

Year 1

Knowledge Organisers

Autumn 2021-2022

Mercenfeld Curriculum

This booklet will outline for you the units of work that your child will be covering in our wider curriculum this half term.

For each subject, you will find a Knowledge Organiser. These will show you the main elements of learning for your child.

We hope you find these useful to outline your child's learning this half term. The children will be familiar with these too so you will be able to share them together and talk about their learning at school.

More information about our curriculum can be found on the school's website.

Childhood

We can learn a lot about the past by finding out what it was like to be a child years ago and comparing that with what it is like today.

Glossary

artefact An object from the past that tells us something about how people used to live.

childhood Time in a person's life when they are a child.

museum A place that people can visit that contains important objects linked to history, science or art.

past Something that has already happened.

present Something that is happening now.

today On this day.

Victorian Victorian times were the years between 1837 and 1901 when Queen Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom.

Stages of human life

There are six stages of human life.



At each stage, people have different needs, responsibilities and lifestyles.

Family tree

A family tree is a diagram that shows someone's family. The oldest family members are at the top of the tree and the youngest are at the bottom. Every family tree looks different because no two families are the same.



Changes over time

The way people use land changes over time. For example, in the 1950s there were fewer cars, so fewer roads were needed. Today lots of people have cars, so there are many more roads for people to drive on and driveways for parking.



A street in the 1950s.



A street today.

Coronation of Elizabeth II

A coronation is a ceremony where the crown is placed on the head of the new king or queen. Elizabeth II is the Queen of the United Kingdom. The coronation of Elizabeth II took place on 2nd June 1953 at Westminster Abbey, London. Many people celebrated the coronation by holding street parties.



Queen Elizabeth II on her coronation.



Street party to celebrate the coronation.

The 1950s

The 1950s were different from today.



There were few supermarkets in the 1950s, so shoppers had to visit many different small shops to get their shopping.



Most people listened to the radio because television was very new and there were only a few programmes.



Children played out in the street. The roads were very quiet as there were not many cars.



Many men worked in coal mines, factories and shipyards. Some women worked in the 1950s but many became housewives when they got married.

Geography – Our Wonderful World

Our Wonderful World

What is geography?

Geography is the study of the world and its people and places.



Positional language

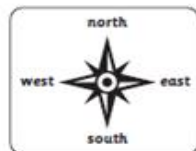
Positional language helps us to describe where things are in relation to each other. Positional words include in front, beside, behind, next to and opposite.

Directional language

Directions can help us to move around or to follow a route on a map. Forwards, backwards, left, right and straight ahead are examples of directional language.

Compass points

A compass has four main points, called the cardinal points. Locations can be described using the cardinal compass points of north, south, east and west.



Human features

Human features are made by people to help them live in a place or move around from one place to another. They include cities, towns, villages, factories, farms, roads, bridges, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops.



road



bridge



house



shop

Aerial photographs

An aerial photograph is taken from the air by an aeroplane, drone or satellite. A vertical aerial photograph is taken from straight above to give a 'bird's eye view' of the ground.



Physical features

Physical features are natural features that are not made by people. They include beaches, cliffs, coastlines, forests, hills, mountains, seas, oceans, rivers, valleys and lakes.



forest



mountain



hill








lake

Glossary

atlas	A book of maps.
compass	An object used for finding directions.
continent	A large area of land.
globe	A 3-D map in the shape of a sphere.
Northern Hemisphere	The half of the Earth above the equator.
settlement	A place where people live and work.
Southern Hemisphere	The half of the Earth below the equator.

Science – Humans

Senses	Description
 sight	Your eyes let you see all the things around you.
 hearing	Your ears let you listen to all the things around you. Your brain is able to tell what different sounds are.
 touch	Your skin gives you the sense of touch. You can tell if something is warm, cold, smooth or rough without even looking at it!
 taste	Your sense of taste comes from your tongue. You can tell if something tastes bitter or sweet. You might have some tastes you like and some you don't.
 smell	You smell using your nose. Your nose can tell if things smell nice or not nice.

Humans

Humans and other animals can be identified and grouped by identifying and comparing their features.



GROUPING ANIMALS

Group name	Description	Examples
<i>Fish</i>	Cold blooded animal which lives in water	Salmon, tuna
<i>Amphibians</i>	Cold blooded animal, can live on land and in water	Frogs, newts
<i>Reptiles</i>	Dry scaly skin,	Snakes, crocodiles, turtles
<i>Birds</i>	Have feathers and most can fly	Owl, crow, toucan
<i>Invertebrate</i>	Do not have an internal back bone	Starfish, spiders, snails
<i>mammals</i>	Warm blooded animals	Humans, dogs, cows



Music – Pulse and Rhythm

Listening to and performing pop songs about friendship.



