

Year 1 Homework – Newts Class



Spellings – Learn and practice spellings for 5 minutes, 3 times a week

Autumn term			Spring term			Summer term	
do	be	the	of	says	push	today	your
to	he	ask	was	said	pull	there	friend
no	me	put	has	his	full	where	once
go	she	is	they	by	our	here	house
so	we	one	Mr	my	are	school	were
		you	Mrs				

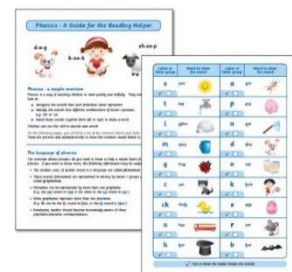
Never do more than 6 spellings at a time and if your child is struggling either with a particular word or spelling pattern, reduce the number of words. Practise those 6 spellings for a few days, then test them; if they got all of them correct, drop two or three of them and add two or three new ones and repeat the process. Below are some fun ways to help your child practice their spellings.

- ✓ Rainbow writing. Using coloured pencils in different ways can help to make parts of words memorable. You could highlight the tricky part(s) of the word or write the tricky part in a different colour. You could also write each letter in a different colour, or write the word in red, then overlay in orange, yellow and so on.
- ✓ Making up memorable 'silly sentences' containing the word
- ✓ Saying the word in a funny way – for example, pronouncing the 'silent' letters in a word
- ✓ Clapping and counting to identify the syllables in a word.



Year 1 Reading – Read your child's phonics books alongside story books for 10 minutes daily

Please fill in your child's reading book every time you read with them.



The pages in the centre of the booklet, have helpful tips, questions and lists for phonics and spellings:

Jargon Buster:

Digraph – two letters that make one phoneme, for example, oo, ai, ee.

Trigraph – three letters that make one phoneme, for example, ear, igh, air.

Split digraph – when a digraph has been split and a consonant has been placed in the middle. a_e, e_e, i_e, o_e, u_e.

Tricky words – there are words within each of the phonics phases that cannot be decoded and sounded out. These words must be learnt by sight.

Non-words/Alien words – these are words that can be decoded but are made up and do not make sense. These words really test phonics skills. If a child has good phonics knowledge they will be able to decode both real words and alien words. These words are also referred to as pseudo words.

Maths: Key Instant Recall Facts (KIRFs) – Learn and practice 2 times a week

<p><u>I know number bonds for each number to 10.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $0 + 10 = 10$ ✓ $1 + 9 = 10$ ✓ $2 + 8 = 10$ ✓ $3 + 7 = 10$ ✓ $4 + 6 = 10$ ✓ $5 + 5 = 10$ ✓ $6 + 4 = 10$ ✓ $7 + 3 = 10$ ✓ $8 + 2 = 10$ ✓ $9 + 1 = 10$ ✓ $10 + 0 = 10$ <p>If I know this, then I know... – if your child knows one fact (e.g. $1 + 9 = 10$) can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family.</p> <p>$1 + 9 = 10$ $9 + 1 = 10$</p> <p>$10 = 1 + 9$ $10 = 9 + 1$</p>	<p><u>I know doubles and halves of numbers to 10.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ $1 + 1 = 2$ ✓ $2 + 2 = 4$ ✓ $3 + 3 = 6$ ✓ $4 + 4 = 8$ ✓ $5 + 5 = 10$ ✓ $6 + 6 = 12$ ✓ $7 + 7 = 14$ ✓ $8 + 8 = 16$ ✓ $9 + 9 = 18$ ✓ $10 + 10 = 20$ <p>half of 2 = 1 half of 4 = 2 half of 6 = 3 half of 8 = 4 half of 10 = 5</p> <p>Use practical resources Try sharing between 2 members of your family to practice halving.</p> <p>You can play games online at Doubling and Halving Archives - Maths Zone Cool Learning Games</p>	<p><u>I can count in multiples of 2, 5 and 10 from 0.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Songs and chants – you can find multiplication songs and chants online. BBC Supermovers has lots. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable. ✓ Lots of free simple games, some with timers, some not. ✓ Use a hundreds square with your child if they need support. ✓ Make 2s, 5s and 10s number lines.
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<p><u>I can tell the time to the nearest hour and half hour.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Children need to be able to tell the time using a clock with hands. ✓ Children can tell that when the big hand is at 12 it is o'clock. ✓ Children can tell that when the bug hand is at 6 it is half past. ✓ Children to understand that there are 60 minutes in an hour, 30 minutes in half an hour. 	<p><u>I can read and write all numbers up to 100</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Children to recognise the numbers in numerical form. ✓ Children to recognise numbers in word form. ✓ Children to form numbers correctly e.g. facing the correct way. ✓ Children to write two-digit numbers in the correct order e.g. 21 not 12. 	<p><u>I can count forwards and backwards from any starting point up to 100.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Start at any point and ask the children to count up and down from that point in ones. When they are comfortable, extend to a higher number. ✓ Use a hundreds square with your child if they need support. ✓ Hide numbers on a hundreds square and ask which are missing? ✓ Use a hundreds square to show patterns in numbers e.g. 48 underneath would be 58 etc.
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