

Key Stage 1
English and Maths Workshop

Tuesday 18th October



Supporting your child with Maths at home



What you say really matters.

Don't worry. I wasn't very good at maths at school either.

We didn't do it like this when I was at school.

You'll have to ask someone else. I'm terrible at fractions.

Oh no – time for the dreaded Maths homework.



Talking positively about maths is proven to reduce maths anxiety.

Let's try this together.

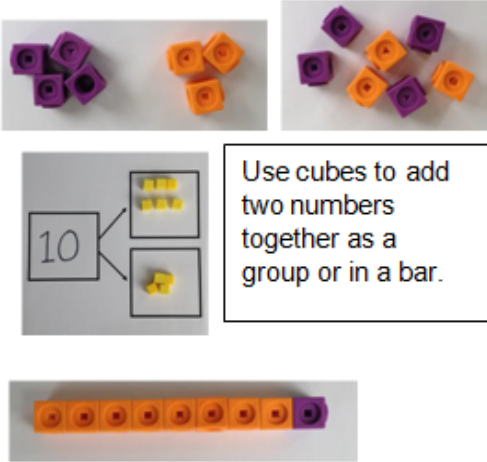
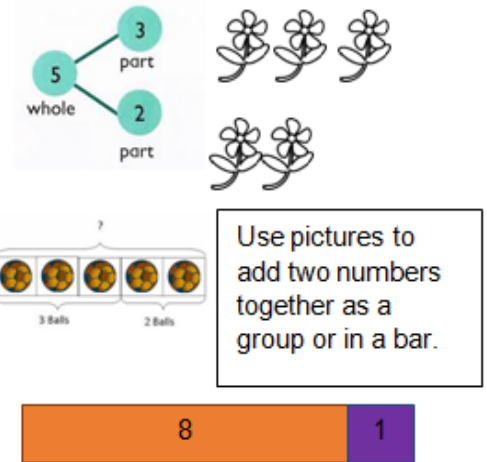
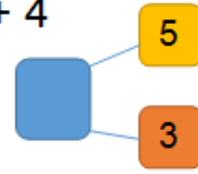

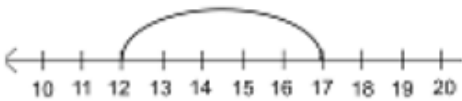


Don't give up.
You're doing really well and will get there.

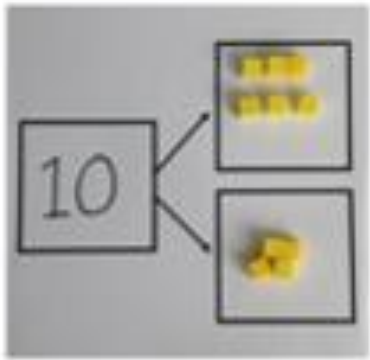
What can we use to help us?

The best bit about maths is finally working something out.

Your child will experience maths through concrete materials, pictures and written calculations

Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Combining two parts to make a whole: part-whole model	 <p>Use cubes to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar.</p>	 <p>Use pictures to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar.</p>	$4 + 3 = 7$ $10 = 6 + 4$  <p>Use the part-part whole diagram as shown above to move into the abstract.</p>
Starting at the bigger number and counting on	 <p>Start with the larger number on the bead string and then count on to the smaller number 1 by 1 to find the answer.</p>	$12 + 5 = 17$  <p>Start at the larger number on the number line and count on in ones or in one jump to find the answer.</p>	$5 + 12 = 17$ <p>Place the larger number in your head and count on the smaller number to find your answer.</p>

This is often the thing that parents find difficult to interpret.

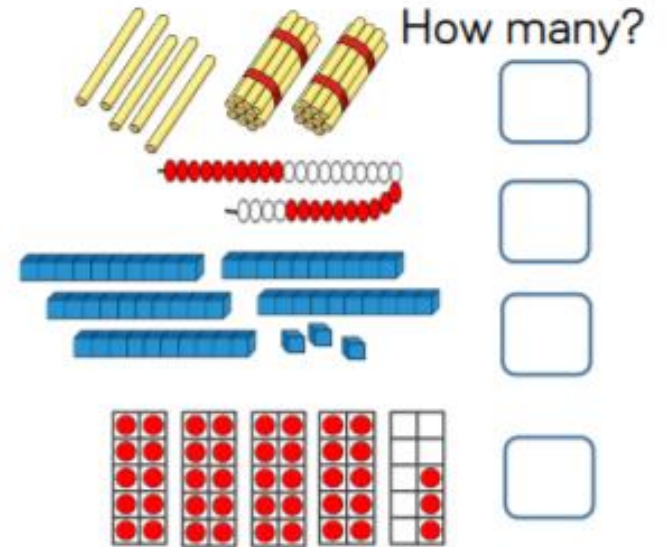


Use cubes to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar.

2 tens and 8 ones		3 tens and 6 ones

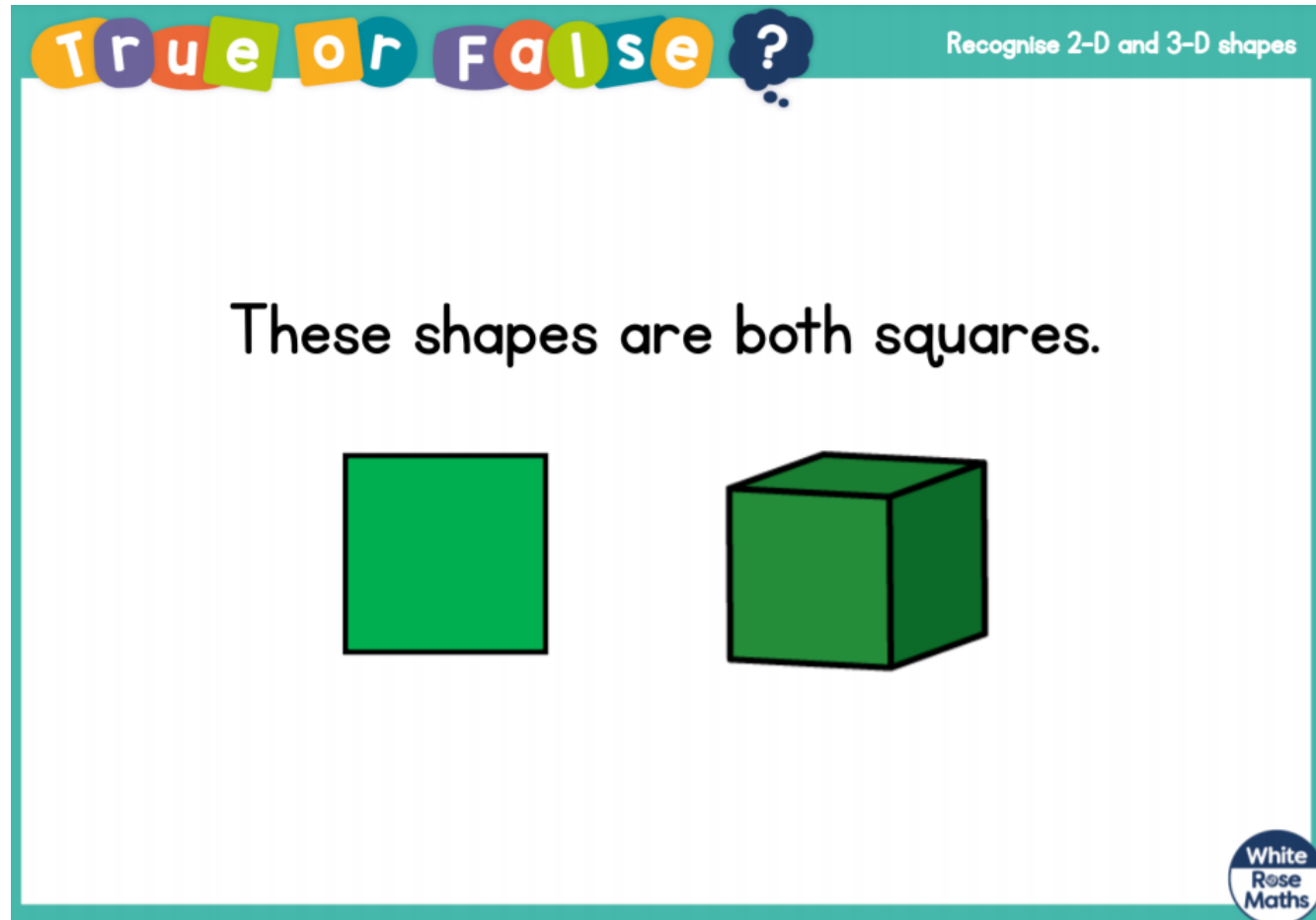
Match the pictures and words.

