

## A Guide for Students and Parents

### 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 or two pages of A4 – this helps pupils to visualise the layout of the page which in turn helps them to memorise the information better.

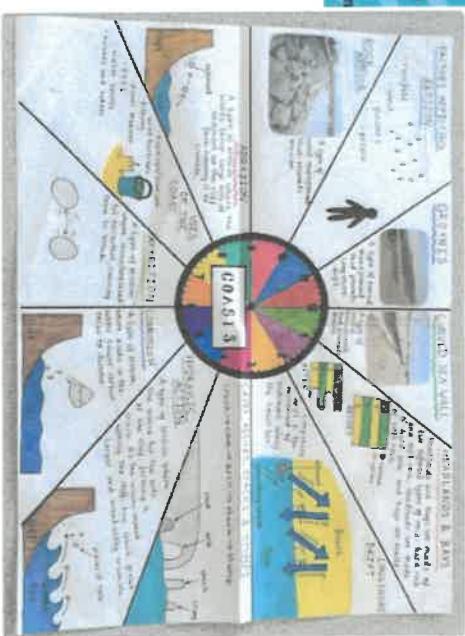
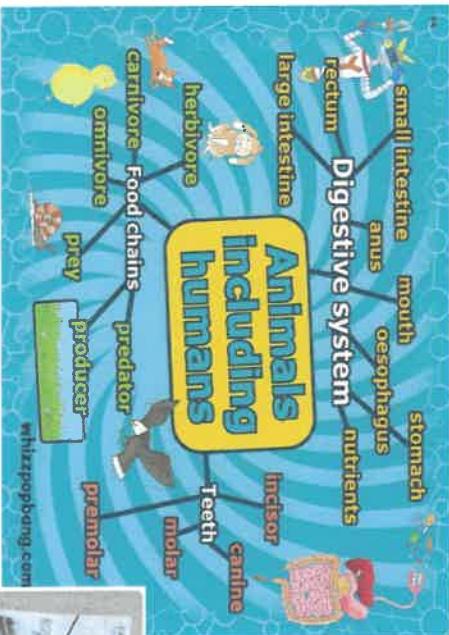
### Student tips:

How to use your Knowledge organiser

- Look, cover, write, check
- Quizzing— set your self a test or list key terms and blank out descriptions, then try writing them down.
- Flash cards — key words/terms/images on front descriptions on reverse side.

### Parent tips to support your child:

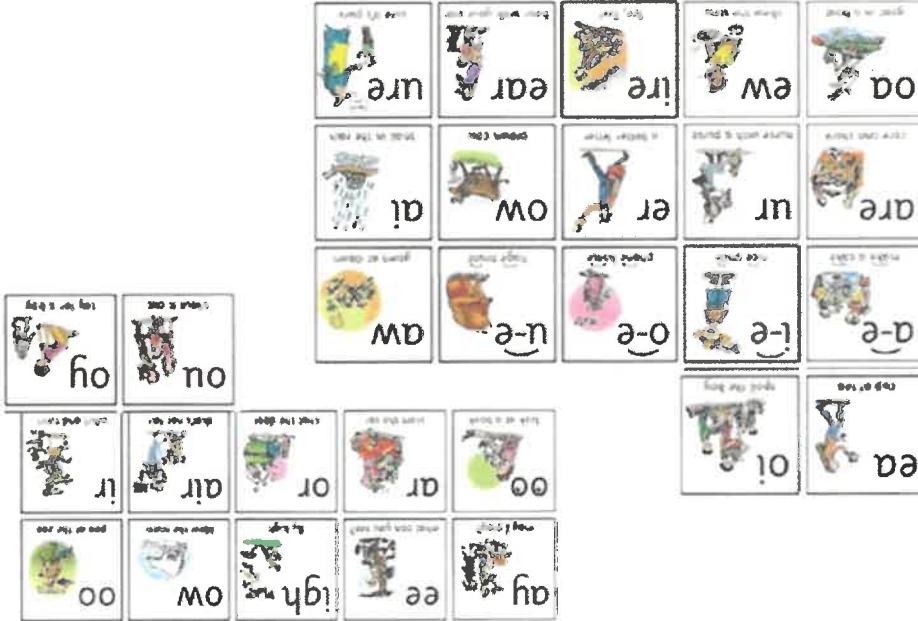
- Please quiz your child in preparation for their weekly quiz. It should take 10 to 15 minutes.
- Read through the Knowledge Organiser with your child – if you don’t understand the content then ask them to explain it to you – ‘teaching’ you helps them to reinforce their learning.
- Test them regularly 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?
- Get them to make a glossary (list) of key words with definitions.
- 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.
- Get your child to make a blank Knowledge Organiser and fill in all the gaps without looking.



