

Article 27 - You have the right to a good enough standard of living. This means you should have food, clothes and a place to live.



Knowledge Organiser – Geography: Home Sweet Home Y1

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary	Cultural Heritage																				
What is a detached house?	A detached house is a <u>stand alone</u> house	<table><tr><td>route</td><td>A way from getting from a starting point to a destination</td></tr><tr><td>map</td><td>A diagram that represents an area of land</td></tr><tr><td>key</td><td>An explanation of symbols used on a key</td></tr><tr><td>aerial photograph</td><td>A photograph taken from above of an object or a piece of land.</td></tr></table>	route	A way from getting from a starting point to a destination	map	A diagram that represents an area of land	key	An explanation of symbols used on a key	aerial photograph	A photograph taken from above of an object or a piece of land.	<div>Do you know your address?</div> <table><tr><td>Name of school</td><td>→ Twinkl Primary School,</td></tr><tr><td>Building number and road/street</td><td>→ 12, School Road,</td></tr><tr><td>Town, village or area</td><td>→ Woodseats,</td></tr><tr><td>City</td><td>→ Sheffield,</td></tr><tr><td>County</td><td>→ South Yorkshire,</td></tr><tr><td>Postcode</td><td>→ S1 3TW</td></tr></table>	Name of school	→ Twinkl Primary School,	Building number and road/street	→ 12, School Road,	Town, village or area	→ Woodseats,	City	→ Sheffield,	County	→ South Yorkshire,	Postcode	→ S1 3TW
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What is a <u>semi detached</u> house?	A <u>semi detached</u> house is a house that is joined to another similar house on only one side.	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>houses/housing</td><td>detached</td><td>semi-detached</td><td>terraced</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>cottage</td><td>bungalow</td><td>flats</td><td>caravan</td></tr></table>					houses/housing	detached	semi-detached	terraced					cottage	bungalow	flats	caravan	<div>Map</div> <div>Aerial photograph</div> <p>Some people like living in a city like Birmingham. There are many opportunities for jobs. A city like Birmingham also provides many amenities eg shops, parks, sports centres, theatres, museums etc. However some people like living in the countryside. Where would you like to live?</p>				
houses/housing	detached		semi-detached	terraced																			
cottage	bungalow	flats	caravan																				
What is a terraced house?	Terraced houses are houses built in a continuous row which are all in the same style?																						
What is a flat?	A flat is a <u>self contained</u> housing unit that occupies only part of a building.																						
What is a bungalow?	A bungalow is a single storey building																						

compass	map	locate (find)	aerial view	fieldwork	house/home
village	town	city	county	country	continent

Romania	Somalia	Pakistan
Houses in different countries look different to the houses in Bordesley Green. Some houses in Pakistan have air conditioning because during the summer it can get very hot there. Houses in the city and the village look very different.		

Article 29 - You have the right to education which tries to develop your personality and abilities as much as possible and encourages you to respect other people's rights and values and to respect the environment.



Knowledge Organiser – History: Home Sweet Home Y1

Key Knowledge

last month

last week

yesterday

today



House Interiors

Over the years, interior of houses have changed as technology as changed and how people use their houses. The kitchen is a room that as greatly changed over the years.



A kitchen from the 1940's



A kitchen from the 1950's



A kitchen from the 1980's



A kitchen from the 2020's



In history when people say objects they mean artefacts, things made by people rather than natural objects. They provide archaeological evidence and can have various form from something tiny like a button to a huge building or ruin. Artefacts give clues to how people lived their lives in the past.

Artefacts from the 1980's.



tape cassette



floppy disk



vinyl record



compact disc (CD)



games console



video cassette



computer



toilet roll holder



mobile phone



typewriter

Key Vocabulary

timeline	A graphical representation of a period of time which important events are marked
artefact	An object made by a human that is of historical interest.
past	The past is time that no longer exists



house/housing



detached



semi-detached



terraced



cottage



bungalow



flat



caravan

Cultural Heritage

Street Names



Street names are often named after important people, events or the industry that took place there. Street names give clues to what happened in the past. Daniel Rd and Finnemore Rd were named after the people who designed the "Ideal Village", (Francis Daniels and William Finnemore). The immediate area around Bordesley Green Primary School is "The Ideal Village". The "Ideal Village" was designed to give people modern facilities and a better quality of life.

People who settled in Bordesley Green



Over the years many people from different countries have settled in Bordesley Green to make a better life for their families. During the 19th Century there was a high population of Irish. After WW2 people from the West Indies came and settled in the area. During the 1970's people from Pakistan and Bangladesh moved to the area. This was followed by people from Somalia and Romania.

P.E Knowledge Organiser – Throwing and Catching – Year 1

Article 31 I have the right to play and relax by doing things like sports, music and drama.

