

Knowledge Organiser - Year 1 - Summer 1



Everyday Materials

Key vocabulary

object	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table.
material	Materials are what an object is made from.
hard	Not easily broken or bent.
soft	Easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.
stretchy	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
shiny	Reflects light easily.
dull	Does not reflect light easily.
rough	Feels and looks uneven or bumpy.
smooth	When objects have no lumps or bumps.
waterproof	Keeps water out. Keeps things dry.
absorbent	Object soaks up water.
transparent	Objects can be seen through.
opaque	Objects can't be seen through.



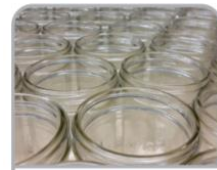
plastic



wood



metal



glass



brick



fabric



paper



stone

Great Fire of London Key Events and Facts

When and where did the fire start?	Sunday 2 nd December 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.
Why did the fire start?	The fire used for baking were not put out properly.
Why did the fire spread so quickly?	In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread. It has also been a very dry summer, so the buildings were dry. Strong winds were blowing too, helping the flames spread.
How did people try to put out the fire?	People used leather buckets and water squirts to try and put the fire out, but they did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered the building to be pulled down to stop the flames spreading.
How / when was the fire put out?	Thursday 6 th September, the wind had died down. This meant that people were able to put out the flames.

Key words

Great Fire of London, Samuel Pepys, Thomas Farriner, King Charles II, bakery, St Paul's Cathedral, diary, firebreak

