



# Year One Curriculum Information Evening



Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> November 2021  
Starling and Goldfinch Class



# Year 1 Timetable

## A 'typical' day:

8.55-9.05am – Register

9.05-9.25am – Phonics

9.25-9.45am – Reading Practice Session

9.45-10.30am – English

10.30-10.45am – Break

10.45-11am – Assembly/ Snack & Milk

11am-12pm – Maths

12-1pm – Lunch

1-1.05pm – Register

1.05-1.20pm – Handwriting

1.20-2pm – History/ Geography/ Science/ Art / D&T/ PSHE/ P.E./ R.E/ Music

2-2.15pm – Break

2.15-3pm – History/ Geography/ Science/ Art / D&T/ PSHE/ P.E./ R.E/ Music

3-3.15pm – Story





# What is Phonics?



- Phonics is the study of individual sounds and how these sounds can be blended together to read words.
- Children learn the smallest units of sounds called “phonemes” and then blend them together to read words.
- They also make connections between the phonemes (units of sounds) and the graphemes (letters – the way we write the sounds).



Can you read this?



It iz tiem too gow hoam sed v  
katorpilla. But igh doant wunt too  
gow howm sed th buturfligh.  
Igh wunt to staiy heeyur.



# Little Wandle

## – Letters and Sounds Revised



- A new Department for Education accredited programme.
- Systematic synthetic phonics programme.
- Daily Phonics sessions.
- A new sound is introduced every day and there is a revision day on Friday.
- Children are assessed at the end of every half-term.



# Little Wandle



## – Letters and Sounds Revised

- Specific order of sounds.
- Teach both the phoneme and the grapheme.
- Flash cards with the grapheme and a picture/catchphrase.





# Vocabulary



A COMPLETE BRIDGES RESOURCE TO SUPPORT CHILDREN

**Glossary of Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised terminology**

**ADJACENT CONSONANTS**  
Two or more consonants that come together in a word without any 'blending' between them. For example, 'pr' in 'prag', 'tr' in 'trap'. Adjacent consonants do not necessarily associate with a sound and are read by blending the individual consonant phonemes together.

**Alternative pronunciation**  
A different way of pronouncing a digraph. For example, the letters 'ow' can represent the sound /ow/ as in 'brown' and /oo/ as in 'now'.

**Blending**  
The way in which the sounds of letters are put together to form a word.

**Blending**  
A different way of joining a phoneme, for example the word 'air' can be segmented in writing as 'ai' or 'iar' and 'ai' or 'iar' in speech.

**Blending**  
To involve individual phonemes and syllables and blending all the way through from left to right. Once the GPCs in a word have been learned, blending is the way phonics are used in reading words effectively. It is a skill that needs extensive practice. Practice in blending is very helpful, but before attempting the process of learning to read it is important to understand that blending sounds into a word is not simply a matter of sliding them there quickly, nor of moving them together like paint. Phonemes need to be added into one continuous stream of sound to make a spoken word. Systematic, explicit, following teacher modelling is the key.

phoneme	grapheme	grapheme-phoneme correspondence (GPC)
blending	oral blending	segmenting
multi-syllabic word	digraph	trigraph
split vowel digraph	adjacent consonants	alternative pronunciation
mnemonic	pronunciation phrase	formation phrase



# Vocabulary



## Phoneme

The smallest unit of sound that can be identified in words. We sometimes simply call this a 'sound'. We deliberately separate them out so that children can learn how our writing–readingsystem works. Children are first helped to identify the separate sounds in words through oral blending and segmenting.

How many phonemes can you hear in **cat?**



# Vocabulary

## Grapheme

A letter or group of letters used to represent a particular phoneme when writing. With children, we sometimes call this 'a sound written down'. The way graphemes are used to represent phonemes in our written language is known as the 'alphabetic code'.