Key Knowledge

Throwing

When throwing, you should keep the ball where you can see it, using your non-throwing hand to guide you, pointing at your target, putting your opposite foot forward.

Catching

When catching, keep hands close together to prepare to catch it. Don't snap your hands together like a crocodile! Make sure we cup our hands – making a 'fruit bowl' shape with your hands, bringing them into our chest once you have caught the ball.



When **striking** (hitting) a ball:

If the ball is in your hand, stand sideways with the tee and ball slightly in front of you. Watch the ball all the time, following through after you hit the ball.

If the ball is being bowled at you, stand sideways to the bowler, watching the ball at all times. You need to be able to watch the ball so you know when to start your swing.

Key vocabulary

throw	Send an object to a target or another person.
catch	When you receive a ball or object and don't let it fall on the floor.
strike	When you hit an object with your hand, foot or an object like a racket or bat.
fielding	The team that have to throw and catch the ball to get the 'strikers' out.
target	When you have something to throw at (remember you need to be accurate!).
bat	Something you use to 'strike' and object
racket	Something you use to 'strike' an object, usually this is larger to easier to strike a ball with.
rounders	A game that involves striking and fielding.

Cultural Heritage



Wasim Akram (born 3 June 1966) is a Pakistani cricket commentator, coach, and former cricketer and captain of the Pakistan national cricket team. He is widely acknowledged as the greatest Pakistani bowler of all time.



Andrew "Freddie" Flintoff MBE (born 6 December 1977) is an English television and radio presenter and former international cricketer. Andrew Flintoff became the most feared all-rounder of his generation during an action-packed international career.

Knowledge Organiser – Year 1 – 1.1 HW It's My Body

Article 24 You have a right to the best health possible and to medical care and to information that will help you to stay well.

Key Knowledge

1. Active and Asleep

- We need sleep and exercise to stay healthy.
- When we are five or six years old, we need:



- to exercise for one hour every day;
- between 10-12 hours of sleep every night.

2. Happy, Healthy Food



- We need to:
 - eat lots of fruit and vegetables every day (5 portions)
 - eat crisps and sweet things only as a treat

3. Clean as a Whistle

Germes are tiny living things that we can't see. Germes can make us ill. We do not have to be scared of them but we do need to keep



clean to stop diseases spreading.

- Brushing your teeth twice a day keeps them healthy
- Eating sugary things as a treat is better for your teeth than eating them every day

1. Can I eat it?

- Some things have a big sign on them to warn us that they are dangerous. Bottles like this have ingredients in them that could burn our skin.
- When you see a bottle with a warning sign, you should not open the bottle or drink it.



- If it doesn't have a label, we can't be sure what is inside.
- If it is under the sink or in the bathroom, it isn't for eating or drinking.
- If it is outside, we need an adult to decide.

In summary, you need to:

- **find** a trusted adult to help you;
- **show** the adult what you have eaten/drunk;
- **tell** them how much you have taken and when.

2. I can Choose

- All of our choices have consequences. Learning to make better choices means that we can be healthier and happier.
- You can make lots of decisions about your life, such as the clothes you wear, the food you eat and how you choose and treat your friends.
- Sometimes, we make good choices. Sometimes, we do not. If we get things wrong, it is important to learn from our mistakes and make better choices the next time.
- It is important to work at making better choices so that we can be happy, healthy and have good friends.



Key Vocabulary

Word:	Meaning:
choice	the right or chance to choose
dangerous	not safe
exercise	to take part in a physical activity
germs	a tiny particle that causes disease in a person/plant/animal
healthy	in a good physical(body) or mental condition
ingredients	one of the parts of a mixture
nutritious	contains good vitamins, proteins and fats in your foods; healthy
safe	kept away from harm or danger
sleep	usually happens for many hours during the night, with your eyes closed and you rest
trusted adult	an adult you have a good relationship with, someone to talk to

















Cultural Heritage

What foods do you eat at home?



Knowledge Organiser – R.E Year 1 – 1.1

Article 14 You have the right to think what you like and be whatever religion you want to be, with your parents' guidance.