- Four tens and three ones
- Two tens and five ones
- Three tens and four ones
- Three ones and five tens



Remember the pictures are there to support the learning. Ask your child what they notice about the picture first. Count how many the picture represents then go from there.

They will also learn to use reasoning to solve problems. Asking your child to explain how they know something is right or wrong really helps with this.



Home Learning

Number	Words	Expanded Form	Picture
12	__tens __ones	__ + __ = __	
18	__tens 8 ones	__ + __ = __	
	__tens __ones	__ + __ = __	
	__tens __ones	__ + __ = __	
	__tens __ones	__ + __ = __	
	__tens 6 ones	40 + __ = __	
56	__tens __ones	__ + __ = __	

Reasoning

1. John buys these two items with a 50p coin.



16 pence



22 pence

What change will he get?

2. The pictogram shows the number of times children have won in sports.

Sara



Who won the most cups?

Bob



How many times Bob and Jane won altogether?

Andy



Who won the least cups ?

Jane

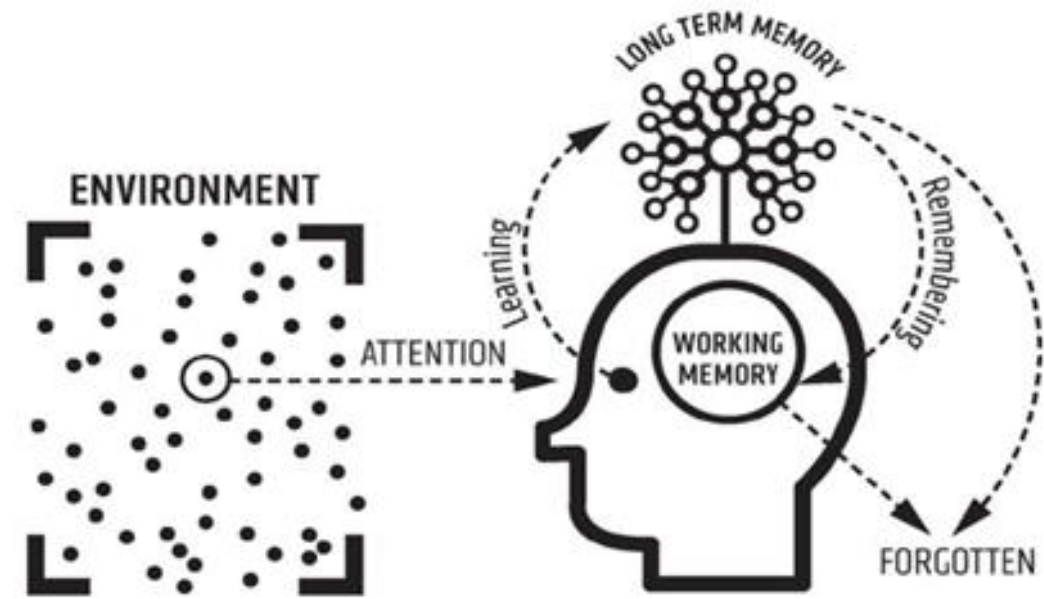


How many more did Sara won than Andy?



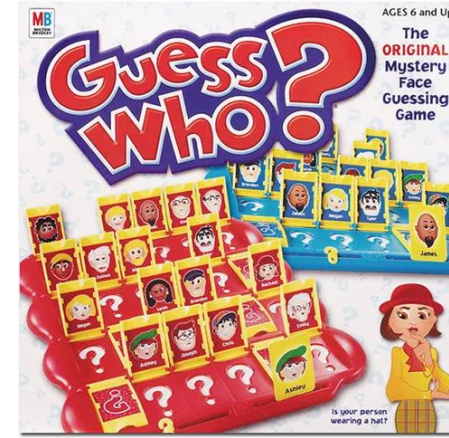
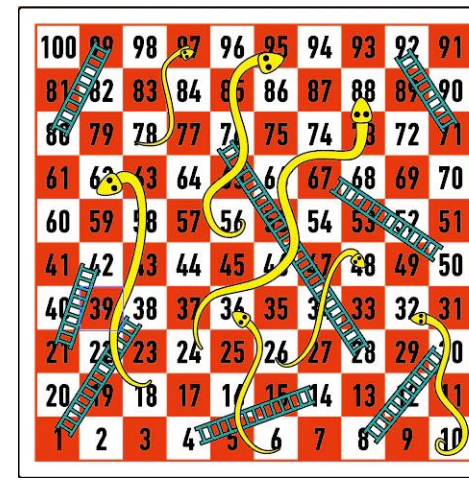
- Recaps and consolidates what the children have been learning.
- Helps prepare them for upcoming lessons.
- Builds maths confidence.
- Helps improve fluency.
- Please support your child with the weekly Maths home learning.

Using concrete objects really helps.



Please play games

- ▶ Snakes and ladders – as it is, vary dice numbers
- ▶ Guess Who? – systematic working, exploring possibilities
- ▶ Junior Monopoly – money
- ▶ Cluedo – strategy
- ▶ Battleships – coordinates and strategy
- ▶ Noughts and crosses – strategy
- ▶ Connect 4 – strategy
- ▶ Bingo/beetle drive



Websites to support learning.

These are websites which the school subscribes to. Your child has a login and password for each of them.

TT Rockstars – this is a fun way to learn times tables.

<https://ttrockstars.com/>

Purple Mash – there are lots of games and activities to support all areas of maths.

<https://www.purplemash.com/login/>

These websites are free and fun to use.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/>

<https://www.timestables.co.uk/>

<https://www.education.com/games/math/>



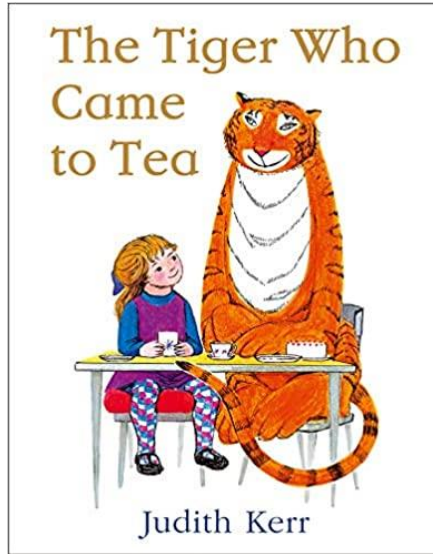
And finally.....



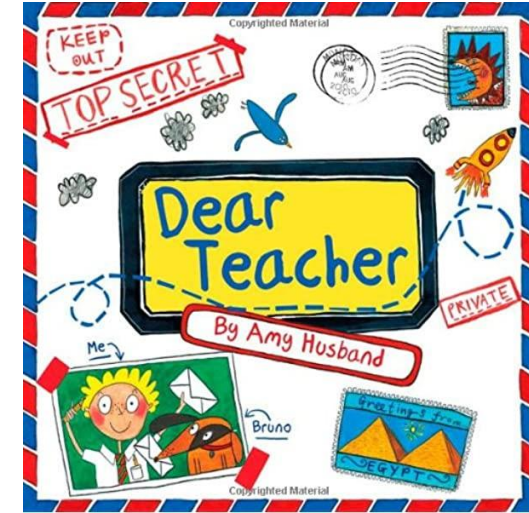
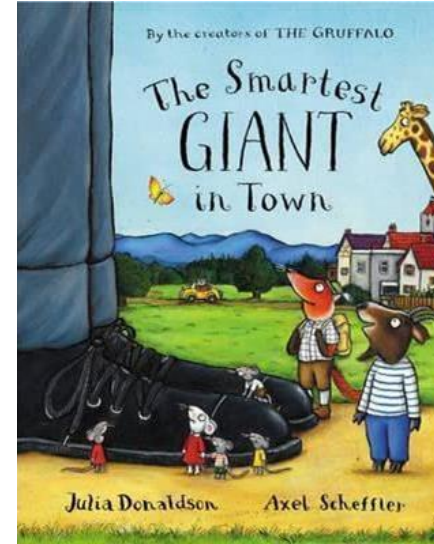
**KEEP
CALM
AND
ENJOY
IT**

Writing at PMLS

Writing is based on core texts:



Year 1



Year 2

The children write different genres based on these books. This is taught through a process of **modelled** and **independent** writing.

Year 1 grammar objectives:

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]

How **words can combine to make sentences**

Joining words and joining clauses using **and**

Sequencing sentences to form short narratives

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

Vocabulary to know: letter, capital letter word, singular, plural sentence punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark

Year 2 grammar objectives:

Formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er and by compounding [for example, whiteboard, superman]

Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less

Use of the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and the use of -ly in Standard English to turn **adjectives into adverbs**

Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and **co-ordination** (using or, and, but)

Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon]

How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a **statement, question, exclamation or command**

Correct choice and consistent use of **present tense and past tense** throughout writing

Use of the **progressive form** of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress [for example, she is drumming, he was shouting]

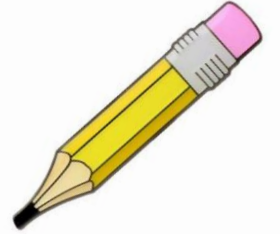
Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to **demarcate sentences**

Commas to separate items in a list

Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns [for example, the girl's name]

Vocabulary to know: noun, noun phrase, statement, command, exclamation, question, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma

Supporting your child with writing



Top tips:

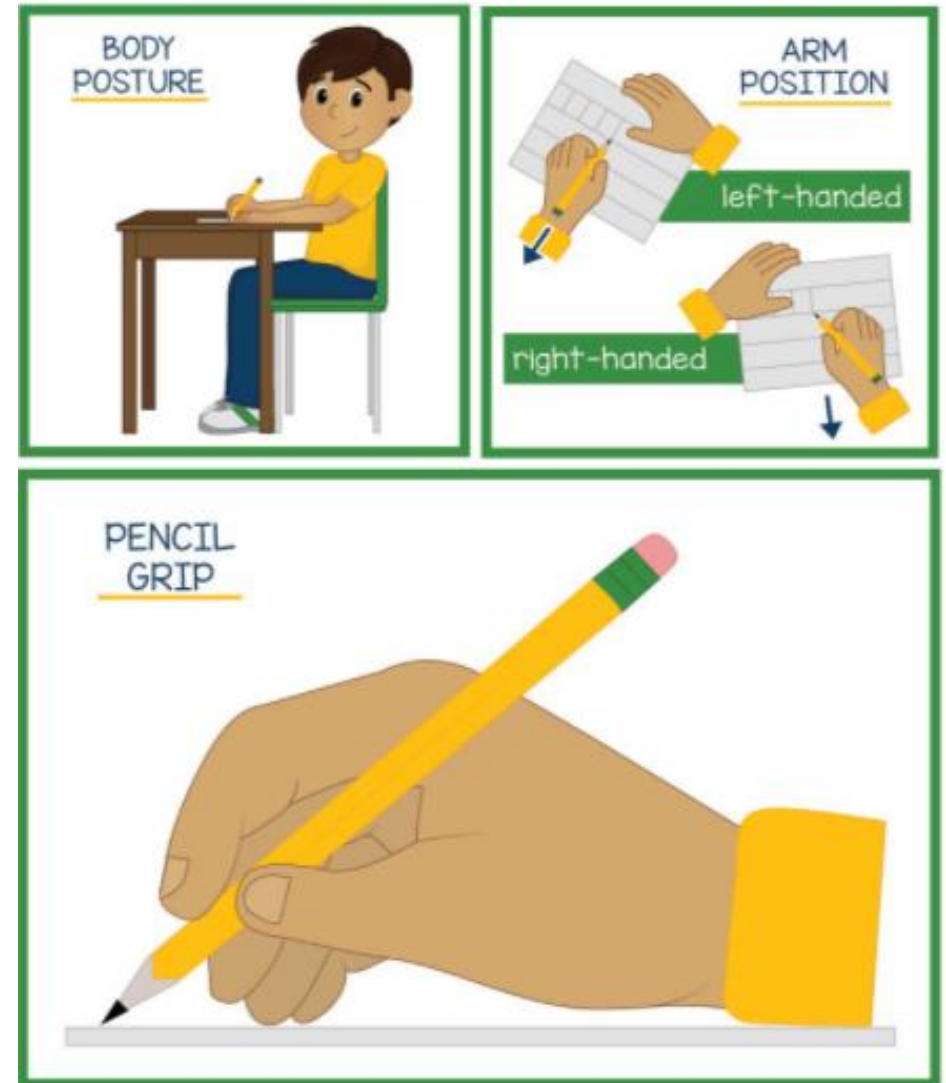
- Make sure your child really understands the task before they begin.
- Encourage your child to say sentences out loud before writing them down. They can also use their fingers to count the words in the sentence before they write.
- Remind your child to always include key features in their writing e.g.
 - capital letters
 - full-stops
 - finger spaces between words
 - spellings
- Always encourage your child to proof-read their writing before they finish.