## Words to read and spell

- Said
- Are
- Was
- They
- My
- He, Be, Me, She
- No, Go, So
- Your
- Here
- There
- Where
- Were
- One
- Once
- Love
- Come
- Some

- To read and spell words with the below graphemes.



## Key Knowledge:

Phoneme—1 letter sound

Diagraph—2 letters making 1 sound

Real word—nonsense

Fred talk—Sounding out words

Fred fidgets—Using a sound phonetically (c-a-t)

Fred finger—Using a sound per finger m a t



Autumn Term

## Phonics Knowledge Organiser—Year 1

What children must know and remember:

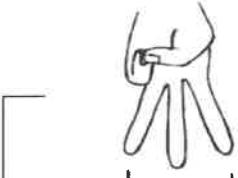
## Key Vocabulary:

Trigraph—3 letters making one sound

Pseudo word—nonsense

(alien) word

Fred fidgets—Using a sound phonetically (c-a-t)



## AUTUMN TERM

Cycle B

Reading Knowledge Organiser – Year 1/2



What children must know and remember:

End of day Texts –  
Rhyme time poems and  
songs:

- Here's the lady's knives
- And forks
- Lavender's Blue
- London Bridge
- Here's the Church and  
here's the Steeple
- I had a little nut tree
- The cherry tree

Books to celebrate diversity:

The odd egg – Mo Willems

Knuffle Bunny – Emily



City:

Colour

Monster – Anna Llenas

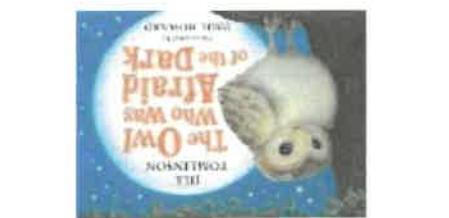


End of day Texts – Autumn

Knuffle Bunny – Mo Willems



The owl who was afraid of  
the dark – Jill Tomlinson



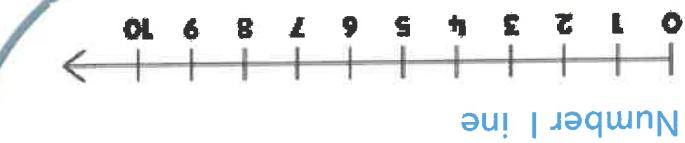
Autumn A:  
End of day Texts –

Beegeu – Alexis Deacon



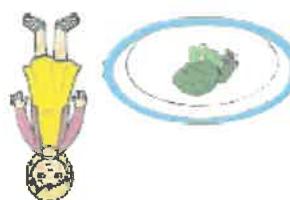
Fantastic Mr fox – Roald  
Dahl





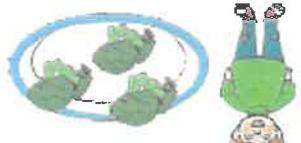
One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine Ten

Olive has the fewest.



Number line

Lewis has the most.

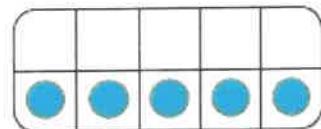
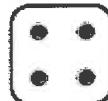