Pop music usually has a strong pulse which means it is easy to dance 'in time' with the music. It often has a simple melody that is easy to sing along to.

Vocabulary

In time

Clapping, dancing, singing or marching at the same speed as the music.

Instruments

Untuned percussion



Pulse

The heartbeat of the music. Sometimes called the 'beat'.



We can clap along in time, we can move our bodies in time, we can march in time to the beat of the music.

Rhythm

A pattern of long and short sounds.



Body percussion

You can use your body as an instrument to play in time with the music too.

Tapping foot



Clicking fingers



Clapping



Art – Mix it

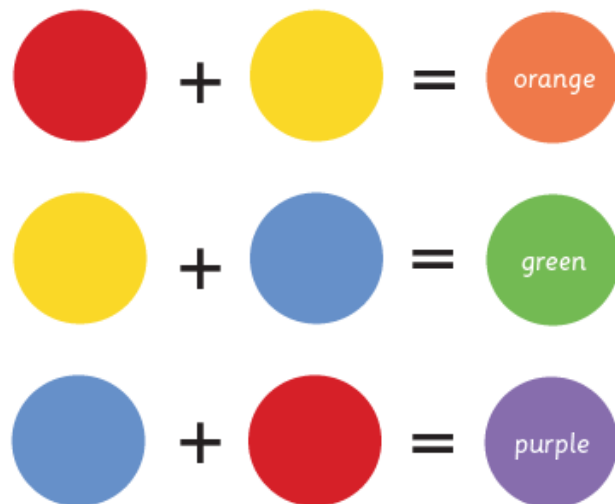
Primary colours

The primary colours cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. All other colours can be made by mixing the primary colours.



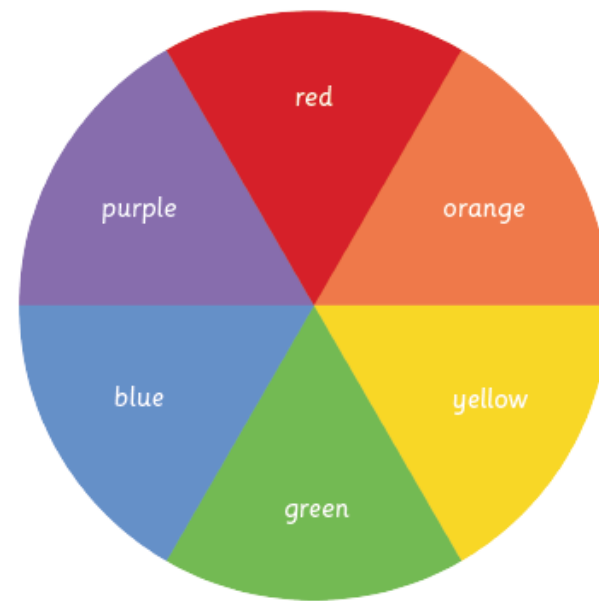
Secondary colours

The secondary colours are orange, green and purple. They are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours. Red and yellow make orange. Yellow and blue make green. Blue and red make purple.



Colour wheel

The colour wheel is a diagram that shows how colours are organised. The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made.



Hues

A hue is a different version of a colour. By mixing different amounts of primary colours we can make a range of hues. Some examples include blue-green, yellow-green and red-orange.



Feelings about colour

Some colours can make us feel warm and happy. Red, yellow and orange are warm, happy colours. Some colours can make us feel cool and calm. Blue and green are cool, calm colours.



Glossary

colour wheel	A tool used in art and design to show colours and their relationship to each other.
hue	A version of a colour.
primary colour	A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours.
secondary colour	A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours.

Funny Faces and Fabulous Features

Portraits

A portrait is a painting, photograph or drawing of a person. The person in the portrait is called the subject.



Self-portraits

A self-portrait is a portrait that an artist produces of themselves. Vincent van Gogh painted many self-portraits.



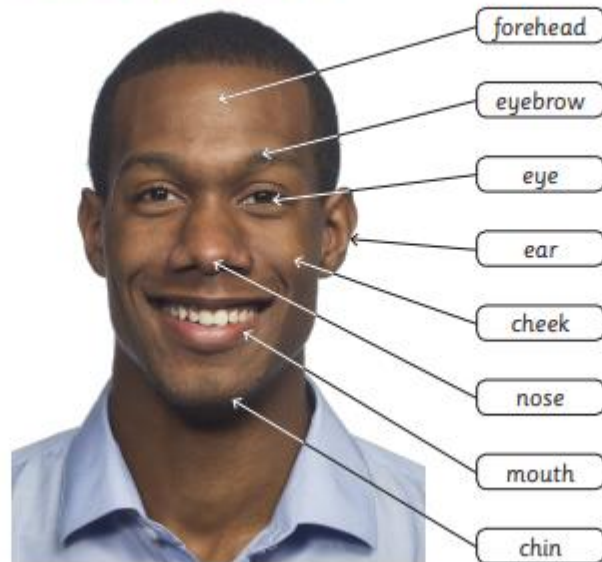
Self-portrait,
Vincent van Gogh, 1889

Collages

A collage is a picture that has been made from a range of materials like fabric, paper and card. Some artists also use computers to create collages.



