

Knowledge Organiser - Awesome Authors in Time

Overview

Roald Dahl (1916 - 1990) was a British children's writer, poet and fighter pilot.

His books have sold more than 250 million copies worldwide and is often known as the 'greatest children's storyteller of the 20th Century'. Amongst his famous children's stories are Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, George's Marvellous Medicine, Matilda, Fantastic Mr Fox and The BFG.

His books often contain dark and villainous characters but teach the importance of being kind-hearted.

Dahl was born in Wales to Norwegian immigrant parents and fought in the RAF during World War 2.



Answers to Important Questions and Key Vocabulary

What did Dahl write about?



Most of Dahl's stories feature mean, old characters - the enemies of children. In Dahl's stories, people who are kind, warm-hearted and often win through.

Key Vocabulary

Writer

Fighter Pilot

Norwegian

Was Dahl popular during his life?



Yes. Dahl's books sold many millions of copies around the world when he was still alive. Many have been made into movies in recent years and so they have become even more popular.

Clerk

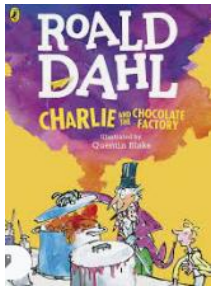
Published

World War 2

Experiences

Metaphors

What are Dahl's most famous stories?



Perhaps Dahl's most famous story is Charlie and the Chocolate Factory. It is the story of a very poor, young boy, Charlie, who wins an opportunity to visit the remarkable factory of the greatest chocolate-maker in the world - Willy Wonka. Fantastic Mr Fox is another of his famous tales. It tells the story of a very clever fox who steals food from three mean, old farmers - Boggis, Bunce and Bean.

Rhyme

Illustrator

Alliteration

Times in His Life

Early Life

Dahl was born on 13th September 1916 in Llandaff, Cardiff. He was named after Roald Amundsen.

Both his sister and his father died when he was young. His mother chose to stay in the UK so he could go to UK schools.

He went to Repton School, one of the best schools in the UK.

Fighting in World War II

In 1939, Dahl quit his job as a clerk for the Shell Oil company to serve in the RAF during World War II.

At one point, he crash-landed his plane in north Africa, and was left with a fractured skull. He began to write about his experiences.

Children's writing Career

His first children's book was written in 1943, called The Gremlins. He sent a copy to Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of the American President, who read it to her children.

He drew on experiences of his time as a young trouble-maker, some of the mean people that he had met throughout his life, and his love of sweets and chocolate!

Roald Dahl Timeline

13th September, 1916: Dahl is born in Llandaff, Wales.

1920: Dahl's sister, Astri, dies of appendicitis aged just 7 years old.

1920: His youngest sister, Asta is born, but his father dies that year.

1930: Dahl goes to Repton public school in Derbyshire.

1939-1945: Dahl fights for the RAF in WWII. He writes short stories about his experiences.

1953: Marries Patricia Neal.

1964: Charlie and the Chocolate Factory is published.

1970: Fantastic Mr Fox published.

1982: The BFG is published.

1988: Matilda is published.





23rd November 1990: Dahl dies in hospital.

Magical Mapping

Key Vocabulary	
sketch map	A simple map with only basic details.
key	Helps us understand map symbols. Also known as a legend.
compass rose	This is printed on a map to show different directions.
map symbol	A picture or a sign on a map that represents something else.
Ordnance Survey	A survey organisation in the UK which prepares very detailed maps of the country.
route	A way of getting from a start point to a finish point.
compass	A tool which shows people which direction they are travelling in and helps them find their way.
climate	The usual weather conditions of an area.


What Is a Map?	
A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and symbols to represent real-life objects. People have used maps for hundreds of years to help them travel from place to place.	



Types of Maps	
There are many different types of maps, such as: Sketch maps Road maps Ordnance Survey maps Climate maps	

Key Features		Compass Directions	Planning a Route
Key features of maps include: a title, a compass rose, symbols, a key and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.		People use a compass to help them position and use a map accurately. The main points of a compass are north, south, east and west. 	When planning a journey using a map, people think about the quickest or safest route. 
			

Key Vocabulary	
atlas	A collection of maps in one book.
continent	A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it. There are seven continents : Africa, Antarctica, Australasia, Asia, Europe, North America and South America.
ocean	A large area of salt water. There are five oceans : the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans .
physical feature	A feature that has been formed by nature.
aerial view	A view from above. Also known as a 'bird's-eye' view.
human feature	A feature that has been made or changed by humans, e.g. bridges.