Supporting your child with handwriting

Whenever your child is writing by hand, encourage them to think about their handwriting.

Try to support your child by...

- encouraging them to sit correctly
 - grip their pencil correctly
 - helping them form letters correctly
- helping them with the size of their letters
- encouraging them to think about where each letter sits on the line



Supporting your child with spelling

You can make spelling tricky words more memorable using some fun techniques...

Pyramid words

p
p y
p y r
p y r a
p y r a m
p y r a m i
p y r a m i d

Spot a word in a word

sep – a – **rat** – e

Naughty letters

serios

Rainbow writing

serios serios

Drawing an image
around the word



Helpful websites for writing



BBC bitesize KS1:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zgkw2hv>

Topmarks KS1:

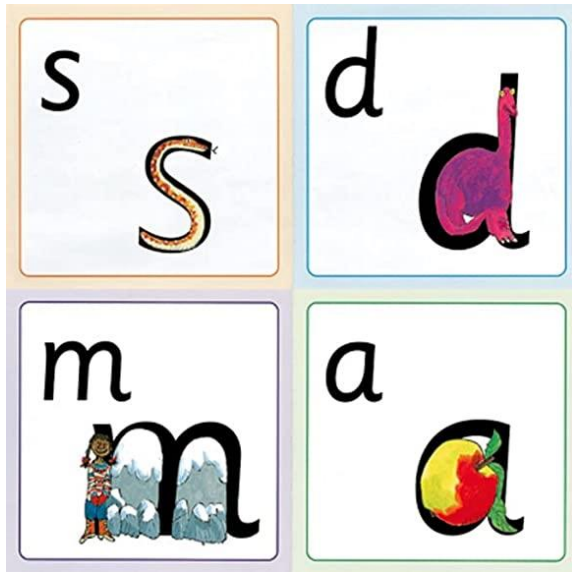
<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?Subject=9&AgeGroup=2>

ICT games:

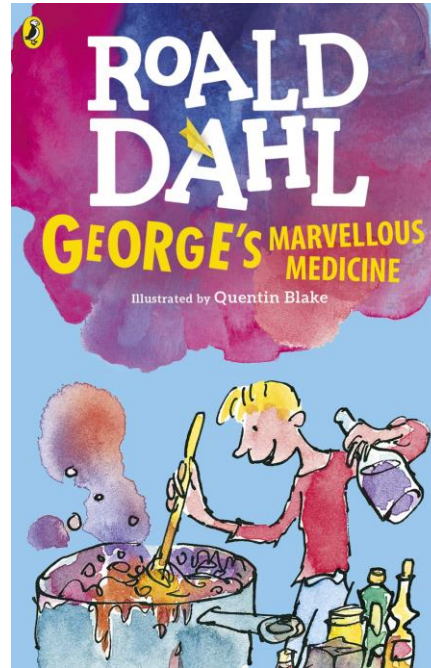
<https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/literacy.html>

Reading at PMLS

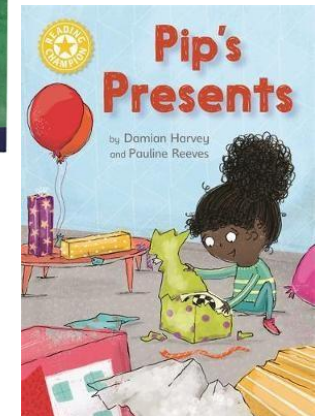
In KS1, reading is taught in a variety of ways:



