

Year 1
Learning
Guide

Maths

		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn		Number: Place Value (within 10)				Number: Addition and Subtraction (within 10)				Geometry: Shape	Number: Place Value (within 20)		
Spring	Consolidation	Number: Addition and Subtraction (within 20)				Number: Place Value (within 50)				Measurement: Length and Height	Measurement: Weight and Volume		
Summer	Consolidation	Number: Multiplication and Division				Number: Fractions		Geometry: Position and Direction	Number: Place Value (within 100)		Measurement: Money	Measurement: Time	

Maths

By the end of the year.....

Mental calculation:

Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number.

Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens.

Given a number, identify one more and one less.

Find numbers between 2 given numbers

Recall addition and subtraction facts for each number up to 20.

Recall doubles of numbers to $10 + 10$

Recall halves of even numbers to 20.

Add a single digit number to any number up to 20.

Take away a single digit number from any number up to 20

Add three one digit numbers

Recognise odd and even numbers to 10.

Number and Place Value

Count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals;

Read and write numbers 1 to 20 in words

Identify one more or one less than a number up to 100

Position numbers to 100 on a number line

Use following words to describe numbers: equal to, more than, fewer (less than), most, least

Represent numbers to 100 using objects (numicon, unifix, base ten,...etc) and pictures

Addition and Subtraction

Read, write, compare and interpret addition and subtraction statements: O and O , TO and O , TO and TO up to 20.

Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20

Use and understand +, - and = signs.

Solve one-step + and - problems *

Solve missing number problems*

Multiplication and Division

Solve one-step \times problems *

Solve one step \div problems*

Fractions

Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity

Recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity

Measurement

Compare, measure, record, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights, mass or weight, capacity/volume and time.

Recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes

Sequence events in chronological order using simple time language

Recognise and use language relating to dates (days, 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

Geometry: Shapes, Position and direction

Recognise and name common 2D shapes (rectangles- including squares, circles and triangles)

Recognise and name common 3D shapes (cuboids including cubes, pyramids and spheres)

Describe position, direction and movement including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns.

Statistics

interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables

ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data

Additional challenge for the end of the year.....

Mental calculation:

Recall division facts for the 2x,5x and 10x tables

Find 1 more/ 1 less or 10 more / 10 less of any number to 1- 100

find doubles +1

Calculate doubles of numbers to 50

Calculate halves of numbers to 50

Add two two digit numbers

Add pairs of multiples of ten to 100

Subtract pairs of multiples of ten to 100

Count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward or backward

Recognise odd and even numbers to 20.

Number and Place Value

Identify, represent and estimate numbers up to 100 and beyond, using different representations, including the number line

Begin to recognise the place value of each digit up to 100 (hundreds, tens and units).

Partition numbers in different ways $23 = 20 + 3$ or 2 tens plus 3 ones

Solve problems and practical problem using place value and number facts

Addition and Subtraction

Show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot.

Understand subtraction as take away and as difference and solve linked problems.

Use inverse relationship of + and - to check answers to problems.

Multiplication and Division

Estimate answer to calculations and problems.

Practical work to show link between 2 lots of 4 and 4 lots of 2 (commutative).

Fractions

Count on or back in in $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10

Recognise the equivalence of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ *

Measurement

Discuss and describe temperature in real-life and scientific contexts (e.g. hotter, colder)

Geometry: Shapes, Position and direction

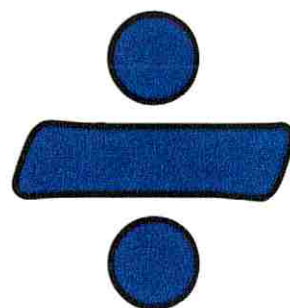
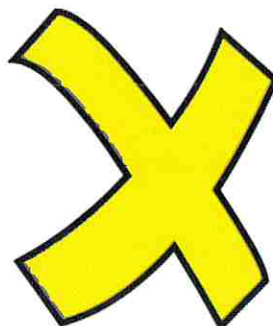
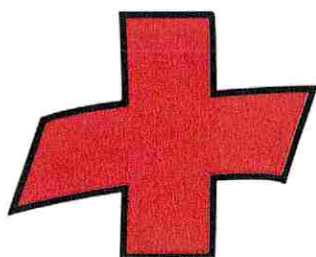
Sort 3-D and 2-D shapes in terms of faces, edges and sides and compare them (using terms 'larger', 'smaller', 'curved' and 'straight')

Begin to recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn.

