

# Year 1

Autumn 2 - Knowledge Organisers

# Computing

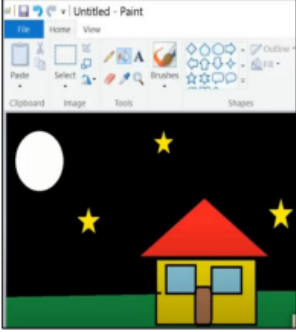







## COMPUTING: CREATING MEDIA






### KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER


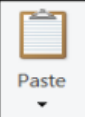


Y1



Overview	
	<p><b>Digital Painting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-We can use <u>digital devices</u> to help us to <u>draw and paint pictures</u>.</li> <li>-Some of the programs that we can use to do this are Microsoft Paint, Paintz and Sketches (for iOS).</li> <li>-When we use paint programs, we can use <u>tools</u> to create different effects.</li> <li>-We can draw in different ways, using <u>freehand, lines and shapes</u> in our drawings.</li> <li>-We can also change <u>sizes and colours</u> for effect.</li> </ul>

More Complex Tools	
 <p>This is the <u>fill</u> tool. It let us fill a shape with a <u>colour</u> of our choice. <u>Be careful</u> though, if the shape has any gaps in it, the fill tool will colour everything else!</p>	 <p>This is the <u>spray-paint</u> tool. When you hold down the left button on the mouse, it is like you are spraying a can of spray-paint. With this tool, it is more <u>difficult to colour neatly</u>.</p>
 <p>The <u>line tools</u> are useful when we need to draw a line more <u>neatly</u> than we can do with freehand. You can select the <u>start and end points</u> of your line, and choose if you want it to be <u>straight or curvy</u>.</p>	 <p>The <u>shape tools</u> draw perfectly formed shapes! There are many different shapes to choose from. As we click and drag using the left mouse button, we make the shape <u>bigger and smaller</u>.</p>
 <p>When we want to <u>save</u> our painting, we should click on this icon. The first time that we save, we need to choose a <u>file name</u> and a <u>location</u> (folder) to save it in.</p>	

Simple Tools	
<p>-The buttons at the top/side of the page are called tools, and they all have different jobs.</p> <p>-By clicking on a tool (with the left button on our mouse) we can select to use it. </p>	
 <p>This is the <u>pencil</u> tool. It draws freehand. As we <u>click and hold</u> the left mouse button, it draws on the page. As we <u>hold and move</u> the mouse, the pencil follows on the page!</p>	 <p>This is the <u>paintbrush</u> tool. It works freehand, in much the same way as the pencil does. However, we can choose a number of different colours (by clicking on them) to paint with!</p>
 <p>The <u>eraser</u> tool lets us <u>rub out</u> parts of our drawing when we have made a mistake. It works by <u>clicking and holding</u> the left mouse button over the areas to erase.</p>	 <p>The <u>undo</u> tool <u>reverses</u> the last thing that you did. If you make a mistake, the undo tool can help you to get your drawing back to how it was beforehand!</p>

Making Careful Choices	
 <p>Be clicking on this icon, we are able to choose the <u>size of the lines</u> that we draw with.</p> <p>We can choose <u>thick, bold lines</u>, or <u>thin, feinter lines</u> for effect.</p>	<p>These tools mean that we don't have to draw the same things over and over again if we need to repeat them.</p> <p>The copy tool makes a copy of the line, shape, drawing features that are selected. By pressing paste, the copy will then appear on the page.</p> <p>The cut tool also makes a copy of the line, shape, or drawing, but removes the original. The paste option places the copy in the new location.</p>
	  

#### Important Vocabulary

Paint Program    Tool    Paintbrush    Erase    Fill    Undo    Click    Drag    Save    icon


## KS1 D.T: TEXTILES KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

### Overview



#### Textiles

Textiles are flexible materials woven from fibres

- Textiles are used to make clothing, sheets, towels, linen, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of other products.
- Lots of materials are considered as textiles, for example wool, silk, cotton, nylon, felt and polyester.
- Textile production is one of the largest industries in the world – huge factories make millions of textiles each year.
- However, lots of small textiles producers still exist. Many still produce textiles by hand.



