

Mathematics in Year 1

As children begin their Year 1 journey, we naturally work to build on the learning that takes place in the Reception year. Here are some of the main things your child will be taught during their time in Year 1.

Number and Place Value

Place value is central to mathematics. Recognising that the digit '5' in the number 54 has a different value from the number 5 or the '5' in 504 is an important step in mathematical understanding.

- Count, both forwards and backwards, from any number, including past 100
- Read and write numbers up to 100 as digits
- Count in 2s, 5s and 10s
- Find 'one more' or 'one less' than a number
- Use mathematical language such as 'more', 'less', 'most', 'least' and 'equal'

Calculations

- Use the +, − and = symbols to write and understand simple number calculations
- Add and subtract one- and two-digit numbers, up to 20
- Solve missing number problems, such as $10 - ? = 6$
- Begin to use simple multiplication by organising and counting objects

Fractions

- Understand $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ to explain parts of an object or number of objects

Measurements

- Use practical apparatus to explore different lengths, weights and volumes
- Use language such as 'heavier', 'shorter' and 'empty' to compare things they have measured
- Recognise the different coins and notes of British currency
- Use language of time, such as 'yesterday', 'before', days of the week and months of the year
- Tell the time to the hour and half-hour, including drawing clock faces

Shape

- Recognise and name some common 2-d shapes, such as squares, rectangles and triangles
- Recognise and name some common 3-d shapes, such as cubes, cuboids and spheres
- Describe movements, including quarter turns

Parent Tip

There are plenty of opportunities for maths practice at home, from counting objects to simple games, such as dominoes and Snakes & Ladders. You can also begin to explore using money and clocks both in play at home and when out and about.

English in Year 1

During the early years of school, much of the focus is to develop confident readers, mainly using the phonics approach. At Endsleigh, we follow the RWI programme for teaching phonics.

Phonics is the relationship between printed letters and the sounds they make. Children will first learn the most common letter sounds, and then look at more difficult patterns such as recognising that 'ow' sounds different in 'cow' than in 'low', or that both 'ai' and 'ay' make the same sound in different words.

Speaking and Listening

The Spoken Language objectives are set out for the whole of primary school, and teachers will cover many of them every year as children's spoken language skills develop. In Year 1, some focuses may include:

- Listen and respond to adults and other children
- Ask questions to extend their understanding
- Learn new vocabulary related to topics or daily life

Reading Skills

- Learn the 40+ main speech sounds in English and the letters that represent them
- Blend sounds together to form words
- Read aloud when reading books that contain familiar letter sound patterns
- Listen to, and talk about a range of stories, poems and non-fiction texts
- Learn about popular fairy tales and folk stories, and retell the stories
- Join in with repeated phrases in familiar books
- Make predictions about what might happen next in a book
- Explain clearly what has happened in a book they've read or listened to

Writing Skills

- Hold a pen or pencil in the correct and comfortable way
- Name the letters of the alphabet in order
- Write lower-case letters starting and ending in the right place
- Write capital letters, and the digits 0 to 9
- Spell simple words containing the main sounds they've learned in reading
- Spell the days of the week
- Learn to write words with common endings, such as -ed, -ing, -er and -est
- Plan out sentences aloud before writing them
- Write simple sentences, and those using joining words such as 'and'
- Begin to use full stops and capital letters for sentences
- Combine some sentences to make short descriptions or stories

Parent Tip

Your child will come home with a reading folder with a phonetically decodable book linked to their RWinc level. Remember after they have read this, they can read anything or even listen to you read a story! You can also join the local library service and choose books to take home and enjoy.

Science in Year 1

In the first years of schooling, much of the science curriculum is based around real-life experiences for children. This includes everyday plants and animals, as well as finding out about different materials and the four seasons. There are likely to be lots of opportunities for exploring scientific ideas both in the classroom and the local surroundings.

Scientific Investigation

Children are encouraged to carry out their own observations and experiments to further their scientific understanding. In Year 1 this may include learning to:

- Ask scientific questions
- Carry out simple tests, and make observations
- Collect information to answer questions
- Group together objects according to their properties or behaviours

Plants and Animals

- Name a selection of common plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees
- Name the main parts of plants and trees, such as roots, stems, trunks and leaves
- Name a variety of common animals, including mammals, fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians
- Name some common animals which are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- Name the main parts of the human body, including those related to the five senses

Herbivores: animals which feed only on plants, e.g. rabbits

Carnivores: animals which feed on other animals, e.g. eagles

Omnivores: animals which eat both plants and animals, e.g. humans

Deciduous trees are those which lose their leaves in autumn, whereas evergreen trees – as the name implies – are those which retain their green colour all year round.

Everyday Materials

- Recognise that objects are made of materials
- Name some everyday materials such as wood, metal, glass and plastic
- Describe some of the properties of materials, e.g. that wood is hard
- Group together items based on the materials they're made from, or their properties, for example by grouping heavy objects or shiny objects

Seasonal Change

- Observe changes across the four seasons
- Observe and describe how the day and weather changes with the seasons

Parent Tip

There are always plenty of ways in which you can support your child at home with science. There may be a park or gardens near you which you can visit over the year and see how the flora changes with the seasons. You may also be able to visit a farm or nature park which provides plenty of opportunity for discussing the wide variety of the animal kingdom.