Grapheme mat

Phase 2 and 3

 s ss	 t tt	 p pp	 n nn	 m mm	 d dd	 g gg	 c ck cc	 r rr
 h	 b bb	 f ff	 l ll	 j	 v vv	 w	 x	 y
 z zz s	 qu	 ch	 sh	 th	 ng	 nk		

 a	 e	 i	 o	 u
--	---	---	---	---

 ai	 ee	 igh	 oa	 oo	 oo	 ar
 or	 ur	 er	 ow	 oi	 ear	 air

- A phoneme you hear



- A grapheme you see





# Vocabulary



## GPC

This stands for grapheme–phoneme correspondence, the sound–letter relationship between each element of the alphabetic code. Written English is quite complex and does not have one-to-one grapheme–phoneme correspondence. The same phoneme can be represented by different graphemes in different words, and the same grapheme can represent different phonemes in different words.



# Little Wandle



## – Letters and Sounds Revised

– The children must say the sounds as 'pure' sounds. The correct pronunciation is vital in order to help with blending.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=shlSQrleibs>



# Progression of Sounds



- Single sounds.
- Early consonant digraphs – 2 letters making 1 sound e.g. sh, ch, th.
- Vowel digraphs e.g. ai, ee, oo.
- Trigraphs – 3 letters making 1 sound e.g. igh, air, ear.
- Phase 3 graphemes all have a catchphrase.
- We then look at alternative graphemes e.g. ay, ea, ie.

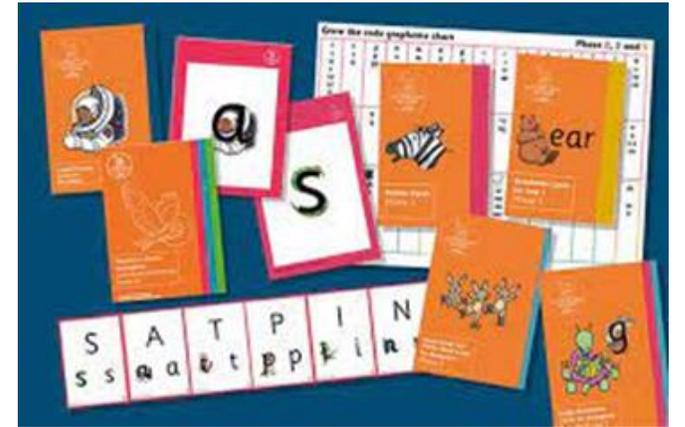
Phase 3 graphemes (information sheet)			Spring 1
Grapheme	Progression	Illustration	Progression
	ai		ee
	igh		oa
	oo		oo
	ar		or
	ur		ow
	oi		ear
	air		er



# What does a Phonics lesson look like in Year 1?



1. Revise GPC's.
2. Review word cards already seen in previous sessions.
3. Revise tricky words already known.
4. Introduce new GPC.
5. Oral blending using new GPC.
6. Practise new words and look at definitions.
7. Introduce new tricky word.
8. Read sentence.
9. Spell words containing new GPC and tricky words.





# Reading Practice Sessions



- Three Reading Practice Sessions per week.
- Children read in groups of between 4 and 7 children with either the Class Teacher or a Teaching Assistant.
- Each session in the week uses the same book that will be carefully aligned to the correct phonic stage for your child.
- Some reading is as part of the group and at some points the adult will 'tap in' to hear the read individually.





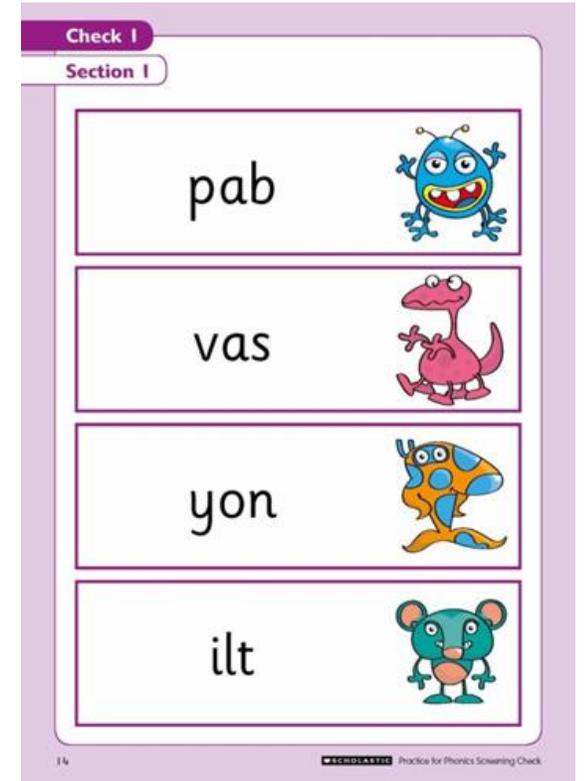
# Phonics Screening Check

In June 2022, all Year 1 children will undertake a statutory assessment called the Phonics Screening Check.

This consists of 40 words (20 real and 20 nonsense).

For the past few years, the pass mark has been 32 out of 40.

If the children do not achieve the pass rate, then they will retake the check in Year 2.





# Reading Practice Sessions



## Session 1 – Decoding

To practise decoding the book using their phonic knowledge and learning new vocabulary.

## Session 2 – Prosody

To read with prosody – reading with meaning, stress and intonation.

## Session 3 – Comprehension

To develop comprehension and understanding of the text.



# Reading at Home



Please record in your child's reading diary.

## Book 1

Little Wandle E-Book. This is the same book that your child will have read during their Reading Practice sessions that week. This book will be sent home after the three sessions in school. The aim of this book is to provide further consolidation and practice which is vitally important to help to develop children's fluency when reading. Your child should be able to read this with between 90-95% accuracy.

## Book 2

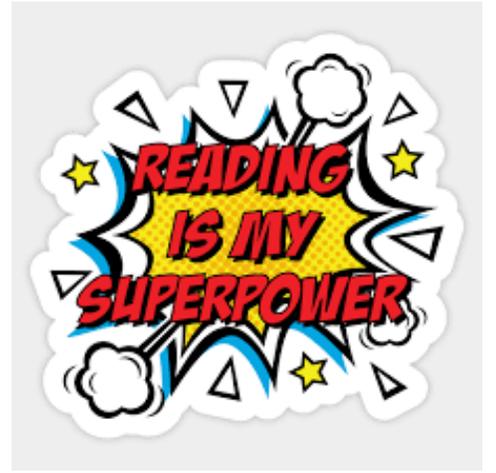
1 further phonic book from our school selection that aligns with the phonic phase that your child is working at. This book will enable your child to apply their phonic skills using sounds that they have recently learnt.

## Book 3

1 library book that is read for enjoyment and an adult will share with them. This can be any book chosen from the school library.



Can you read this?



It iz tiem too gow hoam sed v  
katorpilla. But igh doant wunt too  
gow howm sed th buturfligh.  
Igh wunt to staiy heeyur.



# Writing

Grapheme mat

Phase 2 and 3

 s ss	 t tt	 p pp	 n nn	 m mm	 d dd	 g gg	 c k ck cc	 r rr
 h	 b bb	 f ff	 l ll	 j	 v vv	 w	 x	 y
 z zz s	 qu	 ch	 sh	 th	 ng	 nk		
 a	 e	 i	 o	 u				
 ai	 ee	 igh	 oa	 oo	 oo	 ar		
 or	 ur	 er	 ow	 oi	 ear	 air		



# Handwriting

We use handwriting lines in all of our books.

The children learn which are short letters, tall letters and tail letters to position them correctly.

We then teach early joins.

I am proud of my blue painting.



