English in Year 1

What does the English curriculum consist of?

▶ Reading Phonics ► Writing ► Spelling ► Handwriting Grammar



Reading and Phonics

- In Year 1 the children will continue to learn their 400 words
- They will also continue to recap old sounds that have been taught in Year R and learn new ones including digraphs and trigraphs
- Digraphs two letters that go together to make one sound e.g 'ea' in meat or 'oi' in coin
- Trigraphs three letters that go together to make one sound e.g. 'ear' in hear or 'air' in 'pair'



Reading

- Secure at phase 5 phonics.
- Reading for pleasure and to gather information.
- Identify which words appear again and again.
- Relate reading to own experiences.
- Re-reads if reading does not make sense.
- Re-tell with considerable accuracy.
- Discuss significance of title & events.
- Make predictions on basis of what has been read.
- Make inferences on basis of what is being said & done.
- Read with pace & expression, i.e. pause at full stop; raise voice for question
- Know the difference between fiction and non-fiction texts.
- Develop a wide vocabulary and discuss the meaning of words.
- Use a range of strategies to read unfamiliar words including sounding out (phonics) and using pictures as clues.





How you can help at home - reading

- Read with your child 5 times a week at home and write in their reading diary
- Read to your child as much as you can
- Look at different types of texts with your child
 read menus, road signs, leaflets, etc
- Let your child see you reading (and enjoying it!)
- Play 'I Spy' using the letter names and sounds so that they know both

Writing



- The children will follow a 'learning journey' during their English lessons in both Y1 and Y2.
- Learning journey maps out the activities that children will follow during a unit of work. These usually last 2-3 weeks.
- The children are expected to work with increasing independence, using a variety of resources to support them.
- Resources include the working wall, word cards and spelling books.

Writing

- Write clearly demarcated sentences.
- Use 'and' to join ideas.
- Use conjunctions to join sentences (e.g. so, but).
- Use standard forms of verbs, e.g. go/went.
- Evidence of:
 - Finger spaces.
 - Capital letters.
 - Full stops.
 - Question marks.
 - Exclamation marks.
- Use capital letters for names & personal pronoun 'I'.
- Write clearly sequenced sentences.
- Correct formation of lower case finishing in right place.
- Correct formation of capital letters.
- Correct formation of digits.
- Spell most high frequency words correctly such as; said, my, so and you.
- Use phonic knowledge to spell other words.



Spellings



There is a list of 'common exception words' for Year 1. These are words that the children need to be able to spell by the end of Year 1.

- The children also need to be able to read and spell the days of the week.
- Also read and spell the number words up to 20 e.g. Eight, fifteen, etc.

Handwriting

- We follow a handwriting scheme where the children print the letters.
- We do not teach the children to join all of the letters and do not follow a cursive writing scheme, with lead ins and outs.
- We have specific handwriting sessions where correct letter formation is taught.
- They may begin to learn some of the joins at the end of Year 1 in preparation for Year 2, if they are ready.

How you can help at home - handwriting

- Playdough rolling, squeezing, stretching etc
- Writing letters in shaving foam, cornflour & water, sand - try adding some glitter
- Bead threading making pasta necklaces / bracelets
- Squeezing out sponges
- Cutting
- Drawing and colouring



Grammar



- Grammar the system of a language. It can also be described as the 'rules' of a language.
- In Year 1 it is about knowing what part of speech specific words are:
- Nouns names of people, places or things e.g. man, tree, cat, beach
- Verbs action or doing words e.g. skip, hop, sit, draw
- Adjectives these describe a noun e.g. old man or tall, green tree or beautiful, shiny diamond