

# YEAR 1 NOTICES



## SNACKS

Children will have a piece of fresh fruit for their morning snack each day.



Children will be listened to read at least once a week by the Teacher and/or Teaching Assistant.

### CLASSES

Cherry = Miss Gaskin Oak = Miss Payne

# WATER

Mulr

Your child will
have a water
bottle in
school - you
do not need
to provide
one!

### PE KITS

Children in Year 1 will have
PE twice a week - but they
will now keep their P.E. kits
in school. They will be
taken home on the last
day of each half term. This
means children come to
school in their school
uniform every day.

# MORNINGS & HOME TIMES

The gates will open for all children at 8.40am. Children will go straight into their classrooms to complete their morning tasks. The register is taken promptly at 8.50am. At the end of the school day, Y1 will exit Bromley House to meet their adults on the playground.

# CONTINUOUS PROVISION

In Year 1, we implement continuous provision within our school curriculum, similar to that in Foundation Stage. We believe this provides them with the best opportunity to develop, learn and grow.

# FIVE YEAR WINEED TO-KNOWS"

Try your best. We will make mistakes and that's okay — mistakes help us grow! And become better learners!

After our guided sessions, what else can we explore in our classroom? Challenge yourself to complete lots of different learning tasks.

Our wonderful adults
are here to help us
with anything we might
need. All of us need
extra support at times
— and that's okay!

We are a good friend.

We show good

listening.

We have kind hands.

We put up our hands

to share our ideas.

We look after our

learning environment.

In year I, we have continuous provision to help us develop, learn and grow. You will be responsible for making good choices in your learning and tidying up after yourself.

# **ALL ABOUT**

ANY LOGINS
FOR HOMEWORK
PLATFORMS
WILL BE STUCK
INTO READING
DIARIES IN
SCHOOL

# HOMEWORK









### READING

Reading is crucial homework for kids as it boosts their brainpower, language skills, and imagination. Ideally, they should read at least three times a week to expand their vocabulary and understanding. Children will have a phonics book to practice blending and a reading book to enjoy with their adults.



O

Phonics teaches children the link between letters and the sounds they represent. It has its own vocabulary which can make it sound more complicated than it really is. In Year 1, your child will be assessed in phonics through a screening check.

There are lots of simple things you can do at home to help your child learn phonics:

- Learn how to say the sounds (https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=UCI2mu7URBc).
- Listen to your child read every day, even just for five minutes. It really will make a difference.
- 3. Read aloud to your child every day to show them that reading is fun.

#### • · • MATHS

Whilst we won't be setting formal maths homework in KS1, there are still lots of ways you can boost your child's learning at home! Here are four main ways you can support your child at home.

- 1. NumBots. This is a game-style platform which encourages children to strengthen their understanding of number and the four operations by playing in arcade mode.
- 2. One-minute maths. Designed for use both in class and at home, our 1-minute maths app helps children build greater number confidence and fluency. It's all about targeted practice in engaging, one-minute chunks!
- 3. Encourage time-telling, get measuring and weighing, look at timetables, work out the fraction of your pizza slices, set timers it's all maths and it's all around us!







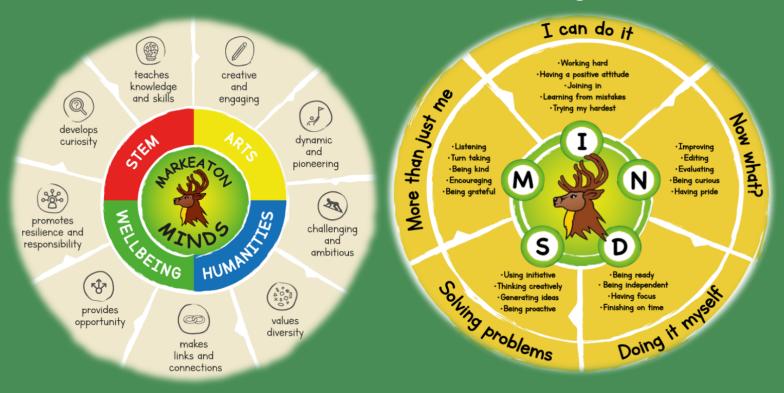
#### **SUPPORT**

We truly believe that homework should be a helpful tool in a child's journey and development, rather than a source of stress or issues. That's why we've made a decision to no longer assign "learning log" homework tasks. We hope this frees up valuable time at home to focus on reading and phonics practice with a little sprinkling of spellings and maths for good measure. As always, if you feel that you would like more support in your child's home learning, please contact your child's class teacher. For technical support, please contact Miss Herriman via the school office.



#### Curriculum structure

#### Learning mindsets



At Markeaton, we are very proud of our curriculum and we strongly believe that it provides your child with the essential skills, knowledge and understanding they need. Our curriculum, as shown in the image above, centres around something called **Markeaton Minds**. Markeaton Minds are a series of learning mindsets we want the children to develop during their time at Markeaton to help them become curious, determined and caring learners. These mindsets feed into our curriculum families (Humanities, STEM, Arts and Wellbeing). Encircling the entire curriculum are the aims for our curriculum at Markeaton: what we would like it to be for all children. **Embedded within our curriculum and also at the heart of school life are our three core values:** 









#### **Common exception words for Year 1**

Here are some common exception words – words that are spelled without using the normal spelling rules – that children in England are expected to be able to spell by the end of Year 1 (age 6).

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

# 5 WAYS TO WELLBEING

We have achieved our Silver Award from the Carnegie Centre of Excellence for Mental Health and Wellbeing. It means we are able to provide a nurturing environment for the children at our school and are beginning to reach out locally and nationally to share our practice.



