

Glossary

A glossary is similar to a dictionary, which explains the definitions of words from a given text.

Index Page

The index can be found at the back of a book. It lists important words from the book in alphabetical order

Captions

A caption is a phrase or sentence which explains what is shown or happening in a picture.

Labels

Labels are words which help you to identify a picture and its parts.

Organisation for your writing

Features

You have included a main title to show what the text is about

A caption is used to explain a picture

Labels are used to help identify a picture and its parts

Contents Page

A contents page is at the front of a book. It tells you what is in the book, listing the titles of the chapters or sections.

Photographs

These are pictures used throughout the text to show you what things look like.

Headings

A heading is the main title of the text, which tells you what the text as a whole will be about.

Sub-headings

Sub-headings are mini titles used throughout a text which tells you about a specific section. They are usually bold or bigger than the rest of the writing.

Year 1

Knowledge Organiser Labels and captions



Features of Traditional and Fairy Tales

- heroes and villains
- talking animals
- countryside, forests and castles
- repeated words and phrases
- moral or lessons learned
- happy ending for most characters

Story Language

Size adjectives

big, small, enormous

big, bigger, biggest

Emotion adjectives

sad, angry, cross, happy

Pronouns

I, she, he, they

Prepositions

up, down, into, out, to, onto

Time references

once upon a time, one day, happily ever after

Stories with Fantasy Settings

- set in the future, a different planet or an imaginary setting
- aliens, robots, unusual creatures
- talking animals or creatures
- magic

Organisation for your writing

A clear beginning and end to the story.

Sentences are written in time order

The story is written in past tense

The story is written in the 3rd person.

Capital letters and full stops are used throughout.

Year 1 Narrative Knowledge Organiser



Stories with familiar Settings

- woods, castle, forest, cottage
- heroes and villains
- repeated words and phrases
- known characters
- happy ending for most characters

Language Features

Simple Past Tense	The wolf was hiding. The boy grew the turnip.
Time Conjunctions	first, next, after, until, before, earlier, later, last week
Coordinating Conjunctions	and, but, then, so

Punctuation

Capital Letters	Used to start a sentence: T he sun was shining brightly. Used for names: J ohn went to F rance in J uly. Used for I: I went to the park.
ABC	
Full Stops.	Used at the end of a sentence: The scary wolf hid behind the tree.
Question Marks?	Used at the end of a question Where did they go?
Exclamation Marks!	Used to show strong feeling What a fantastic day!

Recommended Reading Books

Mr Wolf's Pancakes, Avocado Baby, The Proudest Blue
The Dark, Traction Man is here, Grandpa, Stick Man,

Purpose

- To tell how to do or make something
- To give information on how to complete a task
- To describe a process in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

Oral retelling using time words and present tense verbs

Simple sentences

Examples of Explanations

DIY Manual
Recipes
Science Experiment
Instructions and Packaging

Organisation for your writing

Feature

A title to tell the reader what your writing is about.

You need to include a list of ingredients or equipment

Your writing needs to be in numbered steps

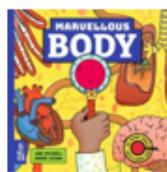
Your writing needs to be written in time order

You can use numbers or bullet points to help to organise your writing

Year 1 Instructions



Class Readers:



Language Features

Simple Present Tense	First cut the bread Next butter the bread
Time Conjunctions	first, next, after, until, before, earlier, later, last week
Imperative Verbs	cut, collect, mix, chop, grow, slice, make, fold

Punctuation

Capital Letters	Used to start a sentence T he boy walks to the shops. Used for names J ohn went to P aris in J uly.
ABC	Used for I I went to the park.
Full Stops	Used at the end of a sentence <u>Next</u> they go to the zoo.
Question Marks	Used at the end of a question Where did they go?
Exclamation Marks!	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely meal!

Purpose

To retell events in time order.
To give an account of an event or experience
To write in chronological order

Prior Knowledge

Oral retelling using time words and past tense verbs
Simple sentences

Types of Recount

Letter - Biography -
Write up of a trip -
Newspaper report -
Diary/Journal -
Magazine

Organisation for your writing

You have a title to tell the reader what your writing is about.

You include a simple introduction.

Your ideas are written down in time order.

It is written in the past tense.

It is written in first person.

Year 1 Recount Knowledge Organiser



Language Features

Simple Present Tense	I walked to the shops. He walked to the shops.
Time Conjunctions	first, next, after, until, before, earlier, later, last week, finally
First Person	I, we, me, us
Conjunctions	and, then, but, so

Punctuation

Capital Letters	Used to start a sentence T he boy walked to the shops. Used for names J ohn went to P aris in J uly.
ABC	Used for I I went to the park.
Full Stops	Used at the end of a sentence <u>Next</u> they went to the zoo.
Question <u>Marks</u> ?	Used at the end of a question Where did they go?
Exclamation Marks!	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely day!

Purpose

To describe what things are like (were like)

To inform the reader of a specific subject content

Prior Knowledge

Oral retelling using present tense verbs

Simple sentences

Types of Non-Chronological Reports

Topic based school projects

Letters

Science encyclopaedia

Information Leaflets

Magazine Articles

Organisation for your writing

Feature

A title to tell the reader what your writing is about.

You need an introduction.

Your writing is in sentences about similar things

Your sentences have a capital letter and a fully stop.

You should not include 'I' in your writing.

Year 1 Non-chronological reports Knowledge Organiser



Class Readers

All about Animals

Minibeasts

Rosa Parks

Language Features

Simple Present Tense	Sparrows nest in the trees. They need to find twigs
Time Conjunctions	and, but, then, so
Imperative Verbs	big - bigger - biggest slow - slower - slowest

Punctuation

Capital Letters Used to start a sentence	The bird likes to eat worms. Used for names Swallows fly to South Africa in October.
ABC	Used for I I see birds in the park.
Full Stops	Used at the end of a sentence Sparrows stay at home.
Question Marks?	Used at the end of a question Where did they go?
Exclamation Marks!	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely bird!