### Example Textiles

	<p>Blankets and Quilts</p> <p>Made with cotton</p> <p>Decorated using appliqué templates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<u>Blankets and quilts</u> are often made with cotton. It is an appropriate material for this purpose because it is soft and is a good insulator (it holds heat in well).</li> <li>-<u>Appliqué templates</u> have been used to create the decorations. Appliqué is a sewing technique where fabric shapes are attached onto the main fabric. <u>Templates</u> can be made from many materials (e.g. card) and can be formed around everyday objects, e.g. coins, coasters, bottles.</li> </ul>
	<p>Children's Clothes</p> <p>Made with cotton/ polyester</p> <p>Decorated using appliqué templates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Children's clothes are also often made using cotton, or with polyester (a man-made fibre that is <u>strong and durable</u>).</li> <li>-In order to decorate clothes, the appliqué technique is often used. In this example, the <u>designer</u> has used appliqué to add the snow and reindeer to this green Christmas dress. They need to be <u>attached securely!</u></li> </ul>


### Designing

Designers of textile products need to think about the purpose (what does it do?) and the user (who will use it?)

**Materials** -Different materials have different properties (characteristics) which make them good for different purposes. For example, cotton is soft, polyester is durable, and PUL is waterproof.

**Templates** -Templates should be used to cut around, producing accurate shapes and patterns. They can be made out of card, paper, cardboard and other materials.

**Joining** – There are lots of different ways of joining fabrics together (see below). Some joins are quicker (e.g. stapling, safety pin) whilst some are more secure (e.g. sewing, gluing). Some joining techniques are easier to hide.




### Key Vocabulary

Textiles
Fibre
Woven
Cotton
Thread
Needle
Appliqué
Template
Seam
Sew
Design
Make
Evaluate

### Making & Evaluating


#### Making

- Read your plan carefully. Make sure that you are properly prepared.
- Use masking tape or pins to attach your template, or use chalk/pastel to draw around it. If you are sewing, think about the type of stitch you will use (e.g. running stitch) in order to create your seam.
- Think about finishing techniques – for example glitter/ raised textile paints, adding sequins and shiny fabrics, or using fabric crayons.
- Remember your purpose – does it work?



#### Evaluating

- How does your textile look? Would your user like it? Why or why not? How could you improve the way it looks?
- Are your attached fabrics secure? How did you achieve this? How could they be joined more securely?
- Which materials did you choose? Why? How could you improve your product?



### Health and Safety

-Remove any jewellery and tie back long hair.	-Walk safely and calmly around the classroom/ workshop.	-When using a needle, keep your fingers well clear. Use a thimble where available.	-When you are not using your needle, keep it in the same safe place.	Follow the teacher's cutting instructions carefully.	Make sure that you are wearing the correct equipment for tasks.	If you need to move around with scissors, hold around the closed blades, facing down.	Report any accidents & clean up properly after yourself.
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# Geography

## Geography- Year 1 - Autumn

### Local area- Where is Hanslope primary school?

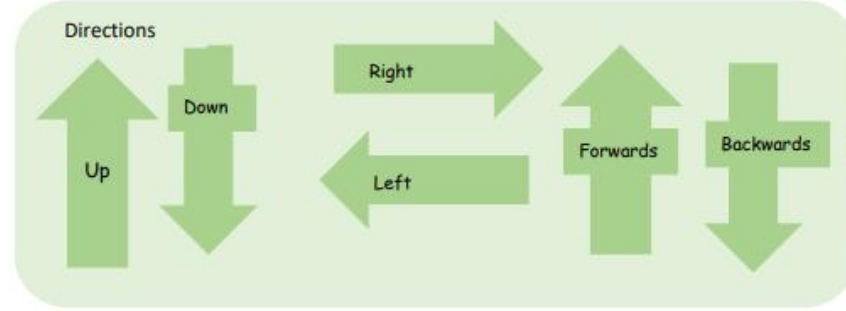


Hanslope Primary School is in the village of Hanslope in Milton Keynes.

