YR1 TIME KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Key Concepts

- compare, describe and solve practical problems for time
- measure and begin to record the time
- sequence events in chronological order using language
- recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years
- tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.

Key Vocabulary

- Hour
- Minutes
- Seconds
- Before/ After
- First/ Next
- Earlier/Later
- Quicker/ Slower
- Yesterday/ Today/ Tomorrow
- Morning/ Afternoon/ Evening
- Days of the week/ Months of the year.
- O'clock
- Half past

Practical Problems

Time is an abstract concept so it is important to see it in real life concepts.

Children can combine measuring and beginning to record the time with comparing and describing practical problems, for example, how long does it take to run across the playground and back again?

There is an opportunity for different times to be recorded and comparisons to be made.

Name	Time to run
Darcey	25 seconds
Anita	23 seconds



It took me 25 seconds to run.

It only took me 23 seconds. I was quicker than Darcey.



Comparisons can also be made between different activities, for example:



Lunchtime is one hour long. Break time is 20 minutes long. Lunchtime is longer than break time.

Chronological order

Visual timetables are an excellent way of supporting understanding of chronological order, and supporting the development of time vocabulary.











Assembly is first.

Break time is after literacy.

They all happen in the morning.

Days of the Week

Ordering vocabulary continues to be used in relation to the days of the week.

There should be an understanding that the week is a cycle and even when written in a linear fashion, Sunday is before Monday.

Monday	Stem sentences support the children's language development:
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	Today is
Friday	Yesterday was
Saturday	10301007 1703
Sunday	Tomorrow is