

# The KS1 Interim Framework 2019

## English

### Reading

#### Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can:

- read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the common graphemes for all 40+ phonemes\*
- read accurately some words of two or more syllables that contain the same grapheme-phoneme correspondences (GPCs)\*
- read many common exception words.\*

In a book closely matched to the GPCs as above, the pupil can:

- read aloud many words quickly and accurately without overt sounding and blending
- sound out many unfamiliar words accurately.

In a familiar book that is read to them, the pupil can:

- answer questions in discussion with the teacher and make simple inferences.

#### Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- read accurately most words of two or more syllables
- read most words containing common suffixes\*
- read most common exception words.\*

In age-appropriate<sup>1</sup> books, the pupil can:

- read most words accurately without overt sounding and blending, and sufficiently fluently to allow them to focus on their understanding rather than on decoding individual words<sup>2</sup>
- sound out most unfamiliar words accurately, without undue hesitation.

In a book that they can already read fluently, the pupil can:

- check it makes sense to them, correcting any inaccurate reading
- answer questions and make some inferences
- explain what has happened so far in what they have read.

#### Working at greater depth within the expected standard

The pupil can, in a book they are reading independently:

- make inferences
- make a plausible prediction about what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
- make links between the book they are reading and other books they have read.

# Writing

## Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write sentences that are sequenced to form a short narrative (real or fictional)
- demarcate some sentences with capital letters and full stops
- segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling some words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others
- spell some common exception words\*
- form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place
- form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another in some of their writing
- use spacing between words.

## Working at the expected standard

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write simple, coherent narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real or fictional)
- write about real events, recording these simply and clearly
- demarcate most sentences in their writing with capital letters and full stops, and use question marks correctly when required
- use present and past tense mostly correctly and consistently
- use co-ordination (e.g. or / and / but) and some subordination (e.g. when / if / that / because) to join clauses
- segment spoken words into phonemes and represent these by graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others
- spell many common exception words\*
- form capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters
- use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters.

## Working at greater depth

The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:

- write effectively and coherently for different purposes, drawing on their reading to inform the vocabulary and grammar of their writing
- make simple additions, revisions and proof-reading corrections to their own writing
- use the punctuation taught at key stage 1 mostly correctly^
- spell most common exception words\*
- add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing (e.g. -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly)\*
- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join some letters.

# Mathematics

## Working towards the expected standard

The pupil can:

- read and write numbers in numerals up to 100
- partition a two-digit number into tens and ones to demonstrate an understanding of place value, though they may use structured resources<sup>1</sup> to support them
- add and subtract two-digit numbers and ones, and two-digit numbers and tens, where no regrouping is required, explaining their method verbally, in pictures or using apparatus (e.g.  $23 + 5$ ;  $46 + 20$ ;  $16 - 5$ ;  $88 - 30$ )
- recall at least four of the six<sup>2</sup> number bonds for 10 and reason about associated facts (e.g.  $6 + 4 = 10$ , therefore  $4 + 6 = 10$  and  $10 - 6 = 4$ )
- count in twos, fives and tens from 0 and use this to solve problems
- know the value of different coins
- name some common 2-D and 3-D shapes from a group of shapes or from pictures of the shapes and describe some of their properties (e.g. triangles, rectangles, squares, circles, cuboids, cubes, pyramids and spheres).

## Working at the expected standard

The pupil can:

- read scales\* in divisions of ones, twos, fives and tens
- partition any two-digit number into different combinations of tens and ones, explaining their thinking verbally, in pictures or using apparatus
- add and subtract any 2 two-digit numbers using an efficient strategy, explaining their method verbally, in pictures or using apparatus (e.g.  $48 + 35$ ;  $72 - 17$ )
- recall all number bonds to and within 10 and use these to reason with and calculate bonds to and within 20, recognising other associated additive relationships

(e.g. If  $7 + 3 = 10$ , then  $17 + 3 = 20$ ; if  $7 - 3 = 4$ , then  $17 - 3 = 14$ ; leading to if  $14 + 3 = 17$ , then  $3 + 14 = 17$ ,  $17 - 14 = 3$  and  $17 - 3 = 14$ )

- recall multiplication and division facts for 2, 5 and 10 and use them to solve simple problems, demonstrating an understanding of commutativity as necessary
- identify 14, 13, 12, 24, 34, of a number or shape, and know that all parts must be equal parts of the whole
- use different coins to make the same amount
- read the time on a clock to the nearest 15 minutes
- name and describe properties of 2-D and 3-D shapes, including number of sides, vertices, edges, faces and lines of symmetry.

## Working at greater depth

The pupil can:

- read scales\* where not all numbers on the scale are given and estimate points in between
- recall and use multiplication and division facts for 2, 5 and 10 and make deductions outside known multiplication facts
- use reasoning about numbers and relationships to solve more complex problems and explain their thinking (e.g.  $29 + 17 = 15 + 4 + \square$ ; 'together Jack and Sam have £14. Jack has £2 more than Sam. How much money does Sam have?' etc.)
- solve unfamiliar word problems that involve more than one step (e.g. 'which has the most biscuits, 4 packets of biscuits with 5 in each packet or 3 packets of biscuits with 10 in each packet?')

- read the time on a clock to the nearest 5 minutes
- describe similarities and differences of 2-D and 3-D shapes, using their properties (e.g. that two different 2-D shapes both have only one line of symmetry; that a cube and a cuboid have the same number of edges, faces and vertices, but different dimensions).

## Science

### Working at the expected standard

#### Working scientifically

The pupil can, using appropriate scientific language from the national curriculum:

- ask their own questions about what they notice
- use different types of scientific enquiry to gather and record data, using simple equipment where appropriate, to answer questions:
  - ☐ observing changes over time
  - ☐ noticing patterns
  - ☐ grouping and classifying things
  - ☐ carrying out simple comparative tests
  - ☐ finding things out using secondary sources of information
- communicate their ideas, what they do and what they find out in a variety of ways.

#### Science content

The pupil can:

- name and locate parts of the human body, including those related to the senses [year 1], and describe the importance of exercise, a balanced diet and hygiene for humans [year 2]
- describe the basic needs of animals for survival and the main changes as young animals, including humans, grow into adults [year 2]
- describe the basic needs of plants for survival and the impact of changing these and the main changes as seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants [year 2]
- identify whether things are alive, dead or have never lived [year 2]
- describe and compare the observable features of animals from a range of groups [year 1]
- group animals according to what they eat [year 1], describe how animals get their food from other animals and/or from plants, and use simple food chains to describe these relationships [year 2]
- describe seasonal changes [year 1]
- name different plants and animals and describe how they are suited to different habitats [year 2]
- distinguish objects from materials, describe their properties, identify and group everyday materials [year 1] and compare their suitability for different uses [year 2].