

DOHA
BRITISH
SCHOOL
WAKRA

Year 1
Knowledge
Organiser

Autumn Term
2023



Theodore Roosevelt

Believe you
can & you're
halfway
there

Theodore Roosevelt



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What are Knowledge Organisers?

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.
- Knowledge organisers outline the essential knowledge that the teachers are covering across a unit of work including; key dates, key people, key vocabulary, definitions and supporting pictures or diagrams.
- The curriculum has a greater focus on retrieval and application of knowledge this puts increasing pressure on our children to know and retain even more information for longer.
- The secret to success is to regularly revisit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory.
- *On pages where the information seems similar, the work in **BOLD** is the main focus for this term however the other elements are ongoing. Please remember this. If necessary, refer back to Spring and Summer Knowledge Organisers.*



How to use a Knowledge Organiser?



How to use these knowledge organisers

Every week you should be studying one section of these knowledge organisers in order to be prepared for quizzes in class. The quizzes will test the knowledge from the organisers plus knowledge learnt in class that week.

You should be using your notes to self test yourself on the knowledge you have studied in your organiser.

You can do this in a number of different ways, here are a few suggestions:

- Read through the organiser
- Teach someone the knowledge in the organiser to see if you understand it
- Write the keywords in your book then cover your KO and see if you can write out the definitions.
- Use the 'Look, Cover, Write, Check and Correct' technique.
- Make up questions from your organiser and answer them later.
- Create a mind map or revision clock and test yourself.
- Read out loud the knowledge organiser into a microphone and listen back to the recording

Year 1D Timetable Bat Class

Year 1D - Bat Class Timetable 2023-24

	Registration 7.00-7.10	Period 1 7.10 - 8.00	Period 2 8.00 - 8.50	Period 3 8.50 - 9.40	Break	Period 4 10.00 - 10.50	Period 5 10.50 - 11.40	Lunch	Period 6 12.20 - 13.10	Period 7 13.10 - 14.00
Sunday	Safety Sunday	Phonics	Spanish / Arabic	Maths		English	Arabic / Butterfly Class		PE	Guided Reading
Monday	Mindful Monday	Qatar History	English	Music		Maths	Islamic / Butterfly Class		Phonics	Guided Reading
Tuesday	Talking Tuesday	Phonics	Guided Reading	Spanish / Arabic		Maths	Science		PE	PSHE / Computing
Wednesday	Wakra Workout	Phonics	Guided Reading	Maths		English	Spanish / Arabic		Art / DT	SMSC
Thursday	Thinking Thursday	7:00-7:30 Assembly 7:35-8:00 Library	Islamic / Butterfly Class	English		Maths	Science		History / Geography	Golden Time



Year 1B Timetable Butterfly Class

1B - Butterfly Class Miss McBride										
	Registration 7.00-7.10	Period 1 7.10 - 8.00	Period 2 8.00 - 8.50	Period 3 8.50 - 9.40	B a r k e	Period 4 10.00 - 10.50	Period 5 10.50 - 11.40	L c u h n	Period 6 12.20 - 13.10	Period 7 13.10 - 14.00
Sunday	Safety Sunday	Phonics	Spanish / Arabic	Maths		English	Islamic / Butterfly Class		P.E	Reading
Monday	Mindful Monday	Qatar Hitory	Music	English		Maths	Islamic / Butterfly Class		Phonics	Reading
Tuesday	Talking Tuesday	Phonics	Reading	Spanish / Arabic		Maths	Science		P.E	PSHE/ Computing
Wednesday	Wakra Workout	Phonics	Reading	Maths		English	Spanish / Arabic		Foundation (Art or DT)	SMSC
Thursday	Thinking Thursday	7:00-7:30 Assembly	Islamic / Butterfly Class	English		Library/ Maths	Science		Foundation (History or Geography)	Skills/ GT



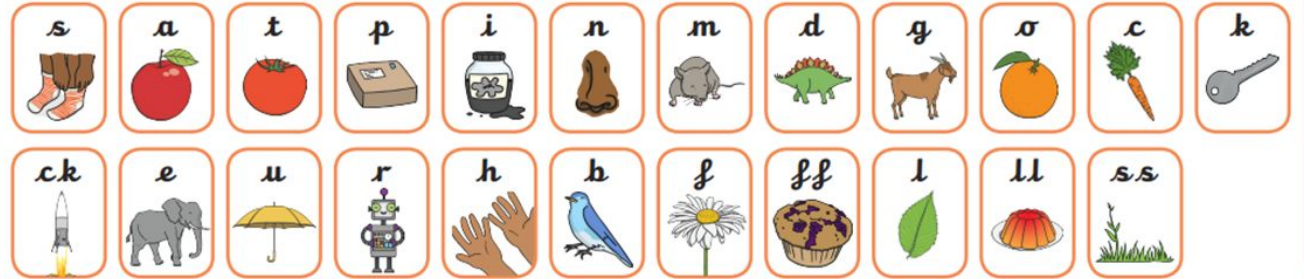
English - Phonics



These should be known from Reception/KG.

Note digraphs (ll, ff, ck, ss) are found at the end/in the middle of words, never as the initial sound.