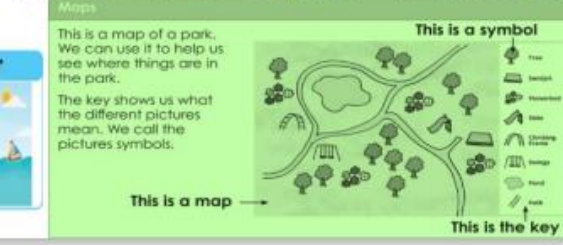
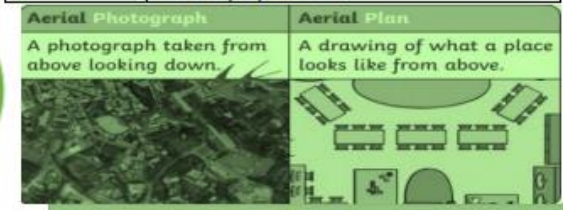
School Address:  
Hanslope Primary  
Long Street Road  
Hanslope



What is your home address?



Vocabulary	Definition
Map	A 2D drawing of an area shown from above.
Location	A place or position.
Local area	The area around where you live.
Ariel View	What an area would look like from above, looking down on a specific area.
Village	a place with a small number of houses for a few hundred people found in the countryside. Hanslope is a village.
Directions	Instructions about how to get somewhere
Route	A way from one place to another
Human Features	Things that are made or built by humans.
Physical Features	Natural things that exist like seas, mountains and rivers. They would be here even if there were no people around.



# Music

Year 1: Pitch and tempo (Superheroes)

Musical style: Film and television music

Listening and dancing to superhero theme tunes!

Film and TV music is designed to add to the mood of the action you are watching.



It can help you to feel excited, terrified, sad and happy along with the characters on screen.

Pitch

How high or low a sound is.



Tempo

The speed of the music (fast or slow).



Vocabulary

Accelerando

A musical term to describe when the speed of the music gets faster and faster.

Compose

To create or write an original (new) piece of music.

Instruments

Percussion instruments

Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.

Tuned percussion

Percussion instruments you **can** play tunes on.

Glockenspiel



Chime bars



Xylophone

Untuned percussion

Percussion instruments you **cannot** play a tune on.

Drum



Tambourine



Maracas



Claves





## PE Organiser – Y1 Autumn 2

I can play with others and take turns  
sharing with help  
I can work sensibly taking turns and  
sharing independently



### **Static Balance**

Seated



### **Dynamic Balance to Agility**

Jumping and Landing

### Vocabulary

Competitive

Cooperative

Balance

Forwards

Backwards

Sideways

Share

Sending and receiving

Attacking

Defending

Space

## Year 1 - Health and wellbeing

Allergy	A strong reaction to something which does not affect most people.
Emotions	The range of feelings that someone can have, such as happiness or anger.
Feelings	Emotions that a person can feel.
Germs	A very small living thing which can make us ill.
Ill	Not feeling well because of an illness or disease.
Qualities	The personality traits that make someone who they are.
Relax	To rest or take a break.

### Health tips



Washing our hands gets rid of germs which can make us ill. We should wash our hands regularly.



The sun can be good for us but we need to take care to look after our skin. In the sun, remember the 5 S's: Slip, Slop, Slap, Shade, Sunglasses.

### Getting help

If you are worried about anything, talk to an adult you trust at home or at school.

### Key facts

Some emotions we can feel are happiness, sadness, anger and worry.

Different situations make us feel different emotions.



We are all good at different things.

Some people can be allergic to some foods.

Doctors



Nurses



Dentists



Some people have jobs which help us to keep healthy, for example: doctors, nurses and dentists.



Get the right amount of sleep every night. to keep healthy and well



Use relaxation techniques such as muscle relaxation and laughter.

## Should we celebrate Harvest or Christmas?

**Learning Intention:** To explore and compare reasons for celebrating Harvest and Christmas. To learn that not everyone celebrates the same festivals.

**Values explored:** joy and kindness

### What I should already know

1 Food can form part of celebrations and festivals.

2 Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus at Christmas.