Using an Atlas
<p>An atlas shows maps of continents, countries, oceans and the physical features of a place. Its contents page shows a list of all the maps and the page that they can be found on. The index page lists, in alphabetical order, all of the countries, cities and towns that can be found in the atlas and shows which page number to look on.</p>

Did you know?
<p>A map maker is called a cartographer.</p> <p>The oldest maps were made on clay tablets.</p>


Physical Features	An Aerial View	More About Maps
<p>Atlases show us the physical features of a place. These can include forests, lakes and rivers. On the index page beside the page number, there is sometimes a letter that tells you the kind of feature it is, e.g. m = mountain and r = river.</p>	<p>Maps are usually drawn from an aerial view. We can look at aerial photographs to see the main physical and human features of places. Aerial photos are photos taken by aircraft or other flying objects, e.g. drones. A satellite photo is taken from a satellite in space.</p>	<p>Did You Know...?</p> <p>Maps cannot possibly show everything. They are drawn to scale.</p> <p>Seas are smaller areas of water than oceans. They are found where the land and water meet.</p>
		

42 is less than 52
 $42 < 52$

52 is more than 42
 $52 > 42$

number digit ones tens regroup exchange

Stop and look. What do you notice?

42 = 40 + 2
 42 = 30 + 12
 42 = 20 + 22
 42 = 10 + 32

10 less than 42 is 32
 10 more than 42 is 52

0 ten twenty thirty forty fifty sixty seventy eighty ninety one hundred

£5 + £10 = £15

Year 2 - Revision

35 + 20
 Add multiples of ten

If I know 3 + 2 then I also know...

10s 1s

35 45 55

37 + 19
 Round then adjust

Add 20 then subtract 1

10s 1s

37 56 57

35 + 23
 Partition and recombine

30 + 5 + 20 + 3

50 + 8 = 58

addend sum plus total regroup

35 + 23 = 23 + 35
 Addition is commutative

56 - 19
 Round then adjust

Subtract 20 then add 1

56 36 37

55 - 20
 Subtract multiples of ten

55 35 45

52 - 47
 Find the difference between two numbers

52 - 47 = \bigcirc
 47 + \bigcirc = 52

Stop and look. What do you notice?

35 - 12 is not equal to 12 - 35
 Subtraction is not commutative

multiple factor product odd even

fraction equal parts third equivalent

0 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 1
 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1

Pentagons are shapes with 5 straight sides

a line of symmetry

Three groups of four
 $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

4 multiplied by 3
 $4 \times 3 = 12$

3 groups of 4
 $3 \times 4 = 12$

multiply equal share group divide

12 ÷ 3 = 4
 12 divided equally into 3 groups

12 ÷ 3 = 4
 12 divided equally into groups of 3

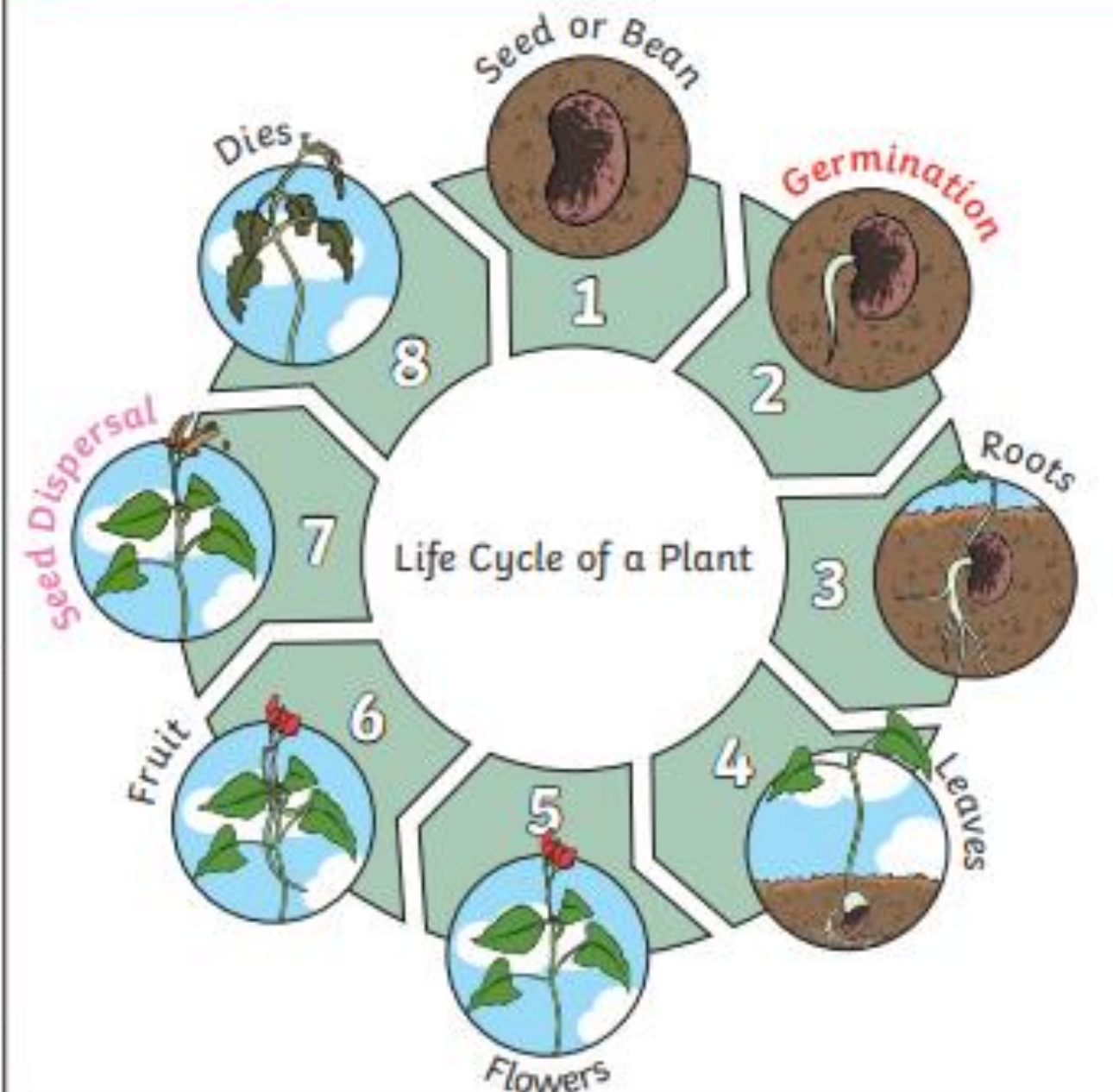
How many 3s in twelve?

Key Vocabulary

germination	When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is called germination .
sprout	When a plant sprouts , it grows new shoots .
shoot	A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight .
seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is when the seeds move away from the parent plant. They can be moved by the wind or animals.



Key Knowledge



Key Vocabulary

What do plants need to grow well?

sunlight

All plants need light from the sun to grow well. Some plants need lots of **sunlight**. Some plants only need a little **sunlight**.

water

All plants need **water** to grow. Without **water**, seeds and bulbs will not **germinate**.

temperature

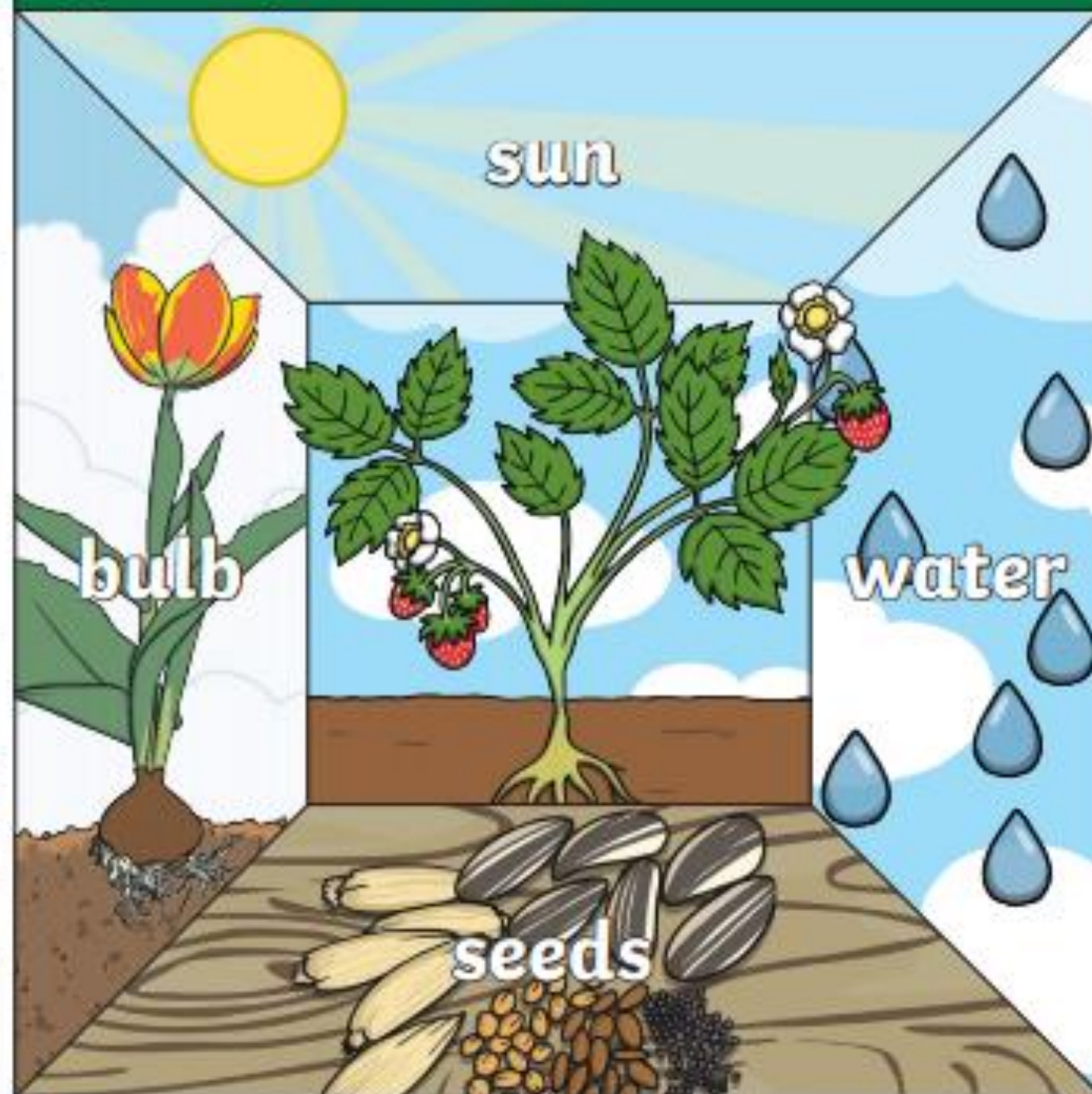
Temperature is how warm or cold something or somewhere is. Some plants like cooler **temperatures** and some like warmer **temperatures**.