Statistics

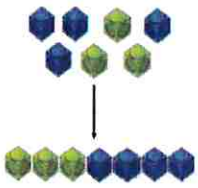
Sort and compare numbers, shapes and objects to a given criteria and their own criteria on to sorting diagrams.

solve one-step and two-step questions [e.g. 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?']

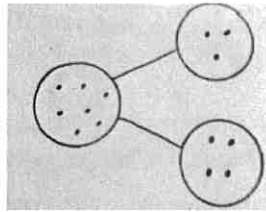


Addition

Combining two parts to make a whole (use other resources too e.g. eggs, shells, teddy bears, cars).

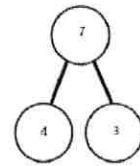


Children to represent the cubes using dots or crosses. They could put each part on a part whole model too.

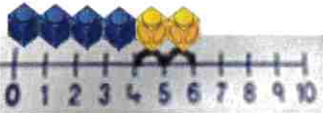


$$4 + 3 = 7$$

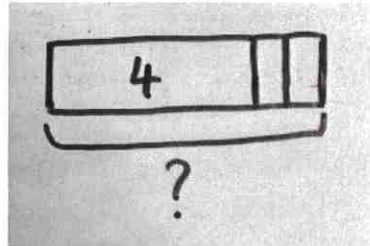
Four is a part, 3 is a part and the whole is seven.



Counting on using number lines using cubes or Numicon.



A bar model which encourages the children to count on, rather than count all.



The abstract number line:

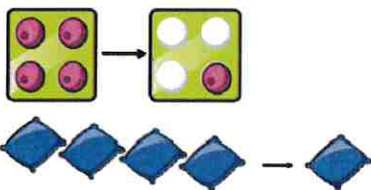
What is 2 more than 4?
What is the sum of 2 and 4?
What is the total of 4 and 2?
 $4 + 2$



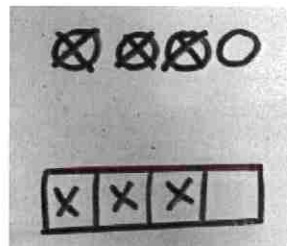
Subtraction

Physically taking away and removing objects from a whole (ten frames, Numicon, cubes and other items such as beanbags could be used).

$$4 - 3 = 1$$



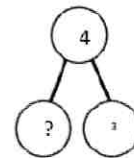
Children to draw the concrete resources they are using and cross out the correct amount. The bar model can also be used.



$$4 - 3 =$$

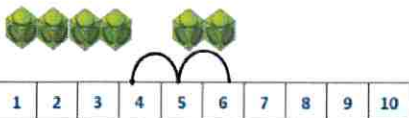
$$\boxed{1} = 4 - 3$$

4	
3	?

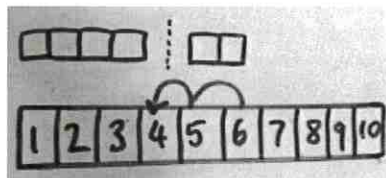


Counting back (using number lines or number tracks) children start with 6 and count back 2.

$$6 - 2 = 4$$



Children to represent what they see pictorially e.g.

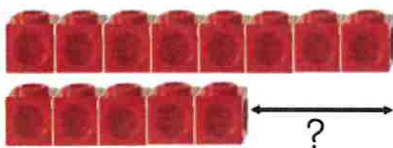


Children to represent the calculation on a number line or number track and show their jumps. Encourage children to use an empty number line

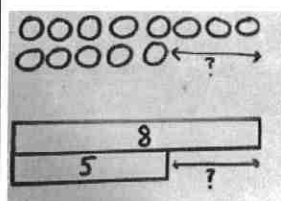


Finding the difference (using cubes, Numicon or Cuisenaire rods, other objects can also be used).

Calculate the difference between 8 and 5.



Children to draw the cubes/other concrete objects which they have used or use the bar model to illustrate what they need to calculate.



Find the difference between 8 and 5.

$$8 - 5, \text{ the difference is } \boxed{3}$$

Children to explore why $9 - 6 = 8 - 5 = 7 - 4$ have the same difference.