**two**

greater than  
 $8 > 2$



less than  
 $4 < 7$



Comparing numbers

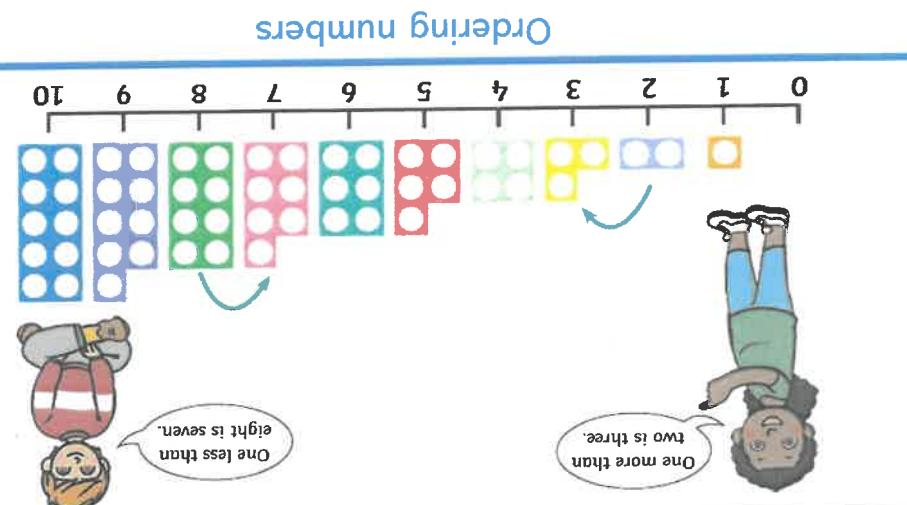
equals  
 $5 = 5$



Place Value to 10

Maths Knowledge Organiser—Year 1

Key knowledge:



Ordering numbers

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



One more than  
two is three.

One less than  
eight is seven.

Key Vocabulary:	• Equal to
One less	• Less than
One more	• More than
Order	• Least
Compare	• Most
1st	• 1st
2nd	• 2nd
3rd	• 3rd
4th	• 4th
Order	• Order
One less	• One less
One more	• One more
Key Vocabulary:	• Order





Key Vocabulary:

Key Knowledge:

Place Value to 100

Maths Knowledge Organiser—Year 2

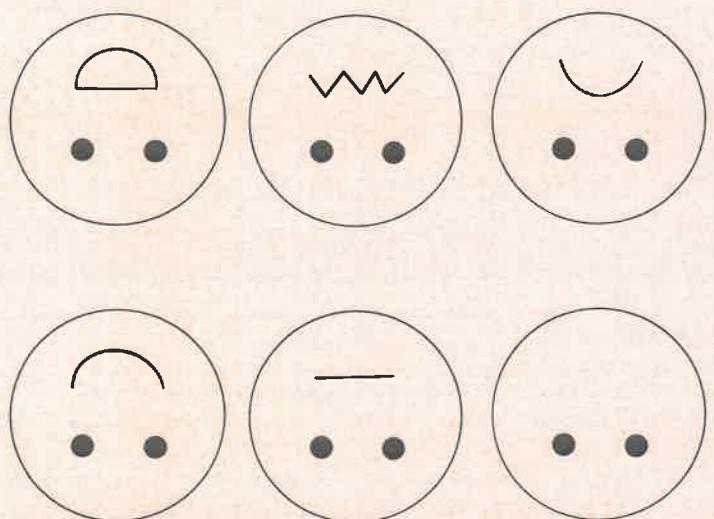
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

10 more than 62 is 72  
10 less than 83 is 73

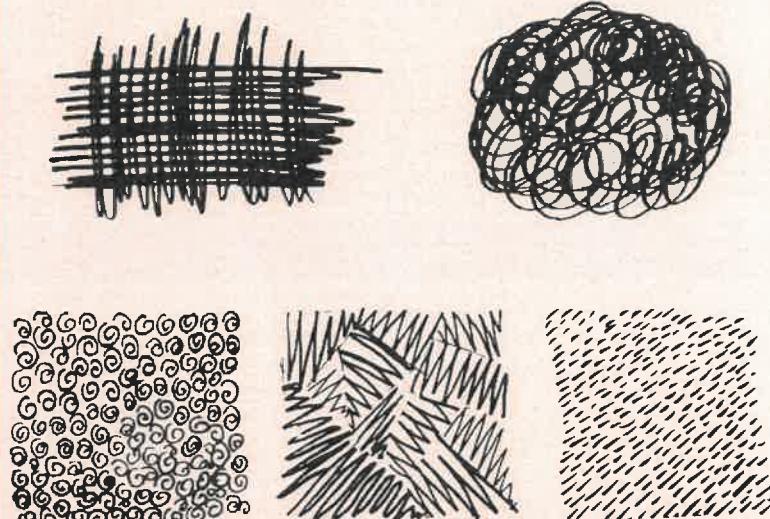
29	20 tens nine ones	two tens nine ones	two tens nine ones	29
14	fourteen	one ten four ones	one ten four ones	14
10	10 tens one ones	10 tens one ones	10 tens one ones	10
9	9 tens two ones	9 tens two ones	9 tens two ones	9
20	20 tens zero ones	20 tens zero ones	20 tens zero ones	20

Read, Write and Represent Numbers to 100

Counting in 5s	0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50
Counting in 10s	0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Order	0 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30
Less than	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
Greater than	20 < 22 < 24 < 26 < 28 < 30 < 32 < 34 < 36 < 38 < 40 < 42 < 44 < 46 < 48 < 50 < 52 < 54 < 56 < 58 < 60 < 62 < 64 < 66 < 68 < 70 < 72 < 74 < 76 < 78 < 80 < 82 < 84 < 86 < 88 < 90 < 92 < 94 < 96 < 98 < 100
Place value	ones tens hundreds
Partition	20 = 10 + 10
Zero	0 = 0 + 0
Tens	10 = 10 + 0
Hundreds	100 = 100 + 0
Key Vocabulary:	Counting, Comparing Numbers, Order Numbers, Greater than, Less than, Place Value, Partition, Zero, Tens, Hundreds, Key Knowledge: Place Value to 100, 2-Digit Numbers, Compare Numbers, Equal, Less than, Greater than, 36 = 36, 26 < 34, 24 > 19, 37 < 42, 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, 10 more than 62 is 72, 10 less than 83 is 73.



Simple lines and shapes can show different expressions



How can you use charcoal to make these marks?

- Born in London in 1932
- Most famous for illustrating Roald Dahl books
- He has won lots of prizes for his work
- He has been a teacher showing how to draw other people how he has been a teacher showing how to draw other people how

## Quentin Blake



What is charcoal? Charcoal is wood that has been burnt. It is black and snaps easily. It is good for drawing but can be messy.

Charcoal	A drawing material made from burnt wood
Cross-hatching	Drawing lines crossed over and close together
Scrubbing	Drawing lines in a fast and irregular way
Concertrina	Foldling something backwards and forwards so it becomes smaller but can be stretched out again
Expression	Is the look on a face caused by how someone is feeling
Stippling	Making quick up and down hand movements to make dash and dot marks on paper
Illustrations	Showing a story using pictures
Illustrator	Someone who draws book illustrations



## Key Vocabulary:

Key Knowledge:

Year 1:

I know how to communicate simple instructions.

I know how to follow path and lead others.

I know how to follow instructions.

I know how to listen to others' ideas.

I know how to suggest ideas to solve tasks.

I know how to work with a partner and a small group.

I know how to follow instructions carefully.

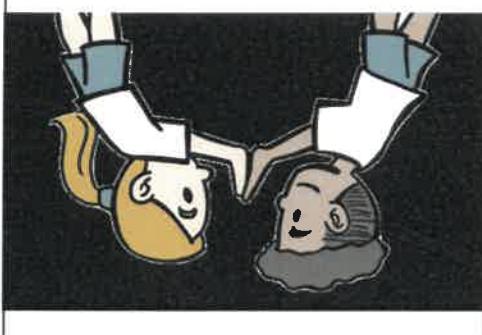
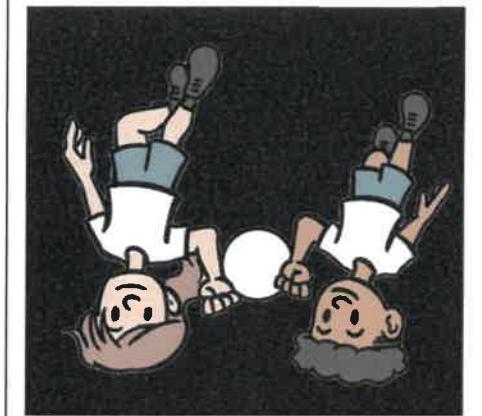
Year 2:

I know how to understand the rules of the game.

I know how to share my ideas and help to solve tasks. I can work co-operatively with a partner and a small group.

I know how to show honesty and can play fairly.

I know how to understand how to use, follow and create a simple diagram/map.