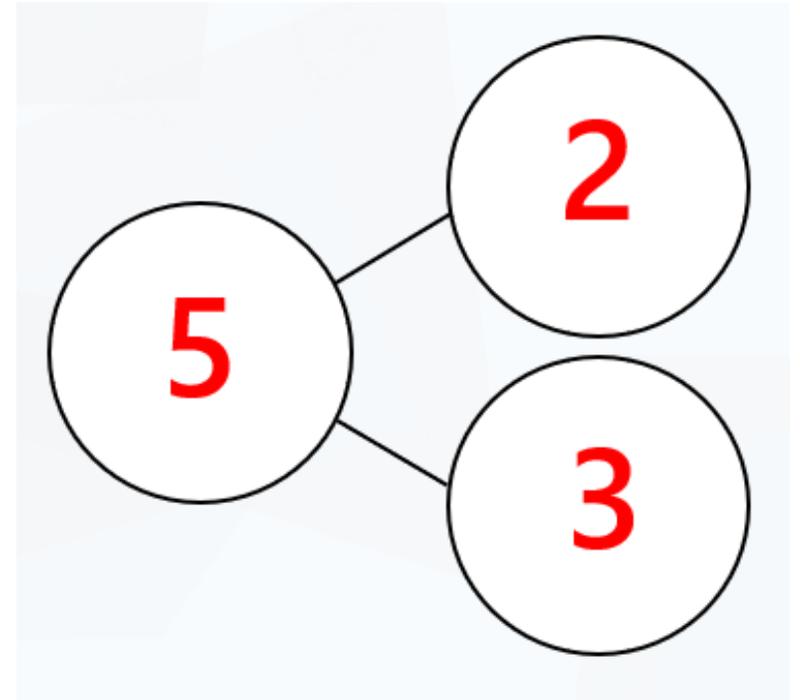
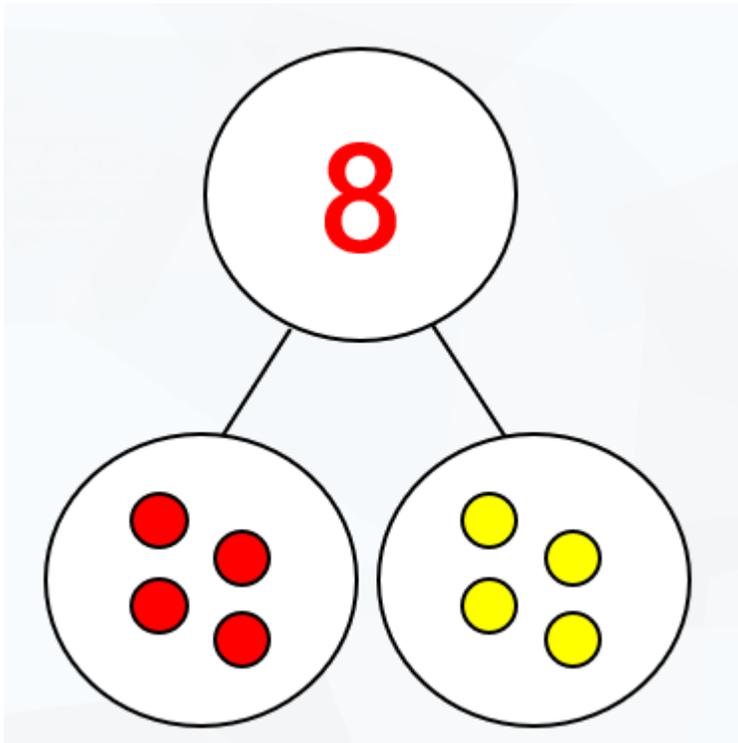
# Maths – Long Term Plan

	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		Consolidation
Summer	Consolidation	Number: Multiplication and Division			Number: Fractions		Geometry: Position and Direction	Number: Place Value (within 100)		Measurement: Money	Measurement: Time	



