

# Key Stage 1: Year 1 English Long Term Plan



ESSENTIALS IN READING	ESSENTIALS IN WRITING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Excellent phonic knowledge and skills. Children will begin to use a 'storyteller voice' to demonstrate intonation and comprehension.</li><li>• Children will begin to develop fluency and accuracy in reading across the curriculum.</li><li>• Children will be able to use clues within a sentence to decipher new vocabulary.</li><li>• The motivation to read for both knowledge and pleasure.</li><li>• Children will enjoy listening to a range of stories and non-fiction texts.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Children will be able to say out loud what they are going to write about.</li><li>• Children will be able to compose a sentence orally before they write.</li><li>• Children will be able to sequence sentences to form a short narrative.</li><li>• Children will be able to discuss what they have written with teachers and peers.</li><li>• Children will develop a love of writing and an appreciation of its educational, cultural and entertainment values.</li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Can my pupils?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Decode and read real and 'nonsense' words accurately.</li><li>• Understand texts.</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Can my pupils?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Write with purpose.</li><li>• Use phonically plausible attempts at spelling.</li><li>• Begin to punctuate with accuracy.</li><li>• Use some imaginative description.</li></ul>

## SPOKEN

- listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and build vocabulary and knowledge
- articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- give well-structured descriptions and explanations
- maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- participate in discussions, presentations, performances and debates
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

## 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 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.

### 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 has been read to them, taking turns and listening to what others have to say
- explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.

# WRITING

## 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' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these.

## 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 aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.

## TRANSCRIPTION

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.

## TEXT TYPES

### YEAR 1

Fiction:

- narratives

Non-Fiction:

- non-chronological reports (e.g. fact files)
- recounts (e.g. a diary entry)
- instructions
- letters

# GRAMMAR

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.

## 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 TO KNOW AND USE

- lower case and capital letters
- punctuation; capital letter, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

# SPELLING

## Revise Reception work

The boundary between revision of work covered in Reception and the introduction of new work may vary according to the programme used, but basic revision should include:

- all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent
- consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent
- vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent
- the process of segmenting spoken words into sounds
- before choosing graphemes to represent the sounds
- words with adjacent consonants
- guidance and rules which have been taught

The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck

The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelt as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes

The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k

Division of words into syllables  
Each syllable is like a 'beat' in the spoken word. Words of more than one syllable often have an unstressed syllable in which the vowel sound is unclear.

tch  
The /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as tch if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. Exceptions: rich, which, much, such.

The /v/ sound at the end of words  
English words hardly ever end with the letter v, so if a word ends with a /v/ sound, the letter e usually needs to be added after the 'v'.

Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)

If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s. If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as -es.

Adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word

-ing and -er always add an extra syllable to the word and -ed sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /ɪd/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt -ed.

If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.

Adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word  
As with verbs (see above), if the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.

Words ending -y (/i:/ or /ɪ/)

New consonant spellings ph and wh  
The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as ph in short everyday words (e.g. fat, fill, fun).

cats, dogs, spends, rocks, thanks, catches

hunting, hunted, hunter, buzzing, buzzed, buzzer, jumping, jumped, jumper

grander, grandest, fresher, freshest, quicker, quickest

very, happy, funny, party, family

dolphin, alphabet, phonics, elephant when, where, which, wheel, while

Using k for the /k/ sound

Adding the prefix -un-

The prefix un- is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word.

Compound words

Compound words are two words joined together. Each part of the longer word is spelt as it would be if it were on its own.

Common exception words

Pupils' attention should be drawn to the grapheme-phoneme correspondences that do and do not fit in with what has been taught so far

The /k/ sound is spelt as k rather than as c before e, i and y. Kent, sketch, kit, skin, frisky

unhappy, undo, unload, unfair, unlock

football, playground, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry

the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are, were, was, is, his, has, I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we, no, go, so, by, my, here, there, where, love, come, some, one, once, ask, friend, school, put, push, pull, full, house, our - and/or others, according to the programme used

## SPELLING: continued

The digraphs ai and oi are virtually never used at the end of English words.

rain, wait, train, paid, afraid oil, join, coin, point, soil

ay

day, play, say, way, stay

oy

boy, toy, enjoy, annoy

a-e

made, came, same, take, safe

e-e

these, theme, complete

i-e

five, ride, like, time, side

o-e

home, those, woke, hope, hole

u-e Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u-e.

June, rule, rude, use, tube, tune

ar

car, start, park, arm, garden

ee

see, tree, green, meet, week

ea (/i:/)

sea, dream, meat, each, read (present tense) ea (/ɛ/) head, bread, meant, instead, read (past tense)

er (/ɜ:/) (stressed sound):

her, term, verb, person er (/ə/) (unstressed schwa sound): better, under,

summer, winter, sister

ir

girl, bird, shirt, first, third

ur

turn, hurt, church, burst, Thursday

oo (/u:/)

food, pool, moon, zoo, soon

oo (/ʊ/)

book, took, foot, wood, good

oa The digraph oa is very rare at the end of an English word. boat, coat, road, coach,

goal

oe

toe, goes

ou The only common English word ending in ou is you. out, about, mouth, around,

sound

ow (/aʊ/) ow (/əʊ/)

now, how, brown, down, town own, blow, snow, grow, show

ue

blue, clue, true, rescue, Tuesday

ew

new, few, grew, flew, drew, threw

ie (/aɪ/)

lie, tie, pie, cried, tried, dried

ie (/i:/)

chief, field, thief

igh

high, night, light, bright, right

or

for, short, born, horse, morning

ore

more, score, before, wore, shore

aw

saw, draw, yawn, crawl

au

author, August, dinosaur, astronaut

air

air, fair, pair, hair, chair

ear

dear, hear, beard, near, year

ear (/ɛə/)

bear, pear, wear

are (/ɛə/)

bare, dare, care, share, scared