#### **GIVE TO OTHERS**

Research suggests that acts of giving and kindness can help improve your mental wellbeing by:

- creating positive feelings and a sense of reward
- giving you a feeling of purpose and self-worth
- helping you connect with other people

It could be small acts of kindness towards other people, or larger ones like volunteering in your local community.



#### LEARN NEW SKILLS

Research shows that learning new skills can also improve your mental wellbeing by:

- boosting self-confidence and <u>raising self-</u> <u>esteem</u>
- helping you to build a sense of purpose
- · helping you to connect with others

Even if you feel like you do not have enough time, or you may not need to learn new things, there are lots of different ways to bring learning into your life.











#### CONNECT WITH OTHERS

Good relationships are important for your mental wellbeing. They can:

- help you to build a sense of belonging and self-worth
- give you an opportunity to share positive experiences
- provide emotional support and allow you to support others



#### **BE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE**

Being active is not only great for your physical health and fitness. Evidence also shows it can also improve your mental wellbeing by:

- raising your self-esteem
- helping you to set goals or challenges and achieve them
- causing chemical changes in your brain which can help to positively change your mood



#### BE PRESENT (MINDFULNESS)

Paying more attention to the present moment can improve your mental wellbeing. This includes your thoughts and feelings, your body and the world around you.

Some people call this awareness "mindfulness".

Mindfulness can help you enjoy life more and understand yourself better. It can positively change the way you feel about life and how you approach challenges.







# **End of Year 1**

MATHS EXPECTATIONS

#### Place value

In Year 1, children will be expected to work with numbers up to 100, counting on or back from any number and in steps of 2, 5 or 10. This includes:

- reading and writing numerals to 100 and number names to 20 in words
- using objects and number lines to represent numbers
- finding one more and one less than any number.

#### **Fractions**

In Year 1, children will be expected to be recognise, find and name halves and quarters of objects, shapes and quantities. This includes:

- understanding halving as sharing equally into two parts or groups
- understand finding a quarter as sharing into four equal parts or groups
- understanding that finding a half is the same as dividing by 2 and finding a quarter is the same as dividing by 4.

#### x and ÷

In Year 1, children will be expected to be able to solve simple multiplication and division problems using objects, drawings and arrays to help them. This includes:

- counting in steps of 2, 5 and 10 and understanding that, for example 3 × 2 is the same as 2 + 2 + 2
- using sharing and grouping to solve division problems
- beginning to understand the relationship between multiplication and division.

# Addition and subtraction

In Year 1, children will be expected to be able to read, write and understand mathematical ideas using addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs. This includes:

- making and using number bonds to 10 and then to 20
- adding and subtracting one-digit and twodigit numbers to 20, including 0
- solving simple problems using objects, drawings, diagrams and symbols, including missing number problems such as 7 = ? - 9.

#### Measurement

In Year 1, children will be expected to be explore measurement in relation to length, height, weight, volume, time and money. This includes:

- measuring and comparing lengths, heights, weights and capacities
- telling the time to the hour and half hour
- recognising and knowing the value of different coins and notes.

#### Geometry

In Year 1, children will be expected to be able to identify simple flat (2D) and solid (3D) shapes and use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement. This includes:

- recognising and name common 2D shapes, such as circles, triangles, rectangles and squares
- recognising and name common 3D shapes, such as spheres, pyramids, cones, cuboids and cubes
- describing whole, half, quarter and threequarter turns.

# END OF YEAR 1 WRITING EXPECTATIONS

## WRITING

- to write simple sentences
- to say a sentence out loud before writing it down
- to put sentences into the right order to tell a short story
- to re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense
- to talk about their writing with their teacher or classmates
- to read their writing out loud to their teacher or the class.

## **GRAMMAR**

- Leave spaces between words
- Put words together to make <u>sentences</u>
- · Join words and clauses using and
- Use capital letters, <u>full stops</u>, <u>question</u> <u>marks</u>, and <u>exclamation marks</u>
- Use capital letters for names and use I properly
- Turn words into <u>plurals</u> using -s or -es
- Adding <u>suffixes</u> to <u>verbs</u> without changing the <u>root word</u>, for example helping, helped, helper
- Using the <u>prefix</u> un- to change the meaning of <u>verbs</u> and <u>adjectives</u>, for example unkind and unclear
- Putting sentences together to write short stories or anecdotes



#### HANDWRITING

 sit correctly and use the right pencil grip; form lowercase letters in the correct way: starting in the right place, moving the pencil in the correct direction and finishing in the right place; form capital letters in the correct way; forming the digits 0-9; understand which letters are formed in similar ways' leave a space between words.

## SPELLING

- to spell simple words that can be spelled using the phonics they have learnt so far
- to spell the days of the week
- how to spell words with simple prefixes and suffixes like un- and ing
- how to spell <u>compound words</u>, for example, football, playground
- the names of the letters of the alphabet
- to spell the Year 1 common <u>exception words</u> (see our list of <u>Common exception words for</u> Year 1)





In Year I, children will have a growing knowledge of <a href="phonics">phonics</a>.

They will also read and listen to lots of stories, and will be encouraged to think and talk about them.

They will also read and listen to lots of stories, and will be encouraged to think and talk about them.

listen to and talk about a range of stories and texts
know and understand well-known stories, fairy stories, and traditional
tales

understand books they can read and listen to.

discuss the meaning of the words they read
begin to infer (read between the lines) the feelings of characters

discuss the books they have read explain what happened in a story, or the main topic

in non-fiction

make connections between the story and their own life.