Phase 2 Sounds



Phonics and Spelling

Phoneme	A single unit of sound (can be made up of more than one letter e.g. /s/ or /ss/
Grapheme	The way a sound is written. There are multiple graphemes for some phonemes.
Diagraph	A type of grapheme where two letters represent one phoneme (sound) e.g. <u>fe</u> t
Consonants	Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants; the letters a, e, i, o, u represent vowels
Vowels	The letters a, e, i, o, u. Every word has a vowel sound in.
Grapheme	A letter that corresponds to a single phoneme within a word e.g. <u>t</u> en
Segment	Break a word into phonemes
Blend	Put the phonemes back together
Tricky Word	A word which can't be phonetically decoded

Phonics – Phase 3 and teaching sequence

Half Term 1		Half Term 2	
Week 1	Revise Phase 2,	Week 1	oo and oo
Week 2	j, v, w and x	Week 2	ar and or
Week 3	y, z, and zz	Week 3	ur and ow
Week 4	qu and ch	Week 4	oi and ear
Week 5	sh and ng	Week 5	ure and er
Week 6	th and th	Week 6	Revise Phase 3
Week 7	ai and ee	Week 7	Phase 3 screening
Week 8	ight and oa		

Phase 3 Sounds

j	v	w	x	y	z	zz	qu	ch	sh	th	ng	ai	ee
igh	oa	oo	oo	ar	or	ur	ow	oi	ear	air	ure	er	

Children should recognise the sounds, use them to segment (break up) words and use them to blend words (put together).



English - Tricky Words

Children should be able to
spell and sight read all
these words.

Phase 2 Tricky Words

the

to

I

no

go

into

twinkl.com

Phase 3 Tricky Words

you

they

all

are

my

her

he

she

we

me

be

was

twinkl.com

Phase 4 Tricky Words

said

like

do

come

there

little

out

have

so

some

were

one

when

what

twinkl.com

Phase 5 Tricky Words

oh

could

their

people

Mr

Mrs

looked

called

asked

twinkl.com

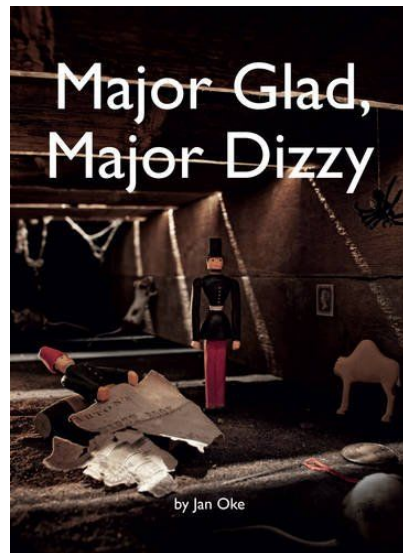


English - Key Vocabulary

These are words used in our teaching of writing genres.



strike 	deep 	escape the danger 	prepare 	boiling
trustworthy 	brave enough 	never return 	come back to life 	suspect



mislaid 	curious 	investigate 	floorboards 	tatty
handful 	unusual 	delighted 	wondered 	terraced house



English – Genre Writing

Instructions - Half term 1

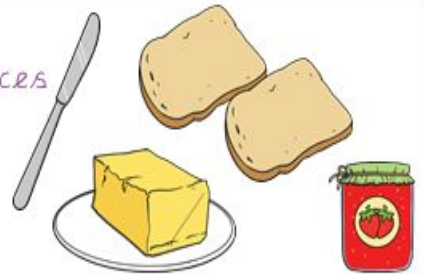
How to Make a Jam Sandwich¹

¹ use a title

² include a list of what is needed

You will need²

- bread - 2 slices
- butter
- jam
- knife



³ put the steps in order

⁴ use bullet points or numbers

⁵ use imperative verbs

⁶ use time conjunctions

³ • First⁶, get⁵ two slices of bread.

⁴ • Next⁶, use⁵ the knife to spread some butter onto the bread.

• After that⁶, use⁵ the knife to spread the jam onto one slice of bread and butter.

• Then⁶, put⁵ the other slice on top.

• Now⁶, cut⁵ the sandwich into two parts. You can make triangles or rectangles.

• Finally⁶, eat⁵ and enjoy⁵ your sandwich!

Discovery Narrative - Half term 2

Aqsa's Discovery

¹ capital letters to punctuate a sentence.

² capital letters for names, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I'.

³ sentences punctuated with full stops.

⁴ ideas and sentences joined with 'and'.

⁵ prefix 'un'.

⁶ plurals adding -s or -es

⁷ adjective to describe.

Aqsa loved dinosaurs. She had dinosaur toys and lots of dinosaur books. One day, she went to visit her grandpa. He gave Aqsa a box. In the box was a beautiful stegosaurus.

Aqsa loved the stegosaurus so much that she played with it everywhere. She played with it in the kitchen, she played with it in the hall and she played with it in the garden. Suddenly, the stegosaurus had fell into the drain. Oh no! Aqsa pulled and pulled and pulled at the drain grate until eventually, bang! The grate flew up. Aqsa couldn't believe her eyes!

Surprisingly, next to her new stegosaurus was an old, rusty car. It had tiny, black wheels and a wobbly door. Aqsa could tell it was very old. It did not look like the cars that she had in her bedroom. What an amazing discovery! She carefully wiped off the dirt and admired the little car.

With this, Aqsa ran off to tell Grandpa all about the unusual, old car. Grandpa was delighted. It was just like the cars that he used to play with when he was a boy. In fact, it was his old car! His heart jumped. Aqsa's Grandpa gave her a huge hug. Aqsa wondered what stories the car would know and the adventures Grandpa must have taken it on. She wondered what life might have been like in the olden days.



English – Reading



Reading


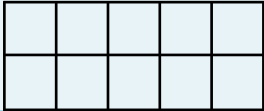
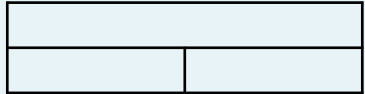
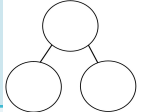
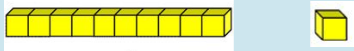
Decoding	Breaking down a word into different phonemes to help read it
Retrieval	Finding information from a text
Prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something
Comprehension	Understanding what has been read
Inference	Making assumptions about what is happening in a text from what you know
Deduction	Using evidence in a text to support an idea
Fiction	A text that is based on imaginary events or characters
Non-Fiction	A text that is based on real life events, objects or animals etc. Usually known as an information book.

Recommended Reading List Year 1

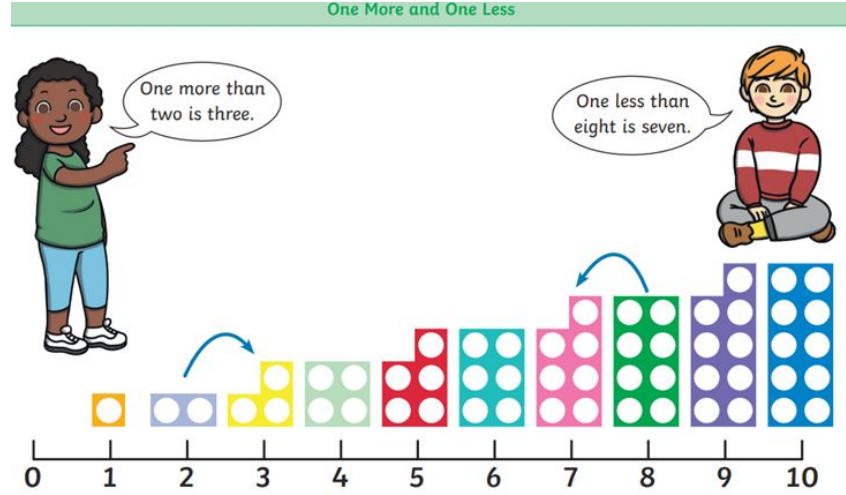
Author	Title	Author	Title	Author	Title
Enid Blyton	The Magic Far Away Tree	Neil Gaiman	Cinnamon	Edward Lear	The Owl and the Pussy Cat.
Anna Llenas	The Colour Monster	David McKee	Not Now Bernard	Jeanne Willis	Slug Needs a Hug
Beatrix Potter	The Tale of Peter Rabbit	Toby Forward	The Wolf Story: What Really Happened to Little Red Ridding Hood.	Mairi Hedderwick	Katie Morag Island Stories
Janet Stevens	And the dish ran away with the spoon.	A.A. Milne	The more it snows.	Lemony Snicket	The Dark

Maths - Key Vocabulary



Word	Definition	Word	Definition
Sort	To separate and arrange according to kind, e.g. colour, size, type, shape etc.	digit/ numeral	Any of the numerals from 0 to 9, especially when forming part of a number.
Represent	To show or depict something.	number	A value shown in digits, words or pictures
equal	The same value =		
more / greater	Something that is bigger in value e.g. 3 is more than 2 >	Ones	Whole number worth one e.g. 23 has 3 ones.  = 1
less / fewer	Something that is smaller in value e.g. 3 is less than 4 <	One more and One less than numbers to 10	8, 9, 10 5, 4, 3
part	Some but not all e.g. 3 is part of 7. The other part is 4.	Counting in 1s	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.
whole	The whole of the group or number – the biggest number. 3 is a part, 4 is a part, 7 is the whole	compare	Look at the difference between two things
ten frame		bar model	
part whole model		Base 10	
Useful Links:	Adding songs and games. Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oTgLtF3PMOc www.topmarks.co.uk	How to help?	Counting forwards and back using objects. Counting one more and one less using a number line Board games adding – snakes and ladder.

Maths - Number and Place Value within 10



0
zero

4
four

1
one

5
five

2
two

6
six

3
three

7
seven

8
eight

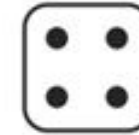
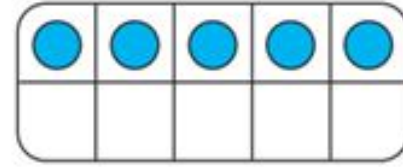
9
nine

10
ten

Comparing



$5 = 5$
equals



$4 < 7$
less than



$8 > 2$
greater than

two



Lewis has the **most**.



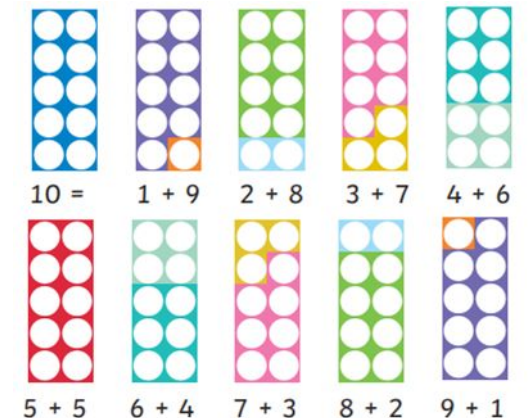
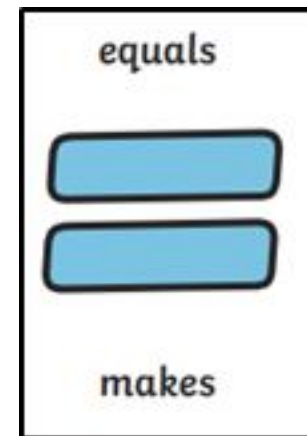
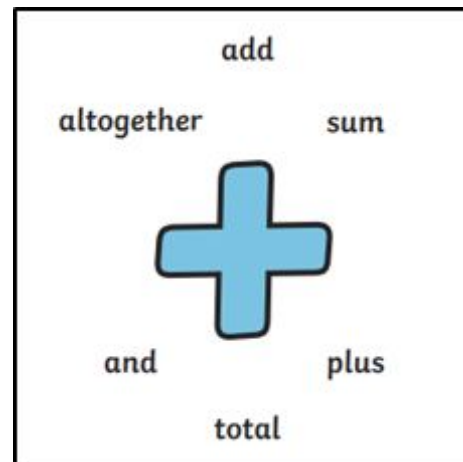
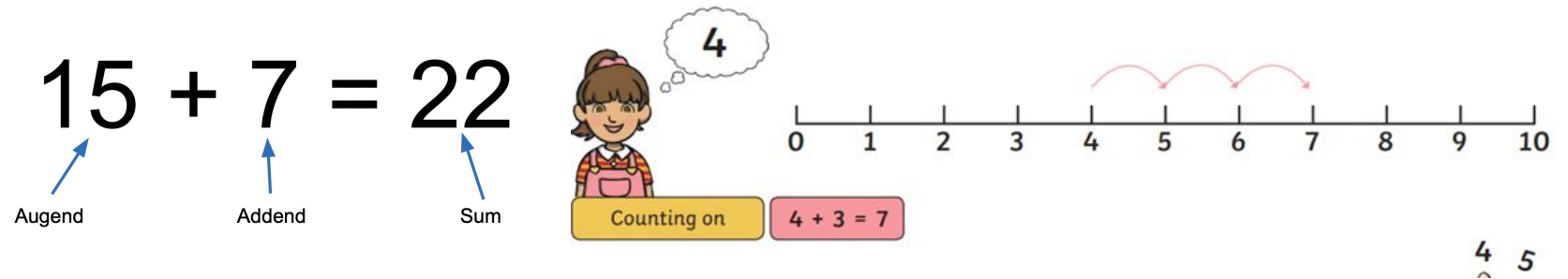
Olive has the **fewest**.



Maths - Addition within 10

Word	Definition	Word	Definition
Number bond	Two numbers that add together to make a given number. <u>This term number bonds to 10.</u>	compare	Look at the difference between two things
add	$+$ (addition, more, all together, sum)	Count on	Count from a given number e.g. $4 + 3 =$ Start counting from 4
equal	The same value $=$	One more	The next number

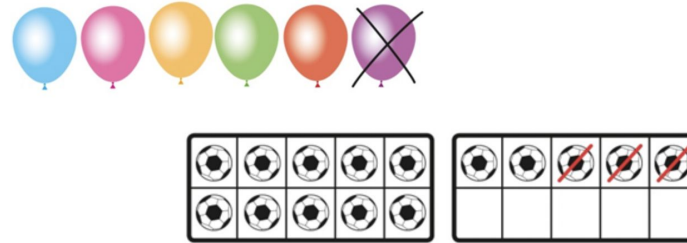
Addition



Maths – Subtraction within 10

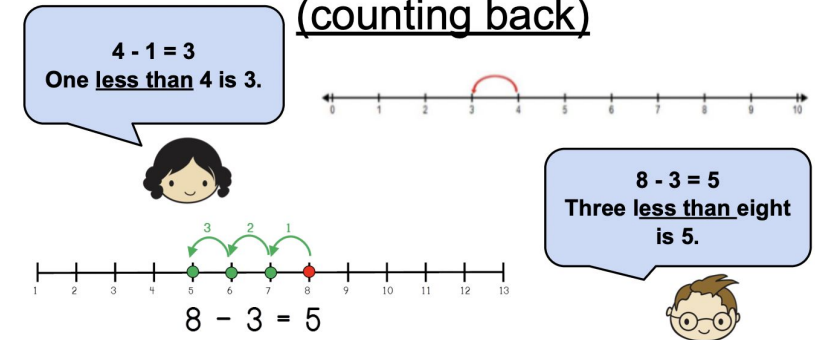
Word	Definition	Word	Definition
Number bond	Two numbers that add together to make a given number. <u>This term number bonds to 10.</u>	compare	Look at the difference between two things
Subtract	- (subtraction, minus, take away))	Count back	Count back from a given number e.g. $4 - 3 =$ Start counting back from 4
equal	The same value =	One less	The number before

Stage 1 - Practically taking away



Children subtract by working practically with equipment where they are physically taking away objects. At this stage, the term **'take-away'** will be focused on. As well as the practical resources; role play, stories and songs will contribute to their understanding. Once children are confident with physically taking away objects, they can begin to say, then write the matching calculation.