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
Unit 1 - Disposition: Cultivating Inclusion, Identity and Belonging		Word: Adhan Baptism belong Confirmation faith family festival Five K's of Sikhism Five Pillars of Islam	Meaning: the Muslim Call to Prayer a ceremony in which someone is welcomed into Christianity to be a part of something like a group or celebration when a Christian promises to follow God and live their life in a Christian way belief or trust in something a group related to each other a ceremony or celebration that repeats at least once a year five items that Sikhs are expected to wear/symbolise five rules in Islam that all Muslims must follow	Unit 1 - Belonging Ceremonies How are babies in your family welcomed? Muslim families Aqiqah  Christian families Christening  Other cultural practices: Baby Shower 
1. How do you know you belong? What do Humanists and people from different religious traditions do when a baby is born to show they belong?	    	3. What other ceremonies of belonging do people of faith participate in? <u>The second stage of belonging</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christianity - Confirmation is when a Christian is old enough to understand and make promises to God themselves. They promise to follow God and live their life in a Christian way. Sikhism- When a Sikh is old enough, they might adopt the surname of Singh (boys) and Kaur (girls), and accept the 5 K's of Sikhism. Islam - In Islam there is no second stage of belonging ceremony because Muslims are on a learning journey from when they are born to when they die. When a Muslim is old enough, they begin to live by the five pillars of Islam.        		
2. What do followers of Islam do to show people belong? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims believe a child joins a wider family (Ummah), the family of Allah (swt). When a baby is born, these things happen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Adhan (Call to prayer) is whispered into the baby's right ear. All hair is removed from the baby's head and a charitable gift is given as a thank you to Allah (swt). Cooked or uncooked meat is shared with family or friends. Do you think it is important to belong? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways does belonging (to the same or different groups) affect how you relate to others. How do you treat people who are not in your group? 		












Knowledge Organiser – R.E Year 1 – 1.1

Article 14 You have the right to think what you like and be whatever religion you want to be, with your parents' guidance.

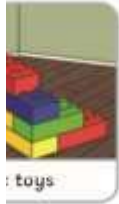
Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
Unit 2 - Disposition: Being Thankful				
<div><p>1. When and why do we say ‘thank you’?</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Manners are words and actions that we can use to help us be nice to others.There are lots of situations that we say thank you in.We say thank you when we receive things or when somebody helps us.Humanists believe that human beings are special. What can human beings do that animals cannot (e.g. read)?Being able to say thank you makes us different from other animals, it makes us special.</div> <div><p>2. What does the Christian Harvest celebration mean? Why are there Harvest festivals?</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">For Christians, being thankful to God for food and other things is something they do throughout their lives.Harvest is a time when Christians traditionally say thank you for food. Harvest means to collect what has been planted and grown in the ground.There are lots of groups who help the poor people in Birmingham e.g. <i>The Salvation Army and Birmingham City Mission.</i></div>	<div><p>3. What thank you prayers and reflections are used in Islam?</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Muslims believe that ultimately our thanks goes to Allah (swt).A number of everyday sayings are adopted which reflect and prompt a daily life of thankfulness to Allah (swt).<p>Muslims say:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">‘Bismillah Ir rahman irahim’ which means ‘In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful’ before starting doing anything.‘Insha Allah’ which means ‘if Allah wills’ when talking about the future.‘Al-humdulillah’ which means ‘praise be to Allah’ when talking about personal situations.‘Jazak Allah’ which means ‘may Allah reward you’ when saying thank you.‘Fiamanillah’ which means ‘in Allah’s protection’ when saying bye to someone.When and why do you say thank you?</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Is just saying ‘thank you’ always enough?Do you ever say things and not mean them?Are there other ways to show thanks?</div>	<div><p>group</p><p>a collection of people, things or ideas</p></div> <div><p>Harvest</p><p>to collect what has been planted and grown in the ground. It is usually done by farmers in Autumn</p></div> <div><p>thanks</p><p>to show that someone is grateful</p></div>		



Knowledge Organiser – Science, ‘Home Sweet Home’ – Everyday Materials - Year 1

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
<p>Materials</p> <p>are made from different materials -</p> <div data-bbox="264 564 875 740">     </div> <div data-bbox="264 762 875 938">     </div> <p>You can (use this key vocabulary).</p> <p>Describe materials by their properties (see table below).</p> <p>Concrete is a hard and rough material.</p> <p>Windows are made by different materials depending on -</p>	<p>Word</p> <p>Object</p> <p>Material</p> <p>Hard</p> <p>Soft</p> <p>Stretchy</p> <p>Shiny</p> <p>Dull</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>A thing that can be used - e.g. door, chair, car, table.</p> <p>Material is what an object is made from.</p> <p>Not easily broken or bent.</p> <p>If something is soft it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.</p> <p>Can be pulled to make something longer or wider without breaking it.</p> <p>Reflects light easily.</p> <p>Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny.</p>	<p>John McAdam -</p> <p>He was a Scottish Engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads. He invented a new process called 'macadamisation'.</p>  <p>Fabric prints and patterns from China</p>  <p>Fabric print from Pakistan</p> 

Article 28 - You have the right to education.



Rough

Feels or looks uneven or bumpy.

Smooth

Something that is flat and doesn't have any lumps or bumps.

Romanian
crochery
set



Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties -

For example -

Hard -



wood



stone



metal



brick

Soft -



wool



cotton



fabric