



**Fairfields**  
PRIMARY SCHOOL

## Knowledge Organiser **Memory Box**



### Year 1 - Spring Term 1

Can you remember being small? Being a baby and learning to crawl? Do you recall a favourite toy, maybe a teddy bear or a best-loved book?

Look back at family photos of special occasions, perhaps holiday snapshots or a birthday or two! Remember a wedding or a christening and find a funny photo of your parents when they were young!

Memories are special. Let's make some more!

## Key Vocabulary

baby	A very young child.
birthday	A celebration of the day when a person was born.
celebration	A special event.
christening	A Christian ceremony when parents make promises to God for their baby.
family	People who are related to each other or who live together.
generation	People of a similar age who have lived through the same time.
grandparent	The parent of a person's dad or mum.
history	Learning about things that have happened in the past.
holiday	A time to relax or have fun, when people do not go to school or work.
memory	Something remembered from the past.
museum	A building where important objects from the past are displayed.
new	Something that was made or came recently.
old	Something that has lived or been made for a long time.
parent	A person's mum or dad.
toddler	A young child who is just starting to walk.

## Knowledge that will help me on my journey:

### How people change

People change as they grow older. The pictures below show the different stages of human life.



baby



toddler



child



teenager



adult

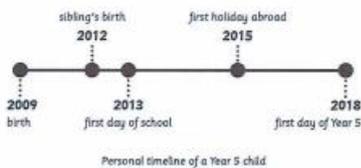


senior citizen

## Knowledge that will help me on my journey:

### Chronology

Chronology is a way of sequencing past events in the order that they happened. Ordering events on a timeline can help us to remember them.



### Changes over time

Many things change over time. Transport, toys and technology are examples of things that are likely to change as time goes on.



old telephone



new telephone

### Babies

All humans are babies when they are born. Babies need love, warmth, milk and sleep to be happy and healthy.

**Milk**  
Babies can drink milk from their mum or from a bottle. Milk helps a baby to grow.



**Sleep**  
Babies need quiet, warmth and a comfortable place to sleep.



**Love**  
Giving babies lots of love makes them feel safe.



### Living things

All living things die. This means they are not alive anymore. When somebody dies, it is normal to feel sad. Thinking about nice memories can sometimes help you feel less sad.



Looking at photo albums can be a nice way to remember people.

### Friendships

Friends are people who we share a special bond with. It's important to treat friends with kindness, care and respect.



### Marriage

When two people love each other they sometimes get married. It is a special union between two people. When people get married they make a promise to love and look after one another.



What I'd like to learn...

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The end of our journey...

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<b>As a Scientist, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;</b>	<b>Date</b>
Question words include what, why, how, when, who and which.	
Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations. Examples include metre sticks, measuring tapes, egg timers and hand lenses.	
Simple tests can be carried out by following a set of instructions.	
Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared.	
The results are information that has been found out from an investigation.	
The local environment is a habitat for living things and can change during the seasons.	
Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways including tables, pictograms and drawings.	
<b>As an artist, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;</b>	<b>Date</b>
Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.	
Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.	
<b>As an historian, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;</b>	<b>Date</b>
Aspects of everyday life include houses, jobs, objects, transport and entertainment.	
Sequencing words, such as first, next, finally, then and after that can be used to order information chronologically.	
Identifying similarities and differences helps us to make comparisons between life now and in the past.	
Changes within living memory have happened over the last 100 years and include technology, exploration, work places, house and jobs, leisure, family and social structures.	
Common words and phrases such as here, now, then, yesterday, last week, last year, years ago and a long time ago can be used to describe the passing of time.	
Important events in the school's history could include the opening of the school, the arrival of new teachers, special visitors and significant changes to buildings.	
Historical artefacts are objects that were made and used in the past. The shape and material of the object can give us clues about when and how it was made and used.	
<b>As a designer, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;</b>	<b>Date</b>
Different materials are suitable for different purposes depending on their specific properties. For example, glass is transparent so it is suitable to be used for windows.	
Fruit and vegetables are an important part of a healthy diet. It is recommended that people eat at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables every day.	

**As a person who appreciates different cultures, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;** **Date**

Ask and respond to questions about what individuals and communities do, and why, so that I can identify what difference belonging to a community might make.

Observe and recount different ways of expressing identity and belonging, responding sensitively for myself.

Recognise some different symbols and actions which express a community's way of life, appreciating some similarities between communities.

Explore questions about belonging, meaning and truth so that I can express my own ideas and opinions in response using words, music, art or poetry.

Find out about and respond with ideas to examples of cooperation between people who are different.

**As a person who cares about myself and others, by the end of our ILP, I will know that;** **Date**

Understand and appreciate the wide range of cultural influences that have shaped my heritage and those of others.

Sense enjoyment and fascination when learning about myself, others and the world around me.

Reflect on my beliefs, religious or otherwise, that inform my perspective on life and my interest in and respect for different people's faiths, feelings and values.

Understand and appreciate the range of different cultures within school and further afield as an essential element of my preparation for life in modern Britain.

Use a range of social skills in different contexts.