Facial features



Comparing portraits

Portraits can be compared. The subject, colour, form, texture or composition of portraits can be similar or different.



The textures of these two portraits are similar but the colours are different.

Art galleries

Art galleries are buildings where pieces of artwork are displayed. A group of artworks in an art gallery is called an exhibition.



Glossary

collage A piece of artwork that has been made using a variety of different materials.

composition The way things or people are arranged in a piece of artwork.

facial feature A part of the face, such as the nose, eye, mouth, ear or cheek.

form The shape of an object in a piece of artwork.

subject The person, place or thing that is the main focus of a piece of artwork.

texture The surface of a piece of artwork. Texture can be described using words like rough or smooth.

Shade and Shelter

Permanent shelter

This is something which will last a long time such as a building or shed.



Temporary Shelter

This is something which is not designed to last for a long time or be used all the time such as a tent.



Shade = comparative darkness and coolness caused by shelter from direct sunlight

Shelter = a place which provides protection from bad weather or danger



plastic



wood



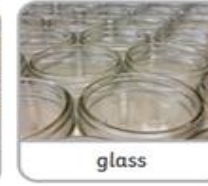
metal



fabric



stone



glass



brick

Designing Shelter

Shelter can be made from a range of different materials.

The purpose and permanence of the shelter will affect which materials are used.

It is important to consider the properties of the materials.

Also, good designers will always make a mini model called a maquette.

transparent



rough



opaque



smooth



hard



bendy



soft



waterproof



PSHCE –



Religious Education – Gifts and Giving

Christmas (Christianity)



Royal gifts: Gold, Frankincense, Myrrh

Three Wise Men: Melchior, Caspar, Balthazar

Eid al-Fitr (Islam)

Iftar



Fanoos



Prayer



Zakat al-Fitr

Celebrate	Gifts	Family	Celebration Food	Light
To observe a special occasion.	Something which is given to someone else	A group of people who care about each other and sometimes live together	A meal time or collection of dishes eaten for a special occasion.	For celebrations, this is a symbol of something importance or something which can guide you.



Characteristics and Key Skills



- **Breathe – tune in and focus.**
Breathing exercises help us to slow down, increase awareness and make non-reactive choices.
- **Balance – feel poised, composed and aligned.**
A balanced body creates a balanced mind. Balance poses brings you into focus and develop alignment, strength, flexibility and grace.
- **Twist and stretch – twist, turn and extend.**
These poses are wonderful for exercising and toning inside and out. Use them to let go of tension.
- **Stand – become stable, strong and grounded.**
It all starts with the way you stand. Develop your strength and concentration.

Yoga: Salute the Sun

Dog Pose



Tripod Forward Bend



Aeroplane



Squat



Cat

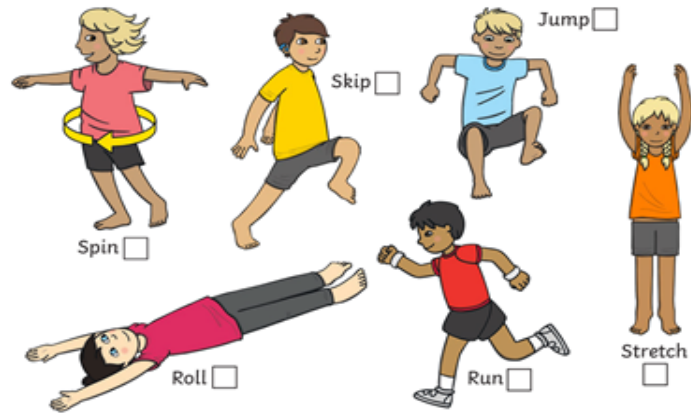


**Mountain Hands
over Head**



DANCE: Starry Skies

Different ways you can move your body to create shapes and actions.



Scarves can be used to enhance the movements made with your body.



Glossary

Dance	The movement of the body in a rhythmic way, usually to music and within a given space, for the purpose of expressing an idea or emotion, releasing energy, or simply taking delight in the movement itself.
Express	Share a thought, idea or feeling.
Muscles	Part of your body which help control how you move.
Perform	Present or <i>show</i> your work to an audience.
Rhythm	a strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.
Tension	Maintain a balanced and firm shape