

## Year 1 and Year 2 writing

### Knowledge Organiser Stories with familiar settings (Year 1)

#### Planning frame

Use a planning frame (outline) to plan a simple narrative.



#### Compose orally and write

Say and rehearse a sentence before recording it.



#### Sequence sentences

Say and write sentences in a logical sequence (order) to tell a story.



#### Describe settings

##### Adjectives

An adjective describes the noun or pronoun, e.g. *large*.



#### Re-read for sense

Re-read your sentences to check they make sense.



## Knowledge Organiser

### Poetry – Playing with language (Year 1)

#### Initial sounds

The sound at the start of a word.

cat

#### Alliteration

Words with the same sound at the start

cat

cap

#### End sounds

The sound at the end of a word

fish

#### Rhyme

Words with the same sounds at the end

fish

wish

#### Synonyms

Words that mean the same or similar

cap

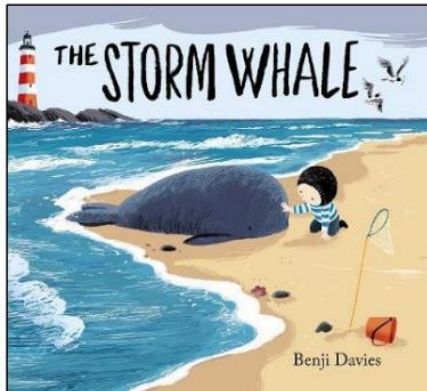
hat

#### Perform a poem

Speak clearly and look at the audience



## Reading

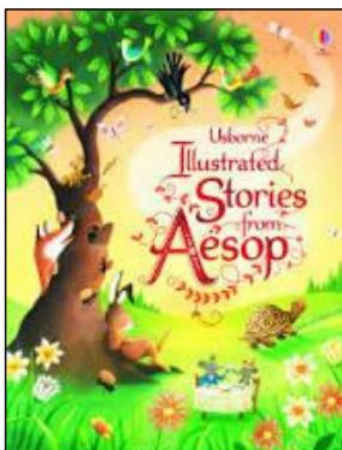


This is a story about a lonely boy who finds and rescues a whale that has been washed up on the beach. It explores the dilemma between a developing strong friendship and the consequences of what may happen when his father finds the whale in their home. The book touches on the challenges of single-parenting and ultimately celebrates the redemptive power of love. It could also be used to discuss issues around animal welfare.

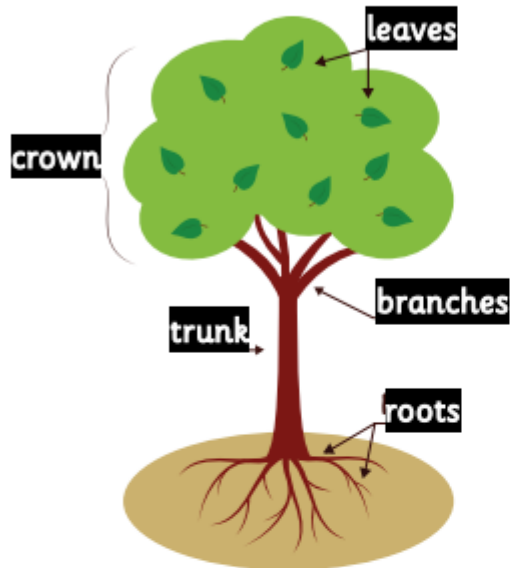


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*The Owl and the Pussy-cat* is a classic children's poem first published in 1871 as part of Edward Lear's book *Nonsense Songs, Stories, Botany and Alphabets*. The poem tells of a love between Owl and Pussy-cat and their purchase of a ring from a pig and subsequent marriage with a turkey presiding over the proceedings. It is a nonsense poem clearly set in a fantasy world. The charming language, rhyme and imagery continue to appeal to readers today.



This is an anthology of the retelling of thirty of Aesop's fables. The stories are all accompanied with illustrations. The fables are organised around the themes of pride, greed, friendship, retorts, comeuppance, cunning, trickery and quarrels. Each of the fables conveys a moral with a message about how to behave towards others. *The Boy who Cried Wolf* focuses on the lesson that no one will believe someone who lies a lot, even when they are telling the truth.



**deciduous**

drops leaves in Autumn



**evergreen**

does not drop leaves in Autumn



**Oak tree**  
**deciduous**



Acorns

**Horse chestnut**  
**tree**  
**deciduous**



Conkers

**Beech tree**  
**deciduous**



Beech nuts

**Scots pine**  
**evergreen**



Pine cones

Science

ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS

Year 1

Term

