

Year 1 Statutory Requirements (English)

Reading/Comprehension	Writing (Transcription)	Writing (composition and vocabulary)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading. ▪ develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ spell: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught ▪ common exception words the days of the week ▪ name the letters of the alphabet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ naming the letters of the alphabet in order ▪ using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound ▪ add prefixes and suffixes: <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 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. <p>Handwriting</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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’ (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ write sentences by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. ▪ develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.

Year 1: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Word	Regular plural noun suffixes –s or –es [for example, <i>dog, dogs; wish, wishes</i>], 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. <i>helping, helped, helper</i>) How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives [negation, for example, <i>unkind, or undoing: untie the boat</i>]
Sentence	How words can combine to make sentences Joining words and joining clauses using <i>and</i>
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

Science	History	Geography	R.E	Art
<p>Working scientifically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. <p>Animals, including humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 structure 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. <p>Everyday materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Seasonal changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> observe changes across the four seasons observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Locational knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Human Identity, Personality And Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify aspects of their own identity/personality/experience. I can talk about things that happen to me. E.g. how I felt when my baby brother was born. <p>The World In Which We Live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond, in the light of their own experiences and thoughts, to stories or pictures which may cause people to wonder/question. Talk about what they find interesting or puzzling. <p>People's Values And commitments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify what is of value and concern to themselves and give a reason. Talk about what is important to me and to other people. E.g. talk about how I felt when I gave a present to my friend and how I think that made my friend feel. <p>Beliefs About Spiritual Dimensions Of Life Metaphysics)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall elements of stories which include some religious beliefs/ideas. Remember a Christian/ Jewish story and talk about it. <p>Religious Practices/Lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise selected features of religions. Use the correct names for things that are special to members of a specific religion. E.g. say, 'That is a church,' or, 'She is praying,' when looking at a picture. <p>Ways Of Expressing Religious Beliefs/Ideas And Feelings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise symbols used in featured religions and recall elements of stories as conveyed through forms of religious expression. E.g. say, 'That is a Star of David,' when my teacher shows me a picture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.		
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DT	ICT	PE	Music	PSE
<p>Through a variety of creative and practical activities, pupils should be taught the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to engage in an iterative process of designing and making. They should work in a range of relevant contexts [for example, the home and school, gardens and playgrounds, the local community, industry and the wider environment]. When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Make</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Evaluate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria <p>Technical knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Cooking and nutrition As part of their work with food, pupils should be taught how to cook and apply the principles of nutrition and healthy eating. Instilling a love of cooking in pupils will also open a door to one of the great expressions of human creativity. Learning how to cook is a crucial life skill that enables pupils to feed themselves and others affordably and well, now and in later life. Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Key stage 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes understand where food comes from. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Emotional literacy (SEAL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different relationships that they have and why these are important Know how to recognise, manage and control strong feelings and emotions <p>Personal Wellbeing (Healthy eating)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise why healthy eating and physical activity are beneficial Make healthy eating choices and prepare simple healthy food Manage personal hygiene <p>Sex and Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise the simple physical changes to their bodies experienced since birth and explore the similarities and differences between people <p>Drugs Alcohol Tobacco Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that some substances can help or harm the body <p>Citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the importance of rules and be able to recognise the difference between right and wrong and what is fair and unfair Investigate issues, express views and take part in decision-making activities to improve their immediate environment. <p>Economic Awareness (Garden and Arts work)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise where money comes from and the choices people make to spend money on things they want and need Investigate the different types of work people do and learn about different places of work