What children must know and remember:

Team building knowledge organiser—Year 1/2

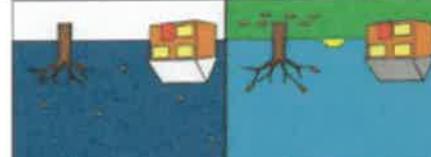


2. Each week on this day draw and colour the time of sunrise or sunset and one day shows the time of sunset.

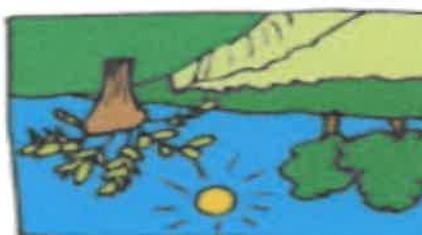
Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday

1. During spring or autumn choose a day of the week to draw a picture of the weather.

Create the day you choose:



Spring morning Summer morning Autumn morning Winter morning



Knows how to observe changes across the four seasons. Knows how to describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.

## Knowledge

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

## Vocabulary

Weather Day-length Sun Seasons Spring Summer Autumn Winter Longer Day Shorter Day Earlier Night Dark Light Later

Seasonal Changes  
Science Knowledge Organiser – Year 1-2

## Knowledge

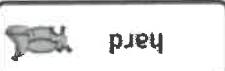
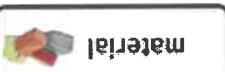
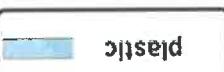
Knows how to identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.

Knows how to describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.

Knows how to compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Knows how to identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials for particular uses.

Knows how to find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

	soft
	hard
	material
	paper
	glass
	rock
	brick
	wood
	metal
	fabric
	rubber
	plastic



## Vocabulary

Material – the matter from which a thing is or can be made.

Man-made – materials that are created by people.

Natural – materials that exist in nature.

Opaque – an object you cannot see through e.g. glass.

Transparent – an object you can see through.

Flexible – materials that can bend easily.

Dull – a colour that is bright and reflects light.

Rough – uneven or not smooth.

Smooth – no roughness, lumps or holes.

Brittle – hard but likely to break easily.

Waterproof – does not absorb water.

Bendy – bends easily into a curved shape.

Stretch – use a pulling force to make something longer or wider.

Rigid – unable to bend or be forced out of shape.



## **Knowledge**

Know what a parable is.

Know the story of the Lost Son and recognise a link with the Son means to Christians.

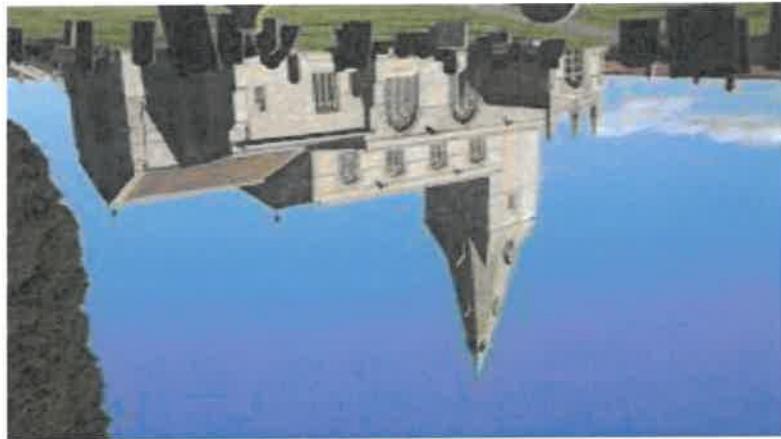
Know how to think, talk and ask questions about whether they can learn anything from a parable for themselves and explore different ideas.

Know that Christians believe in God and that they find out about God in the Bible.

Know that Christians believe that God is loving, kind, fair and forgiving and also Lord and King.

Know that Christians believe that God is loving, kind, fair and believe in God as loving and forgiving e.g. saying sorry, being welcomed back, forgiving others.

Know an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship e.g. saying sorry to God.



Vocabulary	God Christianity Lord King Bible Story of Jesus Parable Fair Forgiving Church Worship Prayer Thankfulness
The Lost Son (New Testament) Jesus The Parable of the Lost Son (Old Testament)	



R.E. Knowledge Organiser - Year 1-2	What Do Christians Believe God Is Like?
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**Key Enquiry Question:** What is it like where we live?