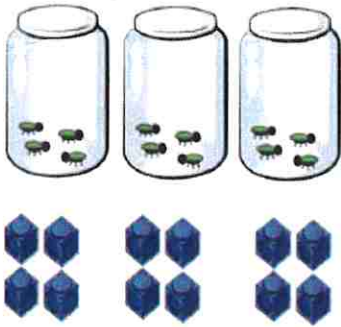
Multiplication

Repeated grouping/repeated addition

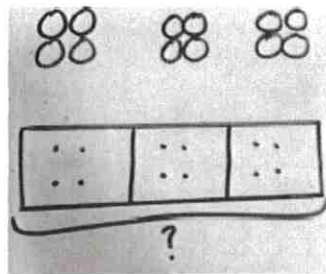
$$3 \times 4$$

$$4 + 4 + 4$$

There are 3 equal groups, with 4 in each group.



Children to represent the practical resources in a picture and use a bar model.



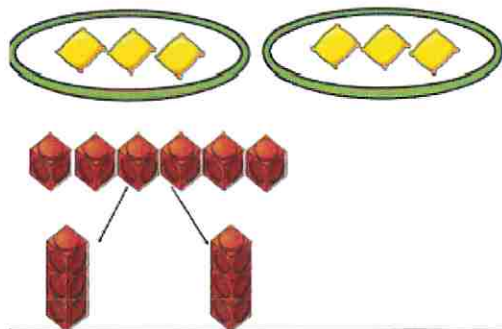
$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$

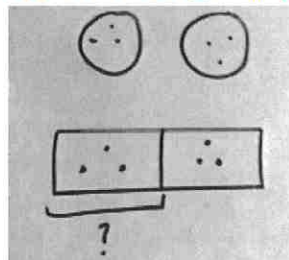
Division

Sharing using a range of objects.

$$6 \div 2$$



Represent the sharing pictorially.



$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

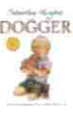

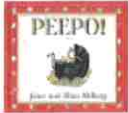

3	3
---	---

Children should also be encouraged to use their 2 times tables facts.

Literacy

Texts year 1 are

reading

<u>Term 1</u>	<u>Term 2</u>	<u>Term 3</u>	<u>Term 4</u>	<u>Term 5</u>	<u>Term 6</u>
Barry the fish with fingers  <u>Non-fiction</u> Guest list Shopping list Invitations	Dogger  <u>Fiction</u> Recount	The tiger who came to tea  <u>Fiction</u> Narrative (change animal)	The enormous turnip  <u>Fiction</u> Narrative (write own version)	Tiddler  <u>Fiction</u> Narrative (adventure story)	Light house keepers lunch  <u>Fiction</u> Diary
The little red hen  <u>Fiction</u> Sequencing Describing characters Writing Captions	Peepo  <u>Non-fiction</u> Information text (homes in the past and today)	Avocado baby  <u>Non-fiction</u> Instructions (how to make guacamole/how to peel an avocado)	Don't spill the milk  <u>Non-fiction</u> Persuasion (Design a new milk carton and make an advert/poster)	Sharing a shell  <u>Non-fiction</u> Information text (rock pools)	How does a lighthouse work?  <u>Non-fiction</u> Explanation (How a light house works)

Literacy; writing

By the end of the year.....

- Spell most common exception words from the year 1 spelling appendix.
- Understand the differences between singular and plural.

Example:

Sock / socks

Man / men

Mouse/ mice

Dog / dogs

Goose/geese

- Many letters are correctly formed and orientated, including upper and lower case and digits, there may be some inconsistency in size.
- Some spaces are left between words, although inconsistent.
- Most letters sit on the line.
- Attempt to write appropriately to the task.
- Sequence simple sentences to form short narratives based on real or fictional experiences.
- Often use 'and', 'but' to join words and clauses.

Example:

I like chocolate and I like strawberry ice cream.

I like Autumn but not when it rains.

- Mostly use a capital letter and full stop, sometimes use a question mark.
- Sometimes use a capital letter for proper nouns, mostly use capital letters for the personal pronoun I.

