

LITERACY AND LANGUAGES

What your child is learning in school	How you can help at home
Reading • Reading with fluency, understanding and expression using appropriate pace and tone. • Using knowledge of context clues, punctuation, grammar and layout to read unfamiliar texts with understanding. • Applying a range of reading skills and strategies to read and understand texts, for example, predicting, clarifying and summarising. Key Vocabulary: • Predicting – guessing what might happen next in the text. • Clarifying – checking and understanding tricky words or ideas. • Summarising – explaining the main points in a shorter way. • Strategies – different ways to help you understand what you're readin. •	• Talk to your child about their '<i>I Can Read</i>' texts and read them to or with your child depending on their level of confidence. • While reading together, pause to discuss new or interesting words, asking them to guess meanings and make connections. • Ask your child to tell you about their class novel. • Look at and discuss instructions on how to play games, follow recipes etc.
Listening and talking • Contributing regularly in group discussions or when working collaboratively, offering relevant ideas, knowledge or opinions with supporting evidence. • Responding appropriately to the views of others developing or adapting own thinking. • Building on the contributions of others, for example, by asking or answering questions, clarifying or summarising points, supporting or challenging opinions or ideas. • Applying verbal and non-verbal techniques appropriately to enhance communication, for example, eye contact, body language, emphasis, pace, tone, and/or some rhetorical devices.	• Discuss daily topics or listen to short stories together, asking questions that encourage thoughtful responses. • Ask your child to tell you about their day and to pick three good things they have enjoyed. • Encourage your child to ask questions after watching a video or listening to a story, building their curiosity and comprehension. Prompt your child to explain their thoughts in detail, such as, "Can you tell me why you think that?" This helps them practice structuring their ideas. • Play listening games where your child listens to a story or explanation and then answers questions or repeats the main points. • After listening to a story, video, or conversation, ask your child to summarise the main ideas in their own words. This helps build comprehension and the ability to identify important points.

Writing • Use appropriate style and format to convey information applying key features of the chosen genre. • Include relevant ideas, knowledge and information. • Organise and present information in a logical way. • Use tone and vocabulary appropriate to purpose. • Make appropriate choices about layout and presentation, including in digital texts, to engage the reader, for example, headings, bullet points, fonts, graphics and/or captions.	• Support your child to practise their spelling words at home. These are posted each week on Showbie. • Write sentences with the weekly spelling words, encouraging your child to use these in context. • Use Doorway Online to form letters/numbers at: https://www.doorwayonline.org.uk/literacy/letter-and-number-formation/
Modern Languages: French • Participate actively in songs, rhymes and poems in the target language. • Demonstrate understanding of songs and rhymes through, for example, retelling, appropriate gestures and mimes. • Recall and can repeat parts of well-known songs or rhymes, sometimes with the support of, for example, pictures or gestures.	• Use the BBC website to practise basic French words and phrases, such as greetings or names of favourite things. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh9ygm https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhphhcw

MATHS AND NUMERACY

What your child is learning in school	How you can help at home
Number and Number Processes: Addition and Subtraction - Add and subtract multiples of 10, 100 and 1000 to and from whole numbers and decimal fractions to two decimal places. - Add and subtract whole numbers and decimal fractions to two decimal places, within the number range 0 to 1 000 000. Multiplication and Division - Use multiplication and division facts to the 10th multiplication table. - Multiply and divide whole numbers by multiples of 10, 100 and 1000. - Multiply whole numbers by two-digit numbers. - Apply the correct order of operations in number calculations when solving multi-step problems.	- Practise adding and subtracting using real-life examples, like money, shopping totals, or distances. - Play quick-fire games with multiples of 10, 100, and 1000 — for example, “What’s 230 + 1000?” - Practise times tables with songs or quick quizzes. - Count in steps — like 2s, 5s, or 10s while walking or jumping. Useful Websites: - BBC Bitesize – Addition and Subtraction - BBC Bitesize – Multiplication and Division - Topmarks – Hit the Button - Maths Frame – Multiplication Games
Multiples, Factors and Primes Identifying multiples and factors of whole numbers and apply knowledge and understanding of these when solving relevant problems in number, money and measurement. Key vocabulary: Factors – Numbers which divide into another number exactly with no remainder eg. 6 and 2 are factors of 12. Prime Number – A whole number greater than 1 that has only 2 factors: 1 and itself eg. 3, 7, 11, 13.	Useful websites: - BBC Bitesize – Multiples and Factors - Topmarks – Factors and Multiples Games - Maths Playground – Factors and Multiples
Data and Analysis - Devising ways of collecting data in the most suitable way for the given task. - Collecting, organising and displaying data accurately in a variety of ways including using digital technologies, for example, creating surveys, tables, bar graphs, line graphs,	- Encourage your child to collect data about something fun – favourite foods, pets, sports, or weather. - Talk about what the data shows – ask questions like “What’s the most popular?” or “What do you notice?”

frequency tables, simple pie charts and spreadsheets.