Daily phonics practice

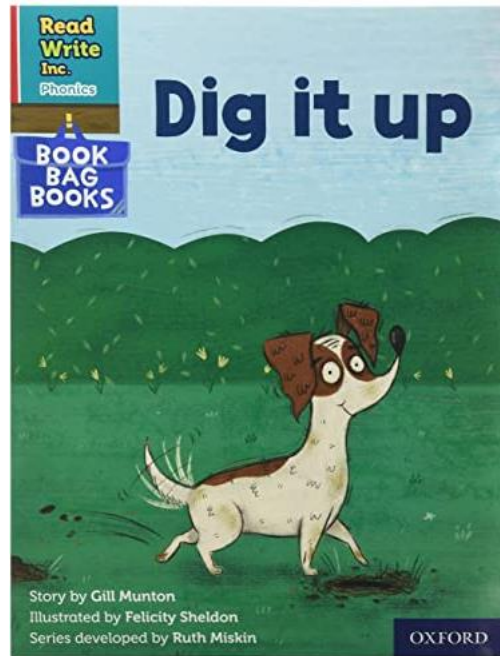


Whole class reading



1:1 or guided group
reading with the class
teacher

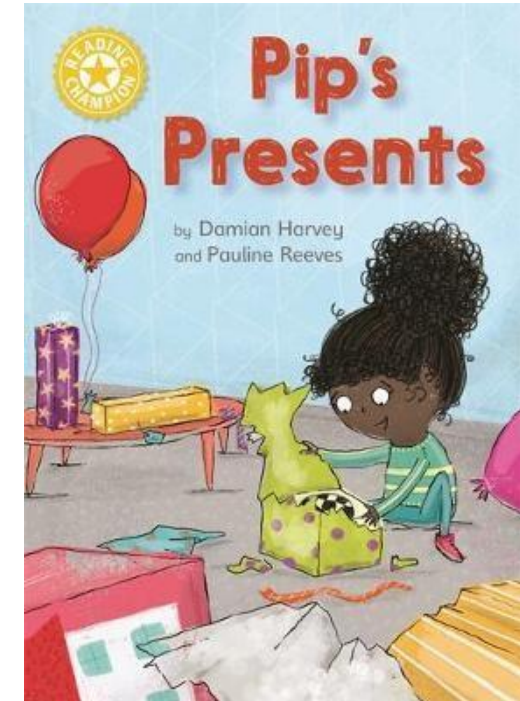
Reading with your child at home



Phonics home readers



Banded home readers



Supporting your child with reading



Top tips:

- Encourage your child to find a calm, quiet environment to read.
- Walk through the book/ text with your child first, before they begin to read:
 - *read the title of the book/text and look at the front cover*
 - *discuss what the book/text might be about*
 - *look at any pictures together*
 - *identify any key words together*
- Encourage your child to use a range of strategies when they find a word tricky.
- Focus on your child's **retrieval**, **inference** and **predicting** skills when asking them questions about the book/text they've read.

Reading difficult words



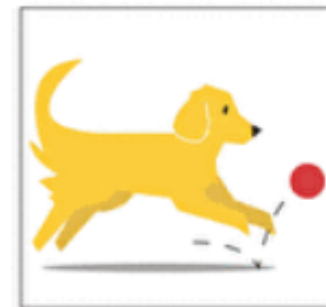
If your child gets stuck on a word, you could...

1. Ask them to use their sounds (phonics)

Consonant sounds											
f	l	m	n	r	s	v	z	sh	th	ng	
ff	ll	mm	nn	rr	ss	ve	zz	ti		nk	
ph	le	mb	kn	wr	se		s	ci			
					ce		se				
b	c	d	g	h	j	p	qu	t	w	x	y
bb	k	dd	gg		g	pp		tt	wh		
	ck				ge						ch
	ch				dge						tch
Vowel sounds											
a	e	i	o	u	ay	ee	igh	ow			
	ea				ā-e	y	ī-e	ō-e			
					ai	ea	ie	oa			
						e	i	o			
							y				
oo	oo	ar	or	air	ir	ou	oy	ire	ear	ure	
ū-e			oor	are	ur	ow	oi				
ue			ore		er						
ew			aw								
			au								

2. Ask them to miss out the word, read the rest of the sentence and see if they can work out what it means.

3. Use picture clues to help them



The dog ran after the ball.

4. Revisit the word at the end of your reading session. Can your child remember what the word was?

Remembering new vocabulary

Children need to revisit new words lots of times to remember what they mean and how to use them.

Once your child has come across a new word...

- write the word down with its definition and stick it up around the house (perhaps in the kitchen/on the fridge)
- revisit the word the next hour, the next day, the next week etc until your child remembers it well
- use the new word as much as possible in everyday speech to help your child understand how to use it correctly.

Helpful websites for reading



Free online books/audio stories:

<https://bookdash.org/books/>

<https://www.booktrust.org.uk/books-and-reading/have-some-fun/storybooks-and-games/>

<https://storylineonline.net/library/>

Phonics:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcqqtftr>

<https://www.teachyourmonster.org/>

Phonics blog:

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/how-can-i-support-my-child-with-phonics/>

CGP Books - you will receive a letter soon.

