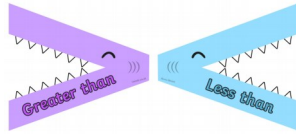


Maths

- I can compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use $<$, $>$ and $=$ signs

$$38 > 20$$



$$7 + 7 = 14$$

$$88 < 91$$

$$4 + 1 < 41$$

- I can read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and words

45

94

100

38

56

3

forty-five

ninety-four

one hundred

thirty-eight

fifty-six

three

- I can use place value and number facts to solve problems.

Number Detectives

1. Sanjay's number has three tens and five ones. What number does Sanjay have?

Isabelle's number has two tens more than Sanjay's number. What number does Isabelle have?



Number Detectives

2. Alex says...

My number has four tens.



Which numbers could it be? Give three examples.

Which numbers can't it be? Give three examples.

Number Detectives

4. Habib says...

When you add ten to any number, the ones always stay the same.



Is he right? Explain your answer.

Number Detectives

7. Isla has 32p. She gets 7 lots of 10p for her birthday.

She says...

I have more than £1.



Is she correct? Explain your answer.

Cherry Class Learning Journey

English, Term 1

Happiness, Progress, Success!



Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

- I can make the correct choices between the past and present tense in my writing

Present Tense	Past Tense
Today I am painting a picture	Yesterday I ainted a picture
Mum takes Ella breakfast in bed	Mum took Ella breakfast in bed
The sun is shining	The sun was shining
Azif gives out the paint pots	Azif gave out the pain pots

- I can use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.

A capital letter is used at the beginning of a sentence. It is also used to mark a proper noun.

On Saturday morning, Sarah travelled to Scotland with her family.

A full stop is used to mark the end of a sentence.

An exclamation mark is used to mark an exclamation sentence, usually beginning with how or what.

What a beautiful picture you've drawn!

How wonderful the weather is today!

A question mark is used to mark the end of a question, which always starts with a question word.

Do you like art?

How did you solve the problem?

What are you going to watch at the cinema?

- I can use commas to separate items in a list.

Archie the hamster eats seeds, nuts and dried fruit every day.

The museum shop sells posters, mugs and badges.

English

- I can use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns

Words	Contraction
Did not	Didn't
I will	I'll
You have	You've
It is	It's
I am	I'm
Can not	Can't

Those are Jim's books.

Lucy's bag is green and blue.

I am going round Dee's house.

- I can identify and name the four word classes

A **noun** is a person a place or a thing— *table, Tim, Hadlow, apple, kitchen*

An **adjective** describes a noun— *beautiful, stretchy, gold, tall, kind*

A **verb** is an action/ doing word— *walking, swim, stopped, write, ran*

An **adverb** describes or changes a verb— *quickly, silently, carefully, softly, gently.*

An expanded noun phrase is a sentence that includes a **noun** and at least one **adjective**— I ate the **yummy, cold ice cream**.

- I can identify and use a range of sentence types.

There is a pony in the field.

One day, Ali decided to make a toy robot.

Pack away your paints now.

Wait for the seeds to grow.

Statements are sentences which tell you something. They usually end with a full stop.

Commands are sentences that tell you to do something, They are found in instructions but can also be urgent or angry. They can be very short.

Questions are sentences that ask you something. They end with a question mark.

Exclamations are full sentences starting with 'What' or 'How' . It includes a verb and ends with an exclamation mark.

Are we going swimming?

What would you like for dinner?

What an interesting painting!

How kind of you to buy me a gift!