Example:

Proper noun—name of a person or place

Swanscombe

Anne

England

- Sometimes include adjectives for description

Example:

big, kind, ugly, large, small, tiny, hairy, cheerful

Literacy; writing

For a challenge by the end of the year.....

- Spell all the common exception words in the year 1 spelling appendix.
- Add suffixes s and es to words.

Example:

Church—churches

Box—boxes

Car—cars

- Most letters are correctly formed and orientated.
- Spaces between words are appropriate size.
- Letters sit on the line.
- Some letters may be joined.
- Write appropriately to the task.
- Write sequences of accurate sentences to form narratives based on real or fictional experiences.
- Experiment with a range of joining words e.g. and, but, or, so, because
- Use a capital letter and full stop correctly, sometimes use question or exclamation marks.
- Use a capital letter for proper nouns and the personal pronoun I.
- Often include adjectives for description.

Literacy; reading

By the end of the year.....

- Apply phonic knowledge to decode words.
- Read words with more than one syllable.
- Read contractions.

Example: don't didn't can't wasn't isn't

- Read phonically, decodable books. Read alien words with accuracy, including vowel diagraphs and trigraphs.
- Retell familiar key fairy stories and traditional tales. Know the characters.






























Example: 3 little pigs, Red Riding Hood, Goldilocks and 3 bears, Jack and the Beanstalk

- Discuss the meaning of new words, link these to words they already know.
- Listen to, discuss and enjoy a range of non-fiction.
- Check texts make sense when reading, self-correct and re-read.
- Infer on the basis of what is said and done.
- Predict on the basis of what has been read so far.











A challenge for the end of the year.....

- Apply phonic knowledge confidently and accurately.
- Confidently blend sounds, where appropriate, in unfamiliar words.
- Read the full range of common exception words for year 1.
- Independently read words of more than syllable.
- Read alien words with accuracy and fluency.
- Securely know a range of key stories, retell them with confidence and without support.
- Discuss and clarify the meaning of more challenging words, using other known vocabulary to support explanation.
- Quickly identify when reading has not made sense, or punctuation has been misinterpreted, re-read and self-correct without prompting.
- Make inferences with confidence, on the basis of what is said and done.
- Make creditable predictions.


Speed Sounds Set 1

m 	a 	s 	d 	t 
i 	n 	p 	g 	o 
c 	k 	u 	b 	f 
e 	l 	h 	sh 	r 
j 	v 	y 	w 	th 
z 	ch 	qu 	x 	ng nk

Speed Sounds Set 2

ay  may I play?	ee  what can you see?	igh  fly high	ow  blow the snow	oo  poo at the zoo
oo  look at a book	ar  start the car	or  shut the door	air  that's not fair	ir  whirl and twirl

Speed Sounds Set 3

ea  cup of tea	oi  spoil the boy	ou  shout it out	oy  toy for a boy	
ā-e  make a cake	ī-e  nice smile	ō-e  phone home	ū-e  huge brute	aw  yawn at dawn
are  care and share	ur  nurse with a purse	er  a better letter	ow  brown cow	ai  snail in the rain
oa  goat in a boat	ew  chew the stew	ire  fire, fire!	ear  hear with your ear	ure  sure it's pure

Year 1 Common Exception Words (NC)

the	a	do
to	today	of
said	says	are
were	was	is
his	has	I
you	your	they
be	he	me
she	we	ask
go	so	no
by	my	here
there	where	friend
love	come	some
one	once	school
put	push	
pull	full	
house	our	

YEAR: 1

Seasonal Change



Lenny's words to learn

Spring	cloudy
Summer	rain
Autumn	sleet
Winter	snow
year	hail
month	temperature
day	degrees
seasons	celsius
sunny	weather

Lenny's facts to learn

The four seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

In Spring the weather is warmer and rainier.

In Summer the weather is hotter and drier.

In Autumn the weather is cooler and wetter.

In Winter the weather is colder and can be frosty.

YEAR: 1

Plants



Lenny's words to learn

root	birch
branch	ash
trunk	evergreen
stalk	sycamore
leaf	dandelion
flower	daisy
petal	bluebell
seeds	daffodil
bulbs	crocus

Lenny's facts to learn

An evergreen tree doesn't lose its leaves.

A deciduous tree sheds its leaves once a year.

The parts of a plant are root, stem, leaves, flower and petal.

The parts of a tree are trunk, branch and root.