- Analysing, interpreting and drawing conclusions from a variety of data.

Key vocabulary:

Data – information collected to find out something.

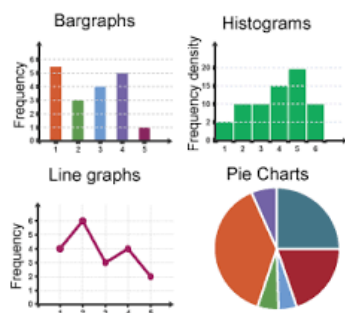
Survey – a way to ask people questions to collect data.

Table – a way to organise data in rows and columns.

Graph/Chart – a picture that shows information clearly.

Frequency – how often something happens.

Analyse – to look closely at data to find patterns.



Useful websites:

- BBC Bitesize – Handling Data
- Topmarks – Data Handling Games
- Maths Is Fun – Data and Graphs

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

What your child is learning in school	How you can help at home
PE: Netball - Performing movement skills with confidence, for example, using active footwork to move to a space to receive the netball. - Demonstrating an understanding of a range of verbal and non-verbal communication skills and applies them appropriately in practice and performance environments, for example, shout and signal for the ball.	Encourage your child to be active through games that build movement, teamwork, and communication skills.
Relationships, Sexual Health and Parenthood - Identify the skills required to manage changing relationships, for example, tolerance, empathy, loyalty, kindness, resilience, mutual trust and respect. - Explain the impact of positive relationships on emotional wellbeing. - Describe the physical and emotional changes during puberty. - Identify positive things about my own body image and appearance.	- Talk openly about friendships and what makes a good friend (kindness, respect, empathy). - Encourage your child to share feelings and notice how positive relationships help them feel happy and supported. - Reassure them that physical and emotional changes during puberty are normal and happen at different times for everyone. - Focus on what their body can do and promote a positive, healthy view of themselves.

INTERDISCIPLINARY LEARNING

What your child is learning in school	How you can help at home
Expressive Arts: Music Using voices, musical instruments and music technology to experiment with sounds, pitch, melody, rhythm, timbre and dynamics.	- Encourage your child to experiment with making sounds using their voice, household objects, or instruments. - Listen to different styles of music and talk about how the sounds, speed, and instruments make it feel.
Social Studies: Anglo-Saxons	

• Using both primary and secondary sources of evidence in an investigation about the Anglo-Saxons. • Placing an event appropriately within a historical timeline. • Describing at least two ways in which past events or the actions of individuals or groups have shaped Scottish society.	• Look at books or websites about the Anglo-Saxons together and talk about who they were and what life was like. • Visit local historical sites or museums and discuss how past people shaped Scotland today. Ideas of Local Places to Visit: • Jedburgh Abbey – Explore early medieval Scottish history and monastic life. • Borders Textile Towerhouse, Hawick – Shows how history has shaped local life and industry. • Melrose Abbey – Learn about monks and early Christianity in Scotland. Useful websites: • BBC Bitesize – Anglo-Saxons • National Museums Scotland – Early Peoples • Historic Environment Scotland – Learn
Science: Forces • Demonstrating an understanding of how friction and air resistance can both be useful, for example, in braking systems, and a problem, for example, causing moving parts to wear. • Describing efficient movement as that which requires the least possible energy and suggesting ways to improve efficiency in moving objects, for example, by streamlining. Key Vocabulary: Force – a push or pull that makes something move, stop, or change direction. Friction – a force that slows things down when two surfaces rub together. Air resistance – a force that pushes against something moving through the air. Efficient – working well without wasting energy. Energy – the power that makes things move or work. Streamlined – a smooth shape that helps something move easily through air or water.	• Talk about where friction and air resistance happen in real life — e.g., bike brakes, car tyres, or sliding on different surfaces. • Discuss how shapes affect movement — for example, why cars, planes, or fish are streamlined. Useful website: • BBC Bitesize - Forces
Religious and Moