



Meet the Teacher

Summer Term 2019

Statutory Assessments

Grammar Glossaries & Maths Journals

Statutory Assessments for Primary Schools

- Reception, Summer Term: **Early Learning Goals**
- Year 1, June: **Phonics Screening**
- Year 2, Summer Term: **KS1 SATs in reading and maths & Teacher Assessments**
- Year 4, Summer Term: **Times Tables** (pilot)
- Year 6, May: **KS2 SATs in reading, SPaG & maths & Teacher Assessment of writing**

How can I help?

Grammar Glossary

Note technical terminology, definition and examples

Personalise to support retention

Available throughout the day for reference

Maths Journal

Worked examples of calculation methods

Key terminology and definitions

Labelled diagrams, models and images to support retention

Available in all maths sessions for reference

From September, Year 5 children may opt to bring their own books; Year 3 children will begin 1 book to include both subjects; target stickers for English and Maths will be included to support learning conferences

Modal Verbs







♥ Modal Verbs need an auxiliary verb after them in the sentence

★ They tell us how likely, or not, something is going to happen

🌈 Some of them have similar meanings so we can group them

- could
- should
- can
- ought to
- must
- may
- would
- will

not happening definitely

	Colon A colon introduces extra information, such as a list. It connects parts of a sentence, where the second part provides further explanation of the first.	George thought it was his mum's fault she shouldn't have moved his homework when she was tidying up.
	Semi-Colon A semi-colon links two clauses of equal importance. It is also used to separate items in a list, when the list already contains commas.	The expedition may be on or off; it all depends on the weather. The guides are: Sam Yates, Biology; Amy Eliot, Physics; and Julie Cooper, Chemistry.
	Apostrophe An apostrophe is used to show ownership or that a letter is missing.	The rabbit's tail is black. (The tail belongs to the rabbit.) It is going to rain. ↓ It's going to rain.
	Brackets Brackets are used to indicate parenthesis – extra information that is separate from the main sentence or statement.	Dashes (see below) can also be used to separate extra information.
	Dashes Dashes are also used to indicate parenthesis – extra information that is separate from the main sentence or statement. They are twice the length of a hyphen.	All of the ingredients – tomatoes, basil, onion, garlic and chilli – were ready for cooking.
	Hyphen A hyphen is used to join words together. It can join prefixes to root words, and words that are linked.	She is an award-winning novelist.

Children's own notes are supplemented by printed sheets

Class notes are supplemented with examples that help the child to remember the rules

The 5 Golden Rules of Speech

1. Inverted commas only around what is being said.
2. Reporting clause before, after or in the middle of speech.
3. Punctuation inside inverted commas.
4. Capital letter at the beginning of speech.
5. New line for new speaker.

Thursday 21st March 2019

- 1 =
- 2 =
- 3 =
- 4 =
- 5 =

'Hello there' Ella smiled

'Can I play with you Tristan?' Freddie pleaded.

'Look at my sharpener!' Lola said. 'It's excellent!'

'I want a new pencilcase' Kayleigh screamed

'I sorry' Hettie said.

Modelled examples that are displayed on the working wall and duplicated for the children's journals

Place Value

Th	H	T	U
○ ○	● ●	●	● ●
○ ○	● ●		● ●
	● ●		
	● ●		

This place value grid shows the number 5,813

The **5** has a value of **5,000**
The **8** has a value of **800**
The **1** has a value of **10**
The **3** has a value of **3**

Grid Method

$$56 \times 5 = ? \quad \begin{array}{r|l} \times & 50 & 6 \\ \hline 5 & 250 & 30 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 250 \\ + 30 \\ \hline 280 \end{array}$$

$56 \times 5 = 280$

Grid method is used for multiplication.

Column Multiplication

$$56 \times 5 = ? \quad \begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 280 \\ 3 \end{array} \quad 56 \times 5 = 280$$

you do $5 \times 6 = 30$, 0 is in the ones column and you carry the 3, Now you do $5 \times 5 = 25 + 3 = 28$ so the 2 goes in the hundreds column and the 8 in the tens.

New methods are recorded as taught

Older children make their own notes as new concepts are taught and throughout units

Journals are referred back to as needed in future sessions or during learning conferences

