



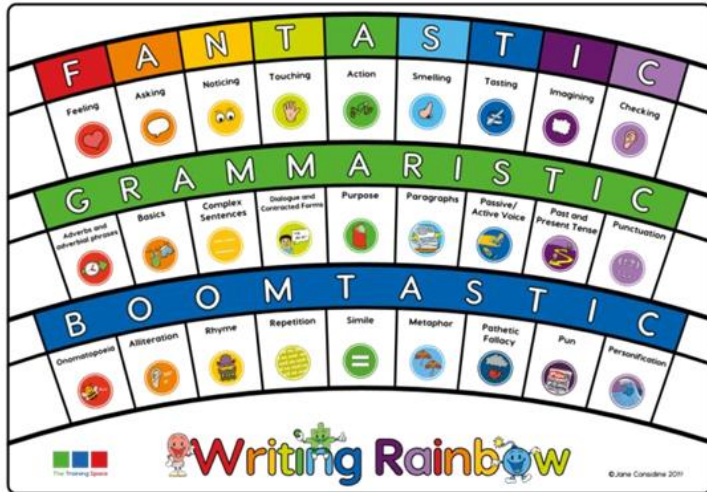
# Summer 2

KS1 Knowledge Organiser

2025/2026

Cycle B

# Key Writing Skills this term:



	Repetition for effect		Punctuation - Commas		Conjunctions
	Fronted adverbials		Speech		Noticing - adjectives

## Year 1

- **Adjectives:** Use simple adjectives to describe nouns (e.g. *a big dog*).
- **Fronted adverbials:** Begin sentences with simple time words (e.g. *One day, Then*).
- **Conjunctions:** Use *and* to join words and clauses.
- **Commas in a list:** Use commas to separate items in a list.
- **Adverbs:** Use basic adverbs to describe actions (e.g. *ran quickly*).
- **Repetition for effect:** Repeat words or phrases to add emphasis based on model texts.
- **Speech:** Write simple spoken sentences, often without accurate punctuation.

## Year 2

- **Adjectives:** Use a range of adjectives to add detail and description.
- **Fronted adverbials:** Use fronted adverbials for time and place with a comma (e.g. *In the morning,*).
- **Conjunctions:** Use *and, but, or, because, when, if* to join and extend sentences.
- **Commas in a list:** Use commas accurately in expanded lists.
- **Adverbs:** Use adverbs (including *-ly* words) to describe how, when or where actions happen.
- **Repetition for effect:** Use repetition deliberately for emphasis or style.
- **Speech:** Use inverted commas to punctuate simple direct speech.

# Year 1 Maths

## Overview



**Time** we learn to:

- Before and after
- Dates
- Time to the Hour
- Time to the Half Hour
- Writing Time
- Comparing Time

There are 24 hours in a day.

There are 7 days in a week.

There are 12 months in a year.

Each month is between 28 and 31 days.

## Key Time Facts

### Before and After



Time connectives can show when something happens or happened in time.

**First**, I stepped out of bed.

**Next**, I ate my breakfast.

**Then**, I brushed my teeth.

**Now**, I am walking to school.

**Later**, I will be going to my friend's house.

### Days of the Week

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

### Months of the Year

1. January

2. February

3. March

4. April

5. May

6. June

7. July

8. August

9. September

10. October

11. November

12. December

## O'Clock and Half Past

At the hour, the minute hand (longer hand) points to the 12. The hour hand (short hand) points to the hour.



12 o'clock



1 o'clock



2 o'clock



3 o'clock



4 o'clock



5 o'clock



6 o'clock



7 o'clock



8 o'clock



9 o'clock



10 o'clock



11 o'clock

At half past, the minute hand points to the 6.

This is half way around the clock. The hour hand is in between one hour and the next.



Half past 1



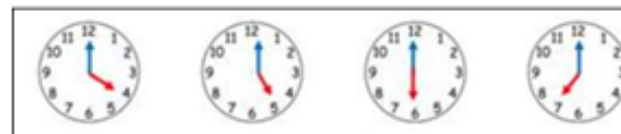
Half past 5



Half past 9

## Comparing Time

4 o'clock is **earlier** than 7 o'clock. 6 o'clock is **later** than 5 o'clock.