Stage 2 - Number line (counting back)



At this stage, steps in subtraction can be recorded from right to left on a number line. Using other resources such as hundred squares will also benefit the children at this stage.

Subtraction

$$22 - 7 = 15$$

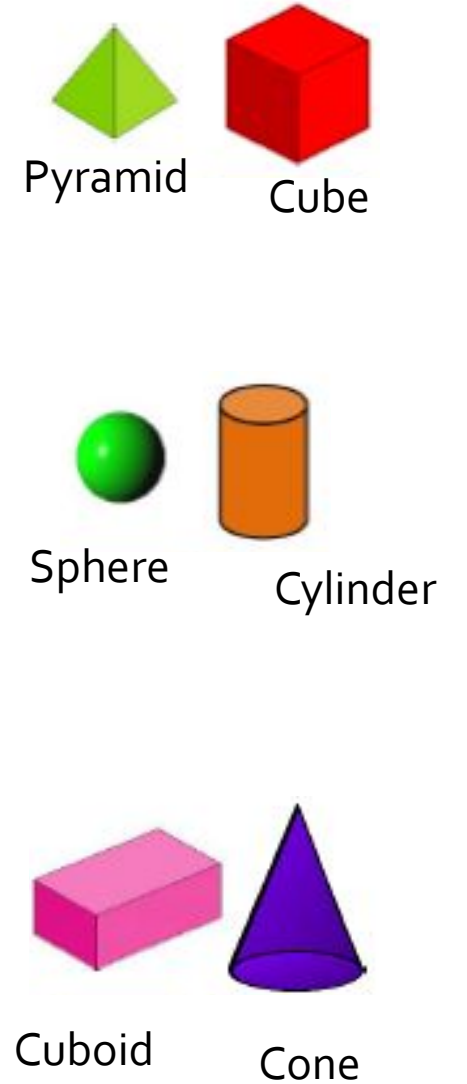
Minuend Subtrahend Difference

minus
take away subtract
difference less



Maths – Shape

	We will learn to:
	Recognise and name common 2-D including rectangles, squares, circles and triangles.
	Sort 2D shapes
	Recognise and name common 3-D shapes including cuboid, cube, cylinder, pyramid, cone and sphere.
	Sort 3D shapes.
	Name and describe properties of 2D and 3D shapes.
	Make and continue patterns with 2D and 3D shapes.
Useful links:	What shape am I : www.topmarks.co.uk , http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks2/maths
How to help:	Play shape games. What shapes can you see around you? Draw shape pictures. Talk about shapes and their properties. Make a shape poster.