nutrition

Food or nourishment. Plants make their own food in their leaves using **sunlight**.



Key Knowledge





Links to the PE National Curriculum

- Pupils should develop fundamental movement skills, become increasingly competent and confident and access a broad range of opportunities to extend their agility, balance and coordination, individually and with others.
- They should be able to engage in competitive (both against self and against others) physical activities.
- Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending.

Examples of Striking and Fielding Games

Cricket

Baseball

Softball

Rounders

Key Vocabulary:

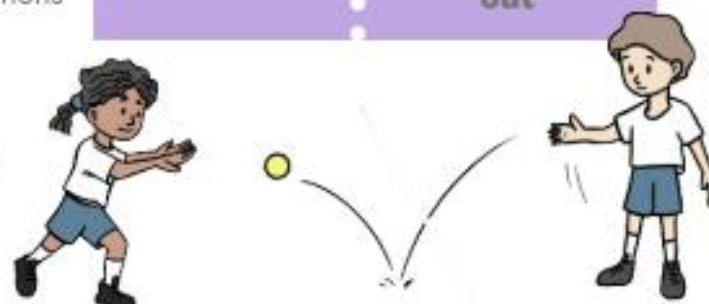
- throw
- score
- place
- strike
- send
- runs
- track
- catch
- backstop/
wicket
keeper
- batter
- bowler
- fielder

Key Skills: Physical

- Throwing
- Catching
- Tracking a ball
- Striking a ball

Key Skills: S.E.T

- Social: Communication
- Social: Collaboration
- Emotional: Perseverance
- Emotional: Honesty and fair play
- Emotional: Managing emotions
- Thinking: Using tactics
- Thinking: Selecting and applying skills
- Thinking: Decision making



Teacher Glossary

Fielder: A player on the fielding team, especially one other than the bowler or backstop / wicket keeper.

Batter: A player on the batting team.

Runs: The unit of scoring.

Bowler: The player who starts the game by bowling to the batter.

Backstop/wicket keeper: stands behind the batter. Is part of the fielding team.

Track: When fielding, to track is when a player moves their body to get in line with a ball that is coming towards them.

Knowledge Organiser: Team Building Y2

Links to the PE National Curriculum

- Pupils should be able to engage in competitive (both against self and against others) and co-operative physical activities, in a range of increasingly challenging situations.
- Pupils should be taught to participate in team games.

Why team building?

Team building games are a great tool for helping your pupils learn to work together, listen carefully, communicate clearly and think creatively. They also give your pupils the chance to get to know each other, build trust as a class and develop vital life skills.

Top tips for teaching Team Building:

- Encourage your class to think independently whilst working collaboratively.
- Mix up who the children work with. Working with children whom they have different relationships with allows them to develop a new set of social skills.
- Build on the learning in the lessons by identifying when these positive behaviours are used in different situations throughout the school day.