-Some things are **faster** than others. For example, a dog is faster than a snail.

- Some things are **slower** than others. For example, a sloth is slower than a cheetah.
- Some events **take longer** than others. For example, eating your dinner takes longer than blinking does. Some events are completed **quicker** than others. For example, brushing your teeth is quicker than watching a movie.

# Year 1 Maths

## Overview



### Weight and Volume we learn to:

- Introduce Weight and Mass
- Measure Mass      -Compare Mass
- Introduce Capacity and Volume
- Measure Capacity      -Compare Capacity

This learning is important because it helps us to understand and measure the weight and volume of things in the world around us. We will be able to live healthy lifestyles, as we will be more aware of healthy body weight and food/ drink quantities.

## Weight and Mass

-When we measure mass, we find how heavy or light something is.

We can use the words heavier, lighter and balanced to measure and compare mass.



The three lemons are heavier than two apples.

The two apples are lighter than three lemons.

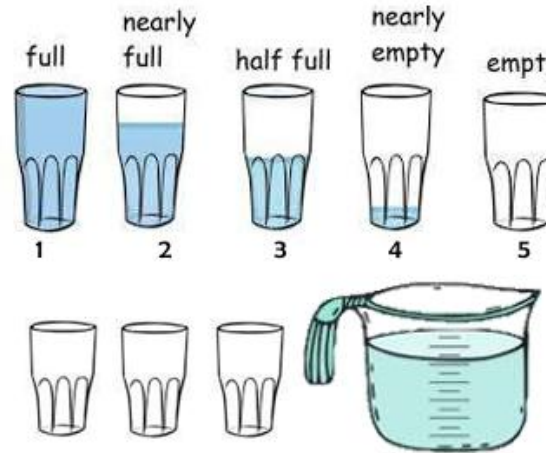
The doll and the teddy bear weigh the same.

They are balanced.

## Capacity and Volume

-Capacity is the amount that the container can hold.

-Volume is the amount that is in the container. The volume can change.



-Container 2 has more water than container 3.

-Container 5 has less water than container 4.

-Container 1 has the most water.

-Container 5 has the least water.

-The jug holds more water than a cup.

-It takes 3 cups to fill the jug.

## Apparatus

### Types of Scales



### Types of Container



# Year 2 Maths

## Capacity

-Capacity is the amount of liquid that a container can hold.

-Volume is the amount of liquid in a container. The volume can change.



Small amounts of liquid are measured in millilitres. We write this as ml.

We can use small measuring cylinders to measure in millilitres.

The items on the left are measured in millilitres.



Larger amounts of liquid are measured in litres. We write this as l.

We can use measuring jugs to measure in litres.

The items on the left are measured in litres.

## Mass

-When we measure mass, we find how heavy or light something is.



A gram (g) is a small unit of measurement that we can use to measure how heavy or light something is.

The objects on the left would normally be measured in grams.



A kilogram (kg) is a larger unit of measurement that we can use to measure how heavy or light something is.

The objects on the left would normally be measured in kilograms.

## Temperature

Temperature is the measure of heat.

-We can use thermometers to measure the temperature of the air, liquids or objects.

-We normally measure temperature in degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) but sometimes degrees Fahrenheit ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) is used instead.

-Liquid inside the thermometer rises as the temperature rises.

-The markings along the side of the tube tell us what the temperature is.



# Year 2 Maths

## Overview



**Time** we learn to:

- Telling Time to the Hour
- Telling Time to the Half Hour
- O' Clock and Half Past
- Quarter Past/ Quarter To
- Telling Time to 5 Minutes
- Writing Time
- Hours and Days
- Finding/Comparing Durations

One hour is 60 minutes. There are 24 hours in a day.

One minute is 60 seconds. There are 60 minutes in an hour.

This learning is important because it helps us to structure our lives, plan ahead, and make sure that we do not run late!

## O'Clock, Half and Quarter

The short hand tells the hour. The long hand tells the minutes past or to the hour.



12 o'clock



1 o'clock



2 o'clock



3 o'clock



4 o'clock



5 o'clock



6 o'clock



7 o'clock



8 o'clock



9 o'clock



10 o'clock



11 o'clock

When the hour hand is pointing between hours, it is either 'past' the earlier hour or 'to' the later hour.



Half past



Quarter to



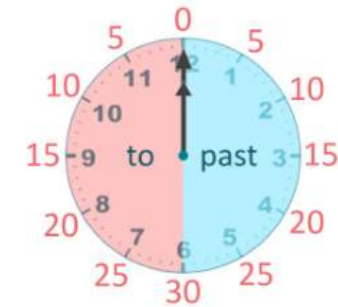
Quarter past

## Telling Time to 5 Minutes



-There are 60 minutes in an hour.

-As the minute hand moves around, there are 5 minutes between each number on the clock.



-When the minute hand reaches the 1, it is '5 past', when it reaches the 2, '10 past' etc.

-We say 'past' until 30 minutes (half past). After this, it is closer 'to' the next hour, and so we say e.g. 20 to...'

## Durations of Time

-Duration is the time which something lasts.

-E.g. The duration of a star jump might be 1 second, whilst the duration of a movie might be 2 hours.

-We can compare durations using the terms longer and shorter.

E.g. The duration of the movie is longer than the duration of the star jump.

-To know the duration of something, we need to know its 'start' time and its 'finish' time.

-Events may take place in the morning, afternoon, or evening.

Start



Finish



The duration is 15 minutes.

# Geography

## Geographical Vocabulary

<b>The Gambia</b>	The Gambia is the smallest country in mainland Africa.
<b>Africa</b>	Africa is 2nd largest and 2nd most populated continent in the world.
<b>continent</b>	a continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has 7 continents.
<b>Banjul</b>	Banjul is the capital city of The Gambia
<b>Gambia River</b>	the main source of water for people who live in The Gambia.



## The Gambia



Capital: Banjul

Continent: Africa

Highest point: 53m

Population: 2,051,363 (July 2017 est)

Language: English (official)

Mandinka, Wolof, Fula

Currency: Gambian dalasi

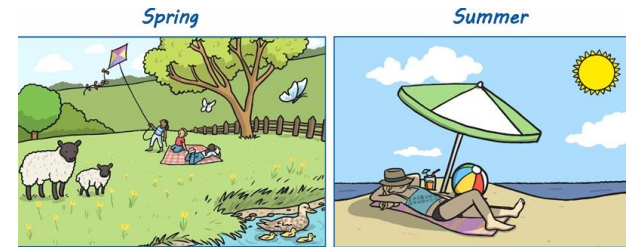
# Science

Word	Meaning
Daylight	Daylight is when it is light outside.
Degrees	Celsius °C We measure temperature in degrees Celsius.
Forecast	To forecast something means you predict or
Summer	Summer is one of the four seasons. It begins in June and ends in September.
Temperature	The temperature is how hot or cold it is.
Weather	The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.

As the seasons change from spring to summer, the temperature begins to rise, which means it gets even hotter. The days get longer and the nights get shorter. Summer has the longest days and shortest nights of all the seasons. In the summer, trees are full of leaves and grow lots. Shadows are easy to see in summer and happen when an object blocks out some of the Sun's light.

## Science Skills:

- Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.
- Gather and record data to help in answering questions.
- Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.
- Observe closely, using simple equipment.



	autumn			winter			spring			summer		
Month	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Hours of daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14

# Design Technology

## Vocabulary

<b>Equipment</b>	The resources we need.
<b>Instructions</b>	Set of information that teaches you how to do something.
<b>Chop</b>	Cut something into pieces.
<b>Mash</b>	Crushing food to make it soft.
<b>Blend</b>	To combine two or more ingredients by hand, or with an electric mixer or blender, until smooth.
<b>Pour</b>	To make a liquid flow from one container to another.



In this topic, **we are learning to:**

- **Explore** different fruits and vegetables. Identify likes and dislikes.
- **Generate** ideas and explain what we are going to do.
- **Decide** to develop our ideas by recording in different ways.
- **Create** a final design using appropriate techniques.
- **Evaluate** our final products deciding upon successes and area for improvement.