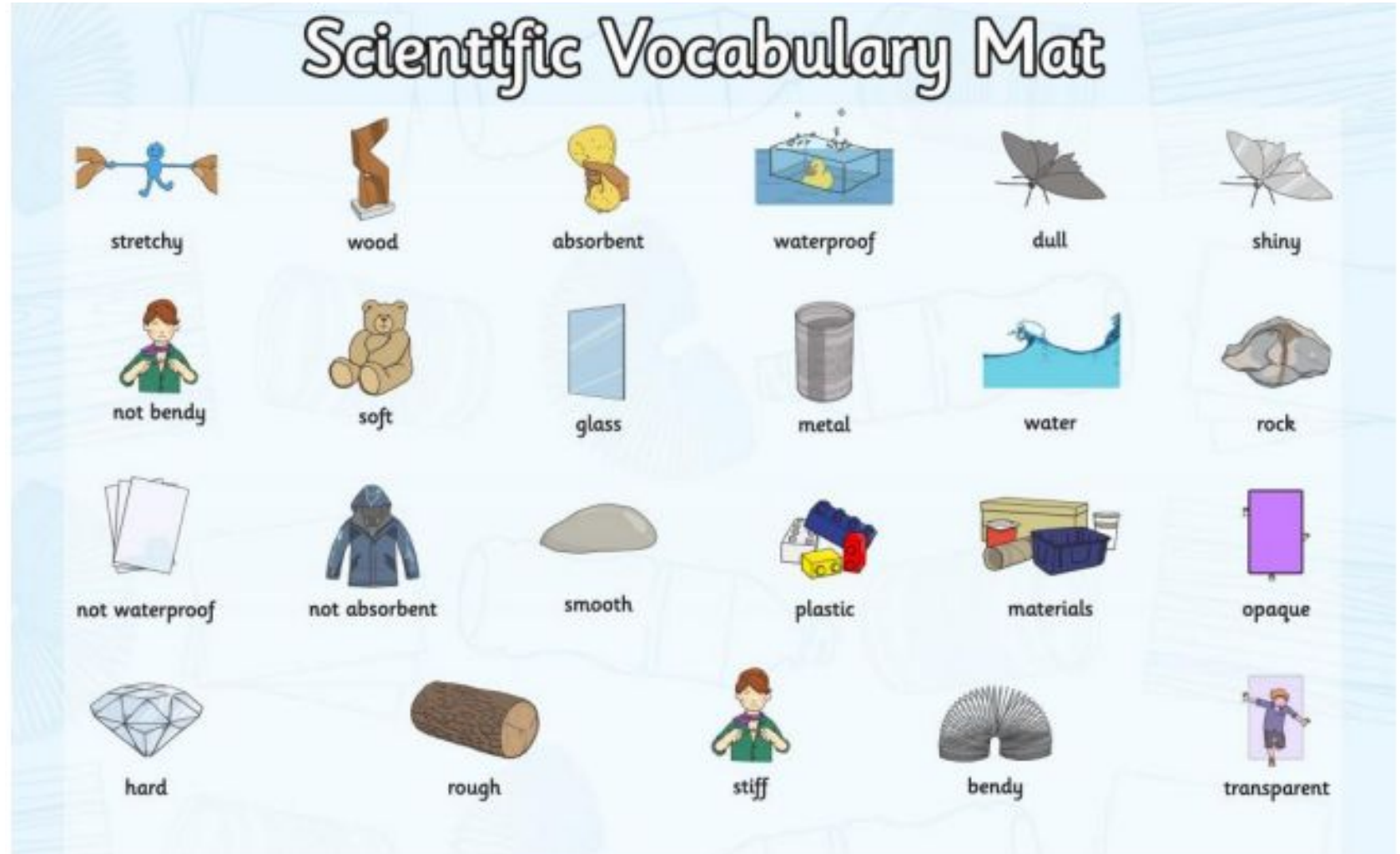
Science – Materials

Key Vocabulary

Materials	A material is any substance that has a name . For example: chalk, paper, wood, iron, air, water, clay, plastic, rubber, stone, leather, wax.
Waterproof	Water will run off it, does not absorb water.
Absorbent	Able to soak up liquid easily.
Transparent	Allows light to pass through (you can see through it).
Magnetic	The power to attract metal.
Wood	A natural material found from trees.
Plastic	A man made material that does not break down. It can be moulded into shapes and is tough.
Rock	A natural material that forms the Earth, made from minerals.
Wool	A material that comes from an animal's hair like a sheep.
Fabric	A material that is woven together from threads.
Metal	A natural or manmade material copper or iron.
Glass	A man-made and fragile material made by.



Science – Materials



Science – The Human Body

Animals Including Humans

Year 1

Key Vocabulary	
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.

Senses



sight



hearing



touch

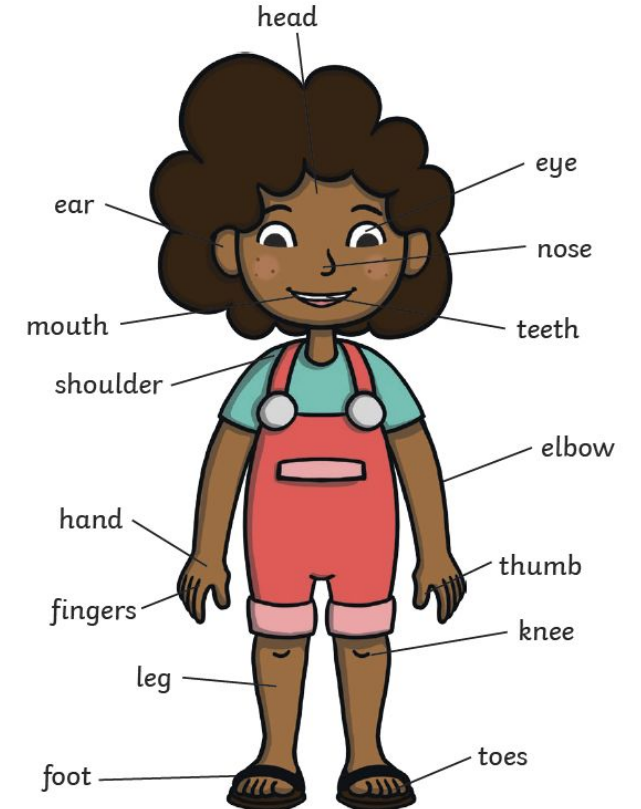


taste



smell

Parts of the Body



Science – Scientific Investigations

- 1 Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways. We can use scientific enquiry to do this.**
- 2 Observe closely, using simple equipment, noticing patterns. Talk about what we have observed, using scientific language.**
- 3 Perform simple tests, using simple measurements and equipment.**



- 4 Use our observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions, using the correct scientific language.**