**What children must know and remember:**



Cycle A

**History Knowledge Organiser—Year 1/2**

**Key Knowledge:**

- Know school is in Ropslsey, Lincolnshire, England.
- Know their address including postcode.
- Know that a physical feature developed naturally.
- Know the 4 points of a compass north, south, east and west.
- Identify physical features; mountain, lake, island, valley, river, cliff, forest and beach.
- Know how to draw a simple map.

**Key Vocabulary:**

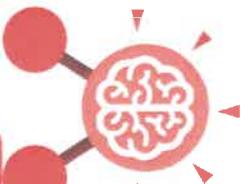
- farm, compass, north, south, east, west.
- beach, forest, hill, harbour, ocean, coast, mountain, bungalow, semi-detached, terraced, town, city, village,

CD		Knowledge	Questions for Family Learning	Ages 5-6
		Social and Emotional Skills	In this Puzzles (unit) the class talk about the similarities and differences between people and that these make us unique and special. The children learn what bullying is and what it isn't. They talk about how it might feel to be bullied and when and who to ask for help. The children talk about friendship, how to make friends and that it is OK to have differences from their friends. The children also talk about being nice to and looking after other children you might be being bullied.	Unique, Similarity, Same as, Different from, Difference, Bullying, Bullying behaviour, Deliberate, On purpose, Unfair, Included, Bully, Bullied, Celebrations, Special, Unique.
		Key Vocabulary		

Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE is a progressive and spiral scheme of learning. In planning the lessons, Jigsaw PSHE ensures that learning from previous years is revisited and extended, adding new concepts, knowledge and skills, year on year as appropriate. The table below draws out the spiral knowledge and skills progression within the Celebrating Difference Puzzles (unit of work) including the key vocabulary used in each year and suggestions for Family Learning.

## Jigsaw knowledge and skills progression: Celebrating Difference Ages 3-11(12)





## Unit: 1.1

# Online Safety and Exploring Purple

### Key Learning

- To log in safely.
- To learn how to find saved work in the Online Work area and find teacher comments.
- To learn how to search Purple Mash to find resources.
- To become familiar with the icons and types of resources available in the Topics section.
- To start to add pictures and text to work.
- To explore the Tools and Games section of Purple Mash.
- To learn how to open, save and print.
- To understand the importance of logging out.

### Key Resources



### Key Vocabulary

#### Alert

A system that lets you know if you have something to look at.

#### Avatar

A digital picture to represent someone.

#### Button

An area where you click to make something happen.

#### File Name

The name given to an online piece of work.

#### Icon

An image on a web page that you can click on to navigate to somewhere.

#### Log out

Leaving a computer system.

#### Menu

A button which gives the user different options.

#### Notification

A message telling you about something.

#### Password

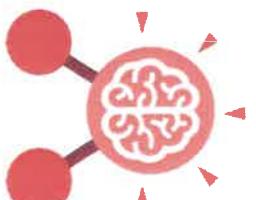
A series of letters, numbers and special characters that is entered after the username to access an online site.

#### My Work Area

The place on Purple Mash where your work is stored. Only you and your teachers can access this.

#### Private

Keeping information restricted from other people.



## Unit: 1.1 Online Safety and Exploring Purple Mash

### Purple Mash Tools

A selection of programs which help you carry out different tasks.

### Saving

Store your work as you create something so it can be accessed later.

### Search

A way of finding specific resources you want to look at.

Login Screen

### Key Images



Avatar

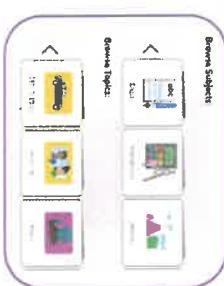
### Save your work



Save your work



Tools



Subjects & Topics



This picture shows you if you have any notifications

The area of Purple Mash where your work is stored

### Key Questions

What is a password and why should we keep them safe?

What is a digital avatar?

Where is my work stored on Purple Mash?

A password is a secret word or phrase that allows a user to access a website. Passwords are like toothbrushes in that they should not be shared with anyone else.

In Purple Mash, an avatar is a picture you create in the software to represent you. It is safer to use an avatar on the Internet than have a picture of yourself.

In Purple Mash, most of the work you save will be saved in the My Work section of Purple Mash. The only person that can see this work is the teacher and you.