# Maths - Representations

## Part Whole Models





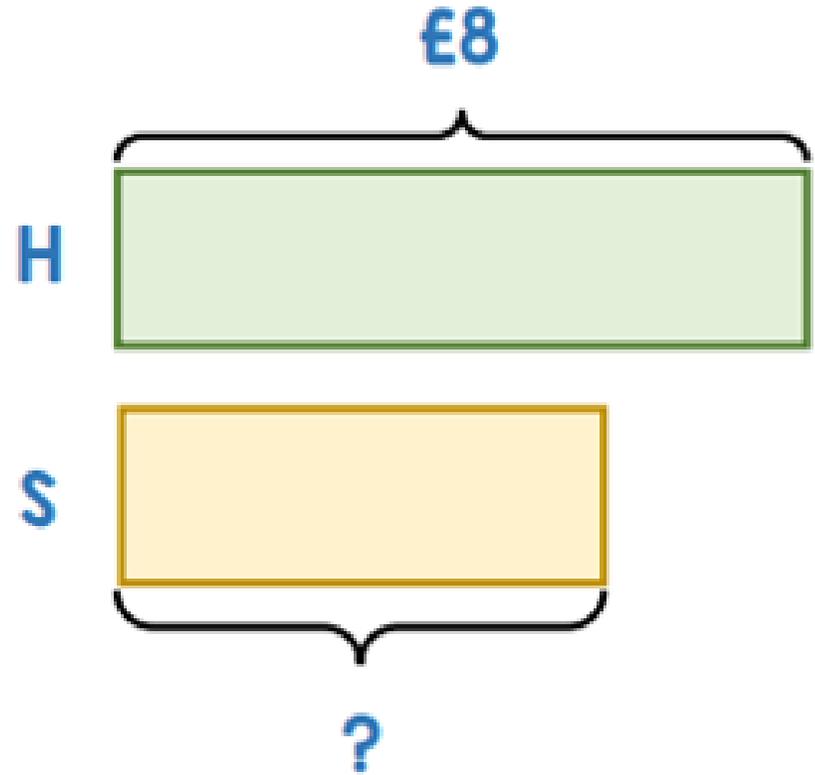
# Maths - Representations

## Bar Modelling

A hat costs £8

A scarf costs £3 less.

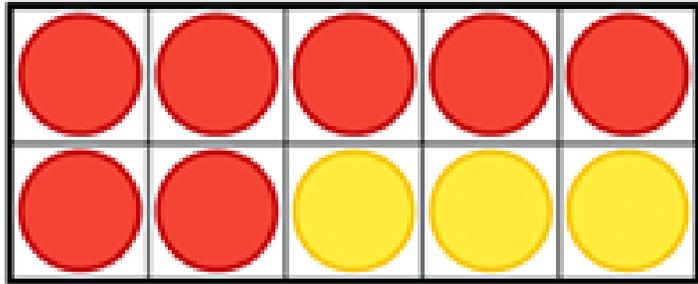
How much does a scarf cost?





# Maths - Representations

Tens Frames



$$7 + 3 = 10$$



# Maths – Concrete Resources





# Maths – Reasoning and Problem Solving

Find five different ways to make 8.

Use counters to help you.



$$\square + \square = 8$$

True or False?  
5 has more number bonds than 3.



# Maths – Vocabulary



## Key Vocabulary / Words:

addition

add

symbols + and =

total

altogether



# Maths – At home

- Every day counting or number work e.g. shopping items.
- Homework set by class teachers.
- My Maths.



# Maths – My Maths



Online Homework

Counting backwards from 10

Menu

Q1

Q1 – Counting backwards from 10

Drag tiles to complete the counting backwards sequence.

[3]

0  
3

Q2

0  
3

No calc



Total

0  
6

10 9 ? ? 6 5 ? 3 2 1 0

4 7 8

Mark it



# Seesaw



*Seesaw*

- Access homework tasks.
- Upload completed homework.
- Teacher feedback.
- Anything else that you would like to share!
- Please check this regularly as we also use this to upload activities to discuss at home or as a way of sharing learning in school e.g. Diwali dancing.



# Any Questions?