Key Skills: Physical

- Travelling actions
- Jumping
- Balancing

Key Skills: S.E.T

- Social: Communication
- Social: Listening
- Social: Leading
- Social: Inclusion
- Emotional: Trust
- Emotional: Honesty and fair play
- Emotional: Acceptance
- Thinking: Planning
- Thinking: Decision making
- Thinking: Problem solving



Key Vocabulary:

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| • solve | • support | • map |
| • direction | • co-operate | • successful |
| • share | • plan | • communicate |

This unit builds into:

OAA

Outdoor Adventurous Activities

Y2 PSHE Jigsaw Knowledge Organiser Changing Me

Puzzle Outcomes

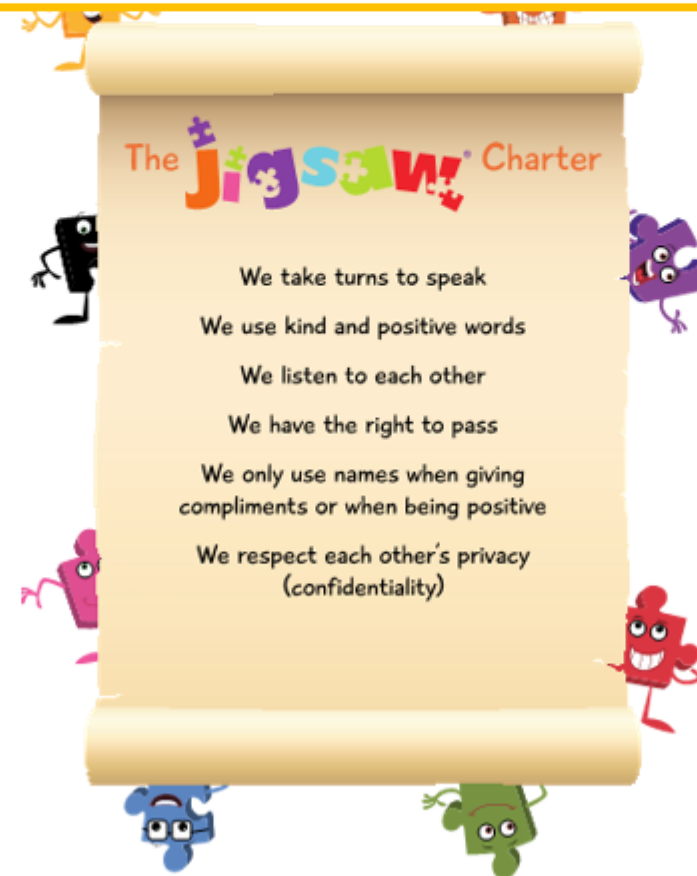
- To recognise cycles of life in nature.
- To understand there are some changes that are outside my control and to recognise how I feel about this.
- To be able to tell you about the natural process of growing from young to old and understand that this is not in my control.
- To identify people I respect who are older than me.
- To recognise how my body has changed since I was a baby and where I am on the continuum from young to old.
- To feel proud about becoming more independent.
- To recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, testicles, vagina, vulva, anus) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private.
- To tell you what I like/don't like about being a boy/girl.
- To understand there are different types of touch and tell you which ones I like and don't like.
- To be confident to say what I like and don't like and ask for help.
- To identify what I am looking forward to when I move to my next class.
- To start thinking about changes I will make in my next year at school and know how to go about this.

Weekly Celebrations:

- Week 1- Understand that everyone is unique and special.
- Week 2 – Can express how they feel when change happens.
- Week 3 – Understand and respect the changes that they see in themselves
- Week 4 – Understand and respect the changes that they see in other people.
- Week 5 – Know who to ask for help if they are worried about change.
- Week 6 – Are looking forward to change.

Changing Me at Haydon Wick Primary School

As good citizens of Haydon Wick Primary School, we help others to have a positive self-image and self-esteem. We understand that changes can be difficult but we are aware of the changes that happen as we grow up.



Our Values of the term: Happiness and Courage



Key Vocabulary

Baby	A recently born person.
Toddler	A child approximately 12 to 36 months old.
Child	A young person below the age of puberty.
Teenager	Someone who is between 13 and 19 years old.
Adult	A person who is fully grown or developed or above age 18.
Independent	Not having to depend on anyone or anything else.
Vagina	The inside passageway to the cervix and uterus.
Penis	The male sexual organ.
Vulva	The outside parts of the female reproductive system.
Anus	The anus is the opening in the bottom where the waste (poo) comes out.