I can identify a daffodil, a daisy and a silver birch tree.

YEAR: 4

Animals including humans



Lenny's words to learn

digestion	canine
system	premolar
human	molar
oesophagus	food chain
stomach	producer
acid	consumer
intestine	predator
teeth	prey
incisor	protein

Lenny's facts to learn

I know which teeth cut, tear and chew your food

I know how food is digested in the stomach

I know why herbivores and carnivores have teeth that are different to each other

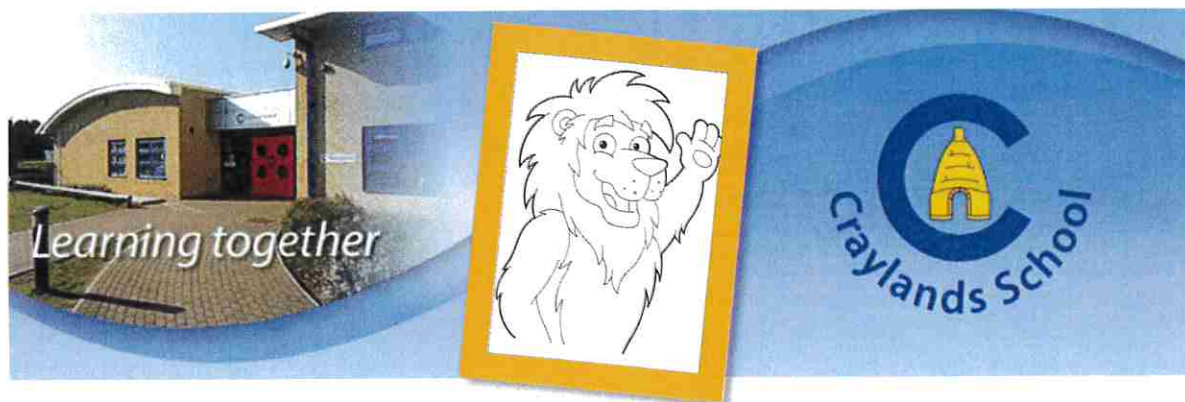
I can describe what a food chain is

I can create a food chain

YEAR: 1



TOPIC: The place we live



Lenny's words to learn

house	A building that people live in.
residential	An area which has houses in it.
park	An area for people to play in; may have grass, trees and/or a playground in it.
town	An area with houses, shops and roads where lots of people live.
city	An area with houses, shops and roads which is over a bigger area than a town.
church	A place where people worship.
sculptures	3D models of art work.
leisure centre	A building where people play sports in.
meadow	An area of grass, trees and bushes.
Library	A building that holds books.

Lenny's facts to learn

Our school is in Swanscombe, which is in Kent in England, which is part of the UK.

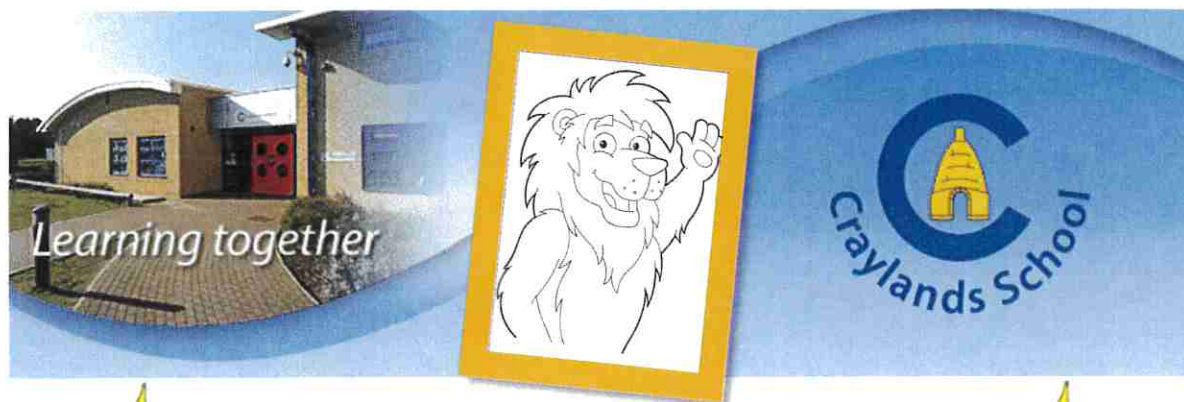
Swanscombe has a leisure centre, shops, houses, schools and a library; people are building more houses in Swanscombe.