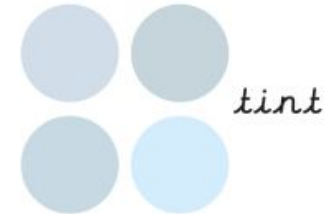
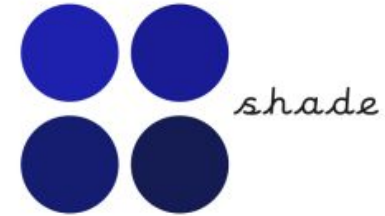
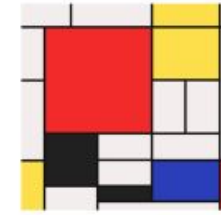
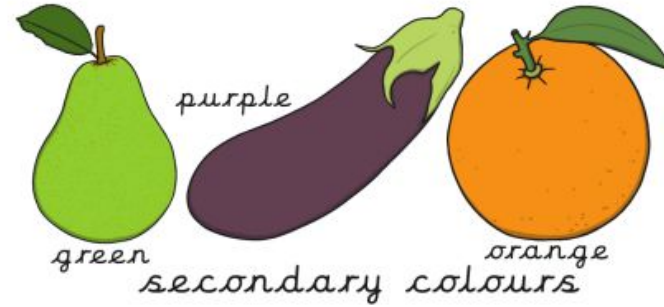
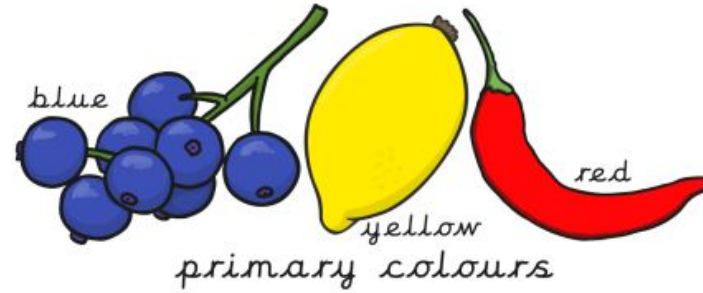


- 5 Gather and record data in different ways to help answer questions, talking about what we found out and how we found it out.**



Art – Key Vocabulary

Colour Chaos



Art – Artist Jackson Pollock

Abstract techniques



Name: Jackson Pollock
From: America
Famous For: drip and splatter painting



DBS Wakra Year 1 Art Gallery
12th October 2023



Splat - Pom poms



Drip - process painting



Roll - Marble Tray

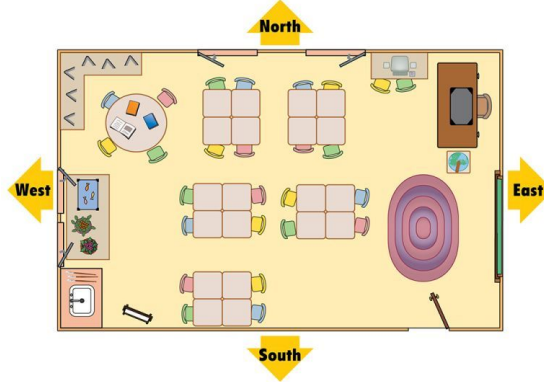


Flick - Brush



Geography – Key Vocabulary

Map - a picture that shows the features of an area



Compass



Compass Points:

North, East, South, West

Aerial View - a view from above



Symbol - a mark used to represent an object



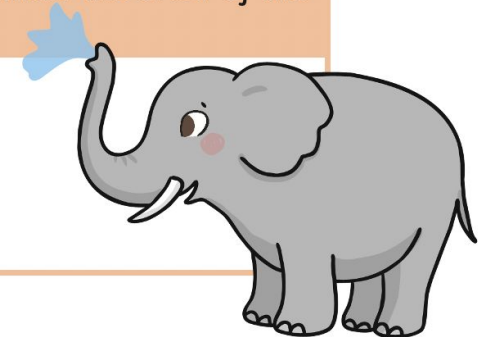
Can you think of an easy way to remember the order of the compass points?

For example:

Never **E**at **S**illy **W**orms

or

Naughty **E**lephants **S**quirt **W**ater



Foundation - Design Technology

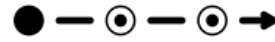
Puppet making: making puppets out of our chosen materials.



History – Key Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary

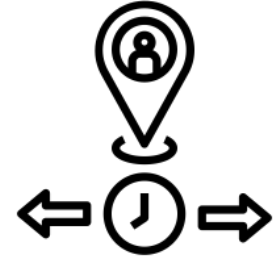
Timeline



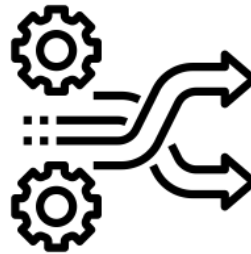
Past



Present



Change



Recent History



History – Toys in History

Key Vocabulary	
Victorian	The time of Queen Victoria's reign. 1837-1901.
20th century	The 20th century was 1900-1999.
21st century	We are in the 21st century . It started in the year 2000 and will end in 2099.
wooden toys	Lots of toys were made of wood. Boats, train sets and cup and ball were all made of wood. Some toys are still made of wood.
paper toys	Some toys, like paper windmills, were made out of paper.
metal toys	Toy soldiers and some spinning tops were made out of metal.
plastic toys	Most modern toys are made of plastic. Toy soldiers, dolls and ride-on cars are usually made of plastic.

19th century

Toys: wooden dolls, wooden doll houses, tea sets, ball and cup, spinning top, toys soldiers, leather footballs.



21st century

Toys: handheld games consoles, virtual reality.



20th century

Toys: teddy bears, Barbie dolls, Action Man, electronic toys, computers, games consoles.