### Stories I will know by the end of this unit



**Cain and Abel** Cain was a farmer and Abel was a shepherd. Cain was jealous because he thought God loved Abel more so he killed him.

**Noah** made a big boat called an ark and put two of each animal on it to keep them safe because God sent a big flood to the world.



**The Exodus** Moses lead the Jews from Egypt where they were slaves. They went on a long journey, had to camp in tents made of palm leaves and branches. They got hungry, fed up and moaned at Moses a lot. God sent them food and helped to guide them and they got to the Promised Land safely many years later.

### What I will know by the end of this unit

**Sukkot** is the Jewish Harvest Festival. "Sukkah" means tent. It is a time to remember how the Jewish people wandered the desert, trying to find a place to live.



**How long does it last?** Seven days  
People make a tent with leaves and branches and eat as many meals as they can in it during the seven days. They pray, wave the **four kinds** around, visit the synagogue, light candles and eat special food, including bread dipped in honey.



**Christmas** is a Christian festival to give thanks for the birth of Jesus. Christians go to church, sing carols and light candles to remember that Jesus is the Light of the world.



### Key Vocabulary

**Star of David** The star of David is the special Jewish sign. **Jewish people** believe in God, but don't believe Jesus was His son. They do not celebrate Christmas

**Cross** The cross is the special Christian sign. Christians believe **Jesus** was the son of God

**Jealousy** When you are upset because someone has something you want.

**Harvest Festival** A time when Christians say thank you and think of others who don't have enough.

**Four Kinds** These are special plants that are used at Sukkot. Each herb represents a part of your body and shows that Jews want all parts of them to love God.

**Synagogue** is a building where Jews go to worship and pray

**Church** is a building where Christians go to worship and pray

**Carols** are special songs with a Christmas theme

### Reflection

Is Harvest or Christmas more important to **Jews**? Why?

Is Harvest or Christmas more important to **Christians** and why?

Which festival do you think is more important now?



# Science



## SEASONAL CHANGES

### KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

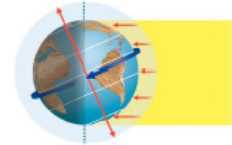


#### Overview

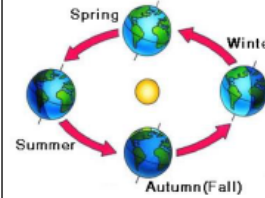


- Seasons are different times in the year when there are weather changes.
- In places like the UK, there are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.
- The seasons have an effect on landscapes, and plant and animal life.
- The length of days changes as the seasons change.
- The seasons are different in some other parts of the world.

#### Causes of the Seasons/ Length of Days



- The seasons are caused because our planet (the Earth) is on a tilt. As the Earth moves around the Sun, different places on Earth face the Sun more.
- When a place is tilted towards to the Sun it is warmer (the summer).
- When a place is tilted away from the Sun it is colder (the winter).
- When it is summer in the northern part of the Earth, it is winter in the southern part. This also affects the length of days.
- When a place is tilted towards the Sun (in the summer) the days are longer.
- When a place is tilted more away from the Sun (in the winter) the days are shorter.



#### The Four Seasons



##### Spring

In spring, the weather starts to get warmer after winter.

- Lots of baby animals are born and new flowers blossom.
- It takes place in **March, April and May.**

##### Summer

-Summer is the warmest season of the year.

- Insects such as wasps and bees are around, and plants have lots of leaves.
- The summer months are **June, July & August.**



##### Autumn

In autumn, the weather starts to get cooler after summer.

- Many types of leaves begin to turn brown and fall from trees.
- Autumn is **September, October & November**

##### Winter

-Winter is the coldest season of the year.

- Many trees have no leaves and many animals are hibernating.
- Winter is **December, January & February.**



#### Things to Look For...



Spring: Flowers growing, baby animals, frog spawn, birds building nests, caterpillars.

-Summer: Flowers fully grown, insects, fully-grown frogs, trees with lots of leaves on.



-Autumn: Brown leaves on the ground, squirrels storing nuts, hedgehogs hibernating.

-Winter: Frost/snow, trees with no leaves, evergreen trees.

Winter		Spring			Summer		Autumn		Winter		
January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December