My address is.....Kent, England.

YEAR: 1





TOPIC: The place we live



Lenny's long term learning questions



Tick the picture of the Queen			
			

Lenny's words to learn

house	A building where people live.
television	A device with a screen that shows moving pictures.
Internet	Computers connected to find websites.
King	A man who rules a country.
Queen	A woman who rules a country.
stereo	A device which plays music using cds.
gramophone	A device which plays music using records.
fire place	A place in the home where a fire burns.
old/antique	Something that has come from a long time ago.
new/modern	Something that has come from today.

Lenny's facts to learn

The ruler of our country is a Queen; before that it was a King and the next ruler will be a King.

Life would have been different when your parents were children and even more when your grandparents were children.

In the past homes would not have had televisions, telephones, the internet, stereos or mobile phones; there would not have been cars on the roads.

YEAR: 1



TOPIC: Food glorious food



Lenny's words to learn

map	A picture showing where countries are.
globe	A model of the World.
climate	What the weather is like.
temperature	How hot a place is.
continent	A large piece of land which countries are on.
crops	Plants grown to be eaten e.g. vegetables, wheat
weather	Whether it is sunny, cloudy, raining, hot, cold, windy
seasons	There are 4 seasons; autumn, winter, spring, summer.
vegetation	The plants growing on land.

Lenny's facts to learn

Countries near the middle of the globe are hotter. Some foods grow better in hotter countries.

Food that we eat comes from different countries around the world.

We grow food in the summer and harvest them in the autumn.

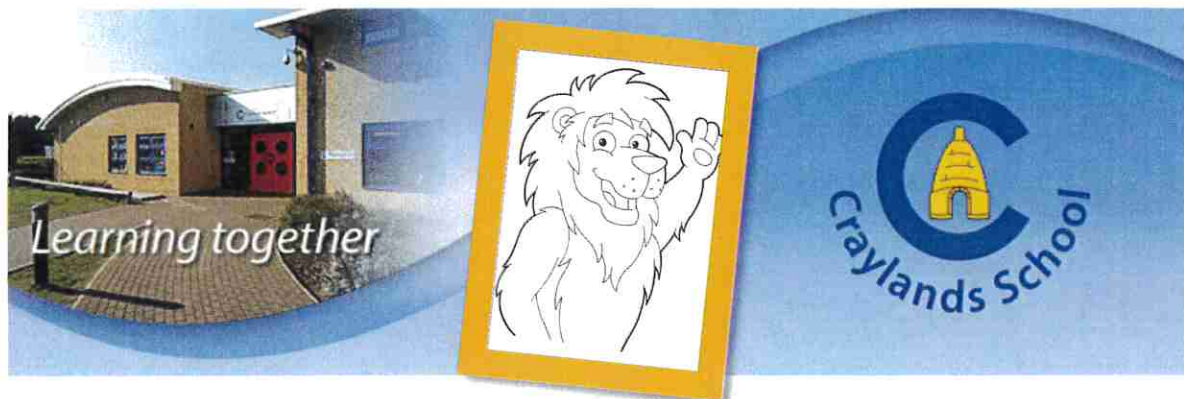
There are 7 continents in the world including Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Australia and Antarctica and different countries belong to them.

Bananas are grown in Asia and South America; Oranges are grown in North America; tomatoes are grown in Spain, in Europe; Apples are grown in England and in France in Europe.

YEAR: 1



TOPIC: The Seaside



Lenny's words to learn

Beach	A piece of land next to the ocean/sea.
Cliff	A large rock that sticks out to sea.
Pier	A platform built out into water.
Sand	A material made up of very tiny rocks.
Pebbles	A small rounded stone.
Amusements	Games or rides that entertain.
Ocean	A large amount of salt water.
Hotel	A building where people stay in.
tourists	People who have travelled for fun.
Harbour	Boats are kept here.

Lenny's facts to learn

Beaches are found where land meets the sea.

The United Kingdom is an island so has many beaches.

The seas surrounding the UK are the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean; other seas are the Irish Sea and the English Channel.

The compass points are North, East, South, West.