in 10s
  - ⚡ Learn how to use a 100 square
  - ⚡ Use 10s and 1s to make larger numbers
  - ⚡ Say which number is larger and smaller

We will use this 100 square.  
Can you find the number 30?

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
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



We will need some maths words.  
Can you read these out loud?

100 square

one more

one less

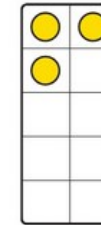
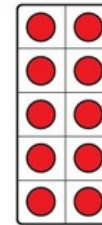
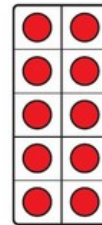
greater than

less than

tens (10s)

ones (1s)

We will need these too.  
What number is shown here?



# Unit 15

## Money



In this unit we will ...

- ⚡ Learn about coins
- ⚡ Learn about notes
- ⚡ Count in 1s, 2s, 5s and 10s using coins

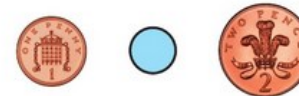
Here are some coins.  
Do you know which is the 5 pence coin?



Have you heard these money words before?

- pound
- pence
- coins
- notes
- greater than (>)
- less than (<)

Do you remember these signs? > < Complete this sentence using > or <.



# Unit 16

## Time



- In this unit we will ...
- ⚡ Say if things happen before or after one another
  - ⚡ Use a calendar
  - ⚡ Tell time to the hour and the half hour
  - ⚡ Solve time word problems

This is a calendar. Can you use it to find how many days are in a week?

March						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		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	



We will need some maths words. You may know some of these.

- before
- after
- yesterday
- today
- tomorrow
- day
- week
- month
- year
- calendar
- hour
- minute hand
- hour hand
- o'clock
- half past

There are lots of different types of clock. Do all of these clocks show the same time?



# Science and Geography-Four Seasons

Facts	
There are four seasons in a year – Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.	In the U.K Summer has the longest days and the highest temperatures.
Four seasons are formed in one Year due to the earth travelling around the sun.	Autumn is the time when deciduous trees shed their leaves
In spring the weather usually turns warmer, trees begin to grow their leaves, plants start to flower and young animals such as chicks and lambs are born.	In the U.K Winter is the season with the shortest days and the lowest temperatures.



## The Four Seasons

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>autumn</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">September October November</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>winter</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">December January February</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>spring</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">March April May</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>summer</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">June July August</p>

### Daylight hours each month:

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of Daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14





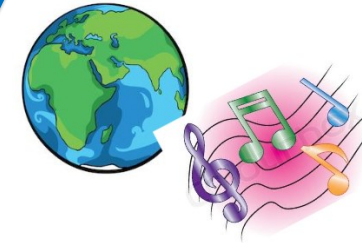
## R.E. - Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur



Core Knowledge (see also background information documents)		Link to other aspects of belief	Personal connection / resonance
<p><u>Rosh Hashanah</u> is also known as the Head of the Year; it is celebrated on the first and second days of the seventh month, Tishri, and is the Jewish New Year festival. Rosh Hashanah, itself, has several meanings including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commemorating the anniversary of the creation otherwise known as the birthday of the universe.</li> <li>• Being called the day of judgement and the day of remembrance by rabbis (Jewish teachers)</li> </ul> <p>It is day of prayer, a time to ask for help in the year ahead and a time to remember the power of God whom they believe created the universe</p> <p><u>Yom Kippur</u></p> <p>Yom Kippur known as the Day of Atonement, follows 10 days after Rosh Hashanah. These ten days from Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur are known as the High Holy Days and are days of repentance. Yom Kippur remembers the day Moses asked God to forgive the people of Israel for their sins</p> <p>On Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the year, God assesses a person's behaviour over the last year and this is sealed in the Book of Life.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Synagogue visits</li> <li>• Personal prayer – reflection</li> <li>• Reading the holy books and remembering the examples and teachings of the prophets</li> <li>• Joining together as a community of believers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why is it a good idea to sort any arguments out?</li> <li>• What would I like to put right?</li> <li>• Is it a good idea to have a fixed date to remember to sort out arguments?</li> <li>• What impact would this have on my life if I acted in this way?</li> </ul>
Key Terms and definitions	History/Context	Impact on believer/daily life	Spiral curriculum link
<p><b>Rosh Hashanah:</b> Jewish New Year</p> <p><b>Yom Kippur:</b> The Day of Atonement</p> <p><b>Shofar:</b> ram's horn</p> <p><b>Challah bread:</b> special bread used at this time</p>	<p>Jewish history includes many times of suffering and so these days will help them focus on the highs and lows and try to learn from previous events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowing that a specific date comes round to reflect on and solve issues could help Jews to not bear grudges and help keep minor disagreements in perspective.</li> <li>• Reflecting on personal poor behaviour can be a difficult time</li> </ul>	<p>Lesson 2 – refer back to the creation story from lesson 1 – Rosh Hashanah celebrates the creation.</p>



## Music-Reflect, Rewind and Replay



### In this unit children will:

- Listen and appraise Classical music including Giuseppe Verdi, Maurice Ravel and John Tavener.
- Continue to embed the foundations of the interrelated dimensions of music using voices and instruments
- Sing in groups and hopefully learn to enjoy it!
- Play instruments within the song
- Improvisation using voices and instruments
- Learn more about composition in music and why it is important
- Share and perform the learning that has taken place
- Round up all the information learnt this year and discuss within groups.



### Key Vocabulary

**Beat** – The rhythm of a song which you might tap your toes along to.

**Rhythm** – The pattern of long and short sounds in a song.

**Pulse** – The steady beat (like a ticking clock) in a song.

**Listen and appraise** – When you listen to a piece of music and give your opinion on it.

**Folk** - music that originates in traditional popular culture or that is written in such a style. Folk music is typically passed orally from generation to generation.

**Funk** - a music genre that originated in African-American communities in the mid- 1960s when African-American musicians created a rhythmic, danceable new form of music through a mixture of soul music, jazz, and rhythm and blues (R&B).

**Genre:** a type/style of music.