Metal Cars



1960s

Rubik's Cube



1970s

Care Bears



1980s

Tamagotchi



1990s

Robosapien



2000s

Fingerling

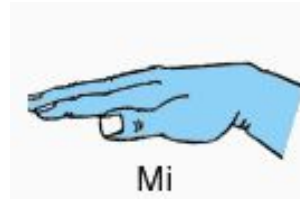
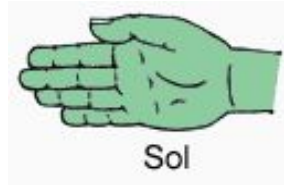
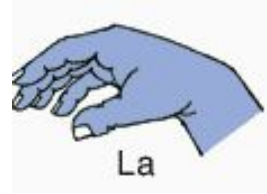


2010s



Music

Kodaly Solfa Handsigns



Rhythmic Notation



ti - ti



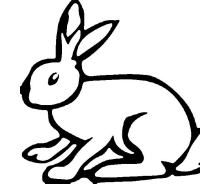
ta



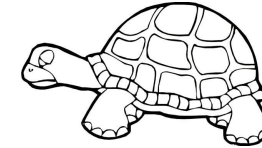
Sah

Tempo – the speed of the music.

Allegro – Fast



Lento – Slow



Dynamics – the volume of the music.

Forte – Loud



Piano – Soft (Quiet)



Bounce high, bounce low

Bounce the ball to Fido.



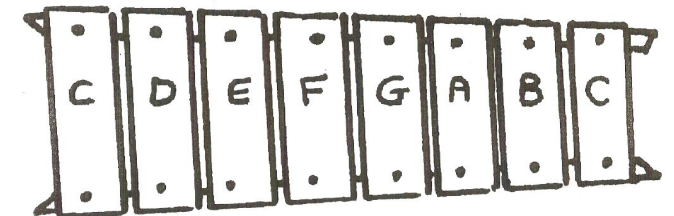
Snail, snail, snail, snail

Goes around and round and round.



See saw, up and down

In the sky and on the ground.



Spanish



Year 1 Autumn

Estuche

La goma	The rubber
El pegamento	The glue
La regla	The ruler
El sacapuntas	The sharpener
Las tijeras	The scissors
El estuche	The pencil case
Los lápices	The pencil
Los colores	The colours
La mochila	The backpack



Números

Uno	One
Dos	Two
Tres	Three
Cuatro	Four
Cinco	Five
Seis	Six
Siete	Seven
Ocho	Eight
Nueve	Nine
Diez	Ten

Instrucciones

Silencio	Be quiet
Escribid	Write
Sentaos	Sit down
Repetid	Repeat
Escuchad	Listen up
Mirad	Look
Recoged	Pack away
Levantad la mano	Put your hand up
Leed	Read
No lo comprendo	I don't understand



Colores

Rojo	Red
Azul	Blue
Amarillo	Yellow
Naranja	Orange
Verde	Green
Morado	Purple
Blanco	White
Negro	Black
Marrón	Brown
Rosa	Pink



Información personal

¿Cómo te llamas?	What's your name?
¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you?
¿De dónde eres?	Where are you from?
¿Dónde vives?	Where do you live?
Me llamo...	My name is...
Tengo...años	I am...years old
Soy de...	I am from...
Vivo en...	I live in...

La familia

Abuelo	Grandfather
Abuela	Grandmother
Padre	Father
Madre	Mother
Hermano	Brother
Hermana	Sister
Bebé	Baby
Tío	Uncle
Tía	Aunt

El alfabeto

a a	j jota	r erre
b be	k ka	s ese
c ce	l ele	t te
ch che	ll elle	u u
d de	m eme	v uve
e e	n ene	w uve doble
f efe	ñ eñe	x equis
g ge	o o	y i griega
h hache	p pe	z zeta
i i	q cu	

La ch y la ll representan un sonido.

<https://rockalingua.com/videos/family-members>

<https://rockalingua.com/videos/spanish-abc>

<https://rockalingua.com/videos/color-s-and-numbers>



Pupils in Y1 will be exposed to a range of different activities where they will be able to acquire their fundamental movement skills. Here are some of the ways in which the pupils will be experiencing this:

Gymnastic Moves

Forward roll, log roll, tuck jump, straight jump, star jump, hop, skip, leap, crawl, teddy bear roll and balance.



Games

Playing games is a fun and easy way to stay active. Click on the link to see a huge variety of Disney inspired games to play at home:
<https://www.nhs.uk/10-minute-shake-up/shake-ups>



Fundamental movement skills/Athletics

Pupils will have the opportunity to work on their agility, balance and coordination. This will be experienced through a range of different fun activities within athletics.

Links to YouTube playlists:

Joe Wicks -

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLyCLOPd4VxBuS4UeyHMcCVAjPwANbGomt>

Cosmic Yoga-

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8snGkhBF7njoXY4DQbm203LNMQvbnPyw>

Debbie Doo-

<https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL7Ggh8-DwaBjmDcJq85EJFzBgsY4TWNT8>

Here are some links to help keep your child active at home.



Resources

Quiz	https://kahoot.it/
English	https://www.literacyplanet.com/ https://www.phonicsplay.com/ https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/ https://www.starfall.com https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/190599/Letters and Sounds - DFES-00281-2007.pdf
Maths	https://numbots.com/ http://www.ictgames.com/resources.html https://www.topmarks.co.uk/ https://www.mathplayground.com/grade_1_games.html
Vocabulary Flash Cards	https://www.scholastic.com/parents/games/flash-card-maker.html

