Year 1

Below outlines the learning focus for each term

Key Stage 1 Programme of Study – by the end of year 2:				
 Reading - 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 accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s) read books aloud, accurately, that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words reread 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 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 curacter reading discusing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known understand both the books they can already read accurately and fuently and those they	Writing - transcription • spell: > words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught > common exception words > the days of the week • name the letters of the alphabet: > using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound • add prefixes and suffixes: > using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs > using the prefix un- > using the prefix un- > using the prefix un- > using the spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English appendix 1 • write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far Handwriting • sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly • begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place • form capital letters • form digits 0-9 • understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (ie letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these Writing - composition • write sentences by: > saying out loud what they are going to write about > soquencing sentence or only before writing it seeses			
	 leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using 'and' 			

	Learning Focus for Year 1
	Spoken Word - Participation and Presentation
	listen, respond and ask questions for help or interest
	• play in role
	 take turns, listening to what others have to say, and stay on topic in a conversation
	 speculate, imagine and explore ideas speak clearly when talking to adults and peers
	 speak clearly when talking to adults and peers talk to others about first-hand experience or knowledge
	Reading - word reading
	 read regular words with confidence, including CVC, CCVC, CVCC
	 respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes for all phonemes
Year 1	 suggest alternative sounds for graphemes where appropriate
eading	 use phonetic knowledge to blend sounds together in unfamiliar words containing taught GPCS
Focus	 read multiple syllable words containing taught GPCs
	 recognise the common exception words
	 read aloud texts linked to my phonic knowledge with some fluency and expression
	 read aloud vords with common verb and adjectival endings so that their sense is clear (e.gs, -es, -ing, -ed, -er)
	 read contractions and understand how the apostrophe is used
	Reading – comprehension
	 be familiar with a range of literature including fairy stories and poems and recognise obvious story language
	 listen to and discuss a wide range of poems, stories and nonfiction at a level beyond that which I can read independently, explaining clearly what is being read to me
	 check that the text makes sense as I read and correct mistakes
	 identify the significance of the title, events and characters and express opinions about them using the text
	 make simple predictions about the text based on what has been read so far and think about what might happen next
	 draw on what I already know or information provided by my teacher and use my own experiences to help me
	 answer straightforward questions about a story
	 make inferences on the basis of what is said and done and recognise why a character is feeling a certain way
	• recognise and join in with predictable phrases
	appreciate poems and recite some poetry by heart
	 discuss what new words mean, linking new meanings to those already known.
	 recognise the difference between fiction and non-fiction
	identify the main events or key points in a text
	Writing – composition
	 rehearse sentences before writing and read back afterwards to check it makes sense and make corrections.
	compose a narrative sequence of sentences
	read aloud my own work clearly for others
	 identify ways to improve my own writing and discuss this with others
	• use simple structure in my writing e.g. beginning, middle and end
	 convey basic information and ideas through appropriate word choices
Year 1	 writing can be read without mediating
writing	Writing - vocabulary, grammar and punctuation
focus	 use capital letters for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'l'

 spell words using the 40+ phonemes that I have already been taught write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include the GPCS and common exception words taught so far. spell the 100 high frequency words and the common exception words 					
 use simple suffixes that do not change the base word e.ging, -ed, -er, -est, -ly and -y suggest alternative sounds for graphemes where appropriate distinguish between -s and -es plurals and I am beginning to use them regularly in my writing understand what prefixes are and can use the prefix un- in my writing spell the days of the week Handwriting sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly, have begun to write neat lower case letters, capitals and numerals, starting and finishing in the right place for joins 					
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Autumn 2	Writing Genres: Character descriptions Story retelling Writing questions Plot and character discussion	FAIRY TALES FAIRY TALES Fiction Selection of Fairy Tales	SPAG Focus: Capital letters for people and places, days of the week Plural –s and –es Exclamation marks Question marks
Spring 1	Writing Genres: Poetry analysis Character descriptions Setting descriptions Diary entry Making predictions	Narrative: Fiction Books by the Same Author: (Julia Donulston) Gruffalo Gruffalo's Child Cave Baby Room on the Broom	SPAG Focus: Suffixes –ing and -ed Suffixes –er and –est Comma in a list
Spring 2	Writing Genres: Writing instructions Poetry	Narrative: Non-Fiction: Instructional Texts	SPAG Focus: Time conjunctions Imperative verbs Adverbs Rhyming words
Summer 1	Writing Genres: Story planning and writing Describing characters and settings Redrafting Making a story book Poetry	Narrative: Non-fiction Healthy eating theme	SPAG Focus: Spelling patterns Prefix – un Suffixes – ed, -ing, er, est Adjectives Adverbs Exclamation marks Question marks Rhyming words
Summer 2	Writing Genres: Writing questions Plot and character discussion Story writing Setting description Non-fiction writing (informative text) Cross curricular writing	Narrative: Fiction Beegu by Akexis Deacon BEEGU BEEGU	SPAG Focus: Similes Prefix – un Suffixes – ed, -ing, er, est Adjectives Conjunctions Adverbs Exclamation marks Question marks

At Camrose, teachers read to pupils daily; reading for enjoyment helps develop a broader vocabulary, increased general knowledge and a better understanding of other cultures. DfE research (2012):

'Reading enjoyment has been reported as more important for children's educational success than their family's socio-economic status (OECD,2002).' Centre for Literacy in Primary Education (2022):

'Reading aloud is probably the most important thing that teachers can do and needs to be a frequent and regular part of each school day.'

We aim to ensure that, by the time pupils leave Camrose, they have encountered a diverse range of literature including the British classics, modern literature, and books that represent a variety of cultures and people.

Classics	Roald Dahl	Around the World	Pupils choice	Non Fiction
Peter Pan Black Beauty	Matilda	Fiona's Luck by Teresa Bateman (Ireland) Wabi Sabi by Mark Riebstein (Asia) What Happened to You? By James Catchpole (Disability) The Librarian of Basra by Jeanette Winter (Iraq)	Poems Out Loud by Ladybird Chocolate Cake by Michael Rosen	 Counting on Katherine: How Katherine Johnson Put Astronauts on the Moon by Helaine Becker Curious Creatures Glowing In The Dark by Zoe Armstrong We All Celebrate! by Chitra Soundar Can We Really Help The Polar Bears by Katie Daynes See Inside: How Things Work by Conrad Mason The Big Book of Bugs (The Big Book series) by Yuval Zommer