

National Curriculum in Year 1



Compulsory national curriculum subjects at primary schools are: English, Maths, Science, DT, History, Geography, Art and design, music, PE, Computing, Modern languages (KS2 only)

Primary schools must also provide: relationships and health education (delivered through our Jigsaw scheme) and religious education – parents can ask for their children to be taken out of the whole lesson or a part of it for these subjects

English

Reading - word reading

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 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

Pupils should be taught to:

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 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

Writing - transcription

Spelling - see **English appendix 1:**

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/239784/English_Appendix_1_-_Spelling.pdf

Pupils should be taught to:

spell:

- words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught
- common exception words
- the days of the week
- name the letters of the alphabet: naming the letters of the alphabet in order; 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 –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]
- apply simple 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

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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

Pupils should be taught to:

write sentences by:

- saying out loud what they are going to write about
- composing a sentence orally before writing it
- sequencing sentences to form short narratives
- re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense
- discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils
- read their writing aloud, clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher

Writing - vocabulary, grammar and punctuation

Pupils should be taught to:

develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English appendix 2 by:

- leaving spaces between words
- joining words and joining clauses using 'and'
- beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark
- using 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 2
- use the grammatical terminology in English appendix 2 in discussing their writing

Maths

Number – number and place value

Pupils should be taught to:

- Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number
- Count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens
- Given a number, identify one more and one less

- Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least
- Read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words

Number – addition and subtraction

Pupils should be taught to:

- Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs
- Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20
- Add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero
- Solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as $7 = \square - 9$

Number – multiplication and division

Pupils should be taught to:

- Solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answers using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher

Number – fractions

Pupils should be taught to:

- Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity
- Recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity

Measurement

Pupils should be taught to:

compare, describe and solve practical problems for:

- lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half]
- mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than]
- capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter]
- time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later]

measure and begin to record the following:

- lengths and heights
- mass/weight

- capacity and volume
- time (hours, minutes, seconds)

recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes

sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening]

recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years

tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.

Geometry – properties of shapes

Pupils should be taught to:

- Recognise and name common 2D and 3D shapes including:

2D shapes (for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles)

3D shapes (for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres)

Geometry – position and direction

Pupils should be taught to:

- Describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns

Science

Working scientifically

During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- observing closely, using simple equipment
- performing simple tests
- identifying and classifying
- using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

Plants

Pupils should be taught to:

- identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees

- identify and describe the basic structures of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees

Animals, including humans

Pupils should be taught to:

- identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- describe and compare the structures of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)
- identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense

Everyday materials

Pupils should be taught to:

- distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
- identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties

Seasonal changes

Pupils should be taught to:

- observe changes across the 4 seasons
- observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies

History

Taught across Key Stage One (Year 1 and 2)

Pupils should be taught about:

- Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life
- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally (for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries)
- the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]
- significant historical events, people and places in their own locality

Geography

Taught across Key Stage One (Year 1 and 2)

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
 - key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
 - key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map Geography – key stages 1 and 2 3
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

Computing

Taught across Key Stage One (Year 1 and 2)

Pupils should be taught to:

- understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions
- create and debug simple programs
- use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs
- use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content

- recognise common uses of information technology beyond school
- use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.

Art

Taught across Key Stage One (Year 1 and 2)

Pupils should be taught:

- to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products
- to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
- to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space
- about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work

DT

Taught across Key Stage One (Year 1 and 2)

When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:

Design

- design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria
- generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology

Make

- select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing]
- select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics

Evaluate

- explore and evaluate a range of existing products
- evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria
- build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable
- explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products

Cooking and nutrition

- use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes

- understand where food comes from

Music

Taught across Key Stage One (Year 1 and 2)

Pupils should be taught to:

- Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
- Play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music

PSHE

The Heights Primary use the Jigsaw scheme

Year 1:

Being Me in My World

- Feeling special and safe in my class
- Understanding I belong in my class
- Knowing how to make my class a safe space for everyone to learn
- Feeling proud of my achievements
- Recognising the range of feelings when I face certain consequences
- Understanding my behaviour choices

Celebrating Differences

- Identifying similarities between people in my class
- Identifying differences between people in my class
- Being aware of what bullying is
- Knowing who I could talk to if I was feeling upset or being bullied
- Knowing how to make new friends
- Tell you some of the ways I am different from my friends

Changing me

- Starting to understand the life cycles of humans and animals
- Tell you some of the things about me that have changed and some things about me that have stayed the same
- Tell you how my body has changed since I was a baby

- Identifying the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and using the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina, vulva, anus
- Understanding that every time I learn something new, I change a little bit
- Tell you about changes that have happened in my life

Dreams and Goals

- Set simple goals
- Set a goal and work out how to achieve it
- Understand how to work well with a partner
- Tackle a new challenge and understand how this might stretch my learning
- Identify obstacles which make it more difficult to achieve my new challenge and work out how to overcome them
- Tell you how I felt when I succeeded in a new challenge and how I celebrated it

Healthy Me

- Understand the difference between being healthy and unhealthy, and know some ways to keep myself healthy
- Know how to make healthy lifestyle choices
- Know how to keep myself clean and healthy, and understand how germs cause disease /illness
- Know that all household products including medicines can be harmful if not used properly
- Understand that medicines can help me if I feel poorly and know how to use them safely
- Know how to keep safe when crossing the road, and about people who can help me to stay safe
- Tell you why I think my body is amazing and can identify some ways to keep it safe and healthy

Relationships

- Identify the members of my family and understand that there are lots of different types of families
- Identify what being a good friend means to me
- Know appropriate ways of physical contact to greet my friends and know which ways I prefer
- Know who can help me in my school community
- Recognise my qualities as a person and a friend
- Tell you why I appreciate someone who is special to me

PE

Taught across Key Stage One (Year 1 and 2)

Pupils should be taught to:

- Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities

- Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending
- Perform dances using simple movement patterns

Modern Languages

Not taught until KS2