### **Skills required:**

- Chop
- Mash
- Blend
- Mix
- Pour

# PE- Bat and Ball Skills

## Knowledge

- To develop balance and coordination when holding a racket.
- To develop balance and coordination when hitting a ball or beanbag.
- How to apply racket skills in target games.
- How to use a cricket bat/tennis racket to hit a ball with control.

## Key Vocabulary

Coordination	Helps you move your body parts smoothly and accurately to perform tasks.
Balance	Helps you stay steady and not fall over when you are standing, walking, or playing.
Bat	A flat piece of equipment used to hit a ball.
Racket	A piece of equipment with a handle and a netted hoop used to hit a ball.
Batter	A player who is hitting the ball.
Bowler	A player in the fielding team who throws the ball towards the batter - trying to get them out.
Fielder	A player who tries to stop or catch the ball to beat the
Teamwork	Working together with others to achieve the same goal.

## Skills Builder Links

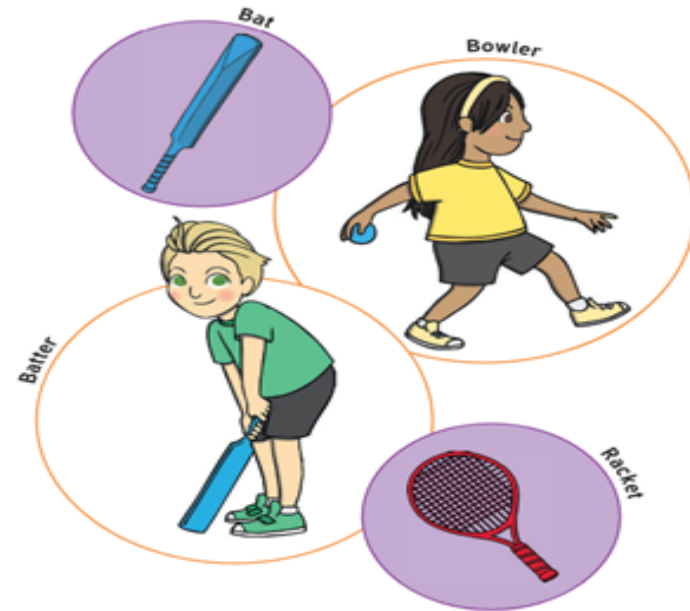


**Step 1:** Individuals will have to demonstrate that they can listen to and recall a short series of 3-5 instructions.

**Step 2:** Learners listen to others and can ask questions if they don't understand.

### TEAMWORK

- Working with my team, not being selfish
- Letting everyone have a go, sharing the equipment and giving everyone a chance
- Showing team spirit—encouraging my team mates and saying well done



# RE



Jewish people believe in one God who made a special promise (a covenant) with them and asks them to follow His rules.

What do Jewish people believe about God and the Covenant?  
What is a Humanist?

Key Vocab	Meaning
Humanism	A set of ethics or ideas about how you should live.
Humanist	Someone that follows Humanism
Judaism	The religion of the Jewish people
Torah	The most important and Holy text in Judaism
Beliefs	A feeling of being sure that something is true
Decision	When there are options and you have to make a choice of how to act.
Value	The core ideas that you choose to live your life using
Golden Rule	Treat others the way that you would like to be treated yourself



A Humanist is someone who tries to be kind and make good choices by thinking about what is right and wrong without believing in a God.

# Music Knowledge Organiser – What is Traditional African Music?



## Percussion African Instruments



**Djembe** - This is the most well-known African drum. It is made of wood and the top is made of goat's skin. Players hit it with their hands.



**Dun Dun** - It has a head at the top and the bottom. It is played with a beater.



**Bata**— Three drums. They are used to play religious music. They have a head at both ends

## Key Vocabulary

Call and Response	2 musical parts, 1 leads and the other answers
Dynamics	How loud or quiet music is
Musical Instrument	An object that produces sound
Percussion	Instruments that can be struck or shaken
Pulse	The continuous beat of the music
Rhythm	Pattern of sound
Tempo	How fast or slow music is
Timbre	The instrument's individual sound
Texture	Different layers of sound in music

## Tuned African Instruments



**Mbira** - made of wood with tuned metal or wooden strips that vibrate when plucked.



**Kora** — has 21 strings that are played by plucking. The body is made of wood.