



Ightham Primary School
Year 1 English Curriculum

Spelling	Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	Composition	Handwriting
<p>spell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taughtcommon exception wordsthe days of the week <p>name the letters of the alphabet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">naming the letters of the alphabet in orderusing letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound <p>add prefixes and suffixes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbsusing the prefix un–using –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest] <p>apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.	<p>develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">leaving spaces between wordsjoining words and joining clauses using andbeginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation markusing a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.	<p>write sentences by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">saying out loud what they are going to write aboutcomposing a sentence orally before writing itsequencing sentences to form short narrativesre-reading what they have written to check that it makes sensediscuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupilsread aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctlybegin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right placeform capital lettersform digits 0-9understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.

Word Reading

- apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words
- respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes
- read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught
- read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word
- read words containing taught GPCs and –s, –es, –ing, –ed, –er and –est endings
- read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs
- read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)
- read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words
- re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

Reading Comprehension

Develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:

- listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently
- being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences
- becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics
- recognising and joining in with predictable phrases
- learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart
- discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known

Understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:

- drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher
- checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading
- discussing the significance of the title and events
- making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
- predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say
- explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.

Spoken Language *(taken from the Kent Spoken Language Progression Guidance)*

Pupils should be taught to:

- listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- express answers and opinions verbally
- provide descriptions; express feelings; explain simple things; tell a simple narrative
- maintain attention for short periods of time; join in conversations; ask and answer questions
- use spoken language to explore ideas, to imagine, to guess or to predict
- grow in confidence to speak audibly and fluently; begin to use Standard English
- join in discussions, presentations and performances; engage in role play
- gain the interest of the listener
- begin to know that different people have different ideas; be able to listen to these and make a contribution
- begin to be aware that people use different kinds of speech in different circumstances.

Appendix Two (English Curriculum 2014)

Word	Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [for example, dog, dogs; wish, wishes], including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping, helped, helper) How the prefix un– changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, unkind, or undoing: untie the boat]
Sentence	How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using and
Text	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives
Punctuation	Separation of words with spaces Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I
Terminology for pupils	letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark