

# Grade 1 Overview

## Weeks 4 and 5 Term 3

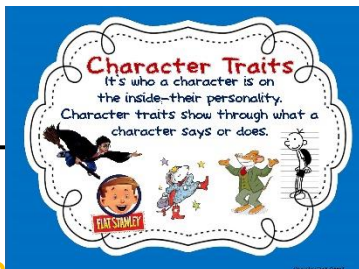
### Reading

**FOCUS** - Character Traits

**WHAT IT MEANS** - **Character traits** are all the aspects of a person's behavior and attitudes that make up that person's personality. Everyone has character traits, both good and bad. Characters in books have character traits. Character traits are often shown with descriptive adjectives and detailed facial illustrations.

Through the study of character traits, the children will be able to identify and describe character traits. They will use the text and the pictures to help identify character traits and discuss how the characters will influence story lines.

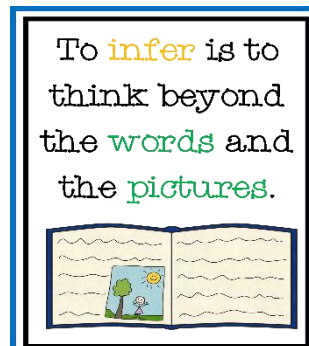
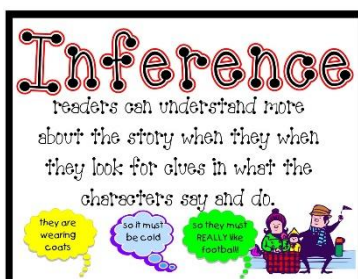
**VOCABULARY TO USE** - character, traits, feelings, physical attributes, intentions, emotions.



**FOCUS** - Inferring

**WHAT IT MEANS** - Children will use their prior knowledge and experience to infer how a character is feeling and how the character will react to situations. The children will use evidence from the text to help support inferences.

**VOCABULARY TO USE** - infer, clues, prior knowledge, evidence, think and search, personal connections and experiences.



# Writing

**FOCUS** - Development of narratives.

**WHAT IT MEANS** - We are continuing the unit of study about narratives or stories. We will be looking closely at the elements of a narrative using a variety of texts to understand how authors create stories. Students will then begin to plan and draft their own narratives.

**VOCABULARY TO USE** - narratives, characters, setting, problem, solution, ending, character traits.

Encourage your child to write stories of their own and identify the elements of their writing.



## Mathematics

**FOCUS** - addition

**WHAT IT MEANS** - The addition unit will be focusing on children solving addition problems using a range of mental strategies such as counting on, partitioning, rearranging parts, counting all, counting on, doubling numbers and number bonds (Tens facts). Children are encouraged to use the most efficient strategy to solve addition problems.

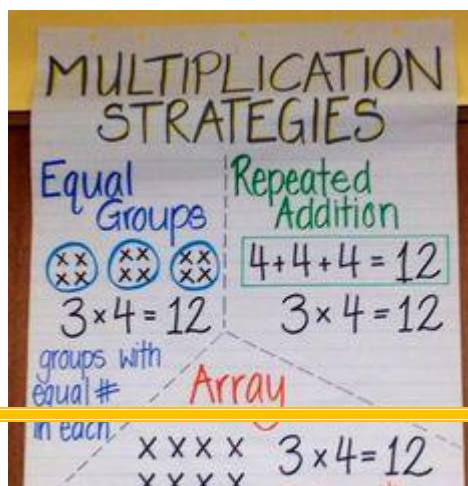
**VOCABULARY TO USE** - add, altogether, addends, larger, increase, total, plus, draw, partition.

## Mathematics

**FOCUS** - Multiplication

**WHAT IT MEANS** - Through the multiplication unit, the children will create equal groups and use arrays to solve multiplication problems. Repeated addition is used to represent multiplication problems and skip counting can assist with counting the groups.

**VOCABULARY TO USE** - groups of, multiplication, equal, repeated addition, array, groups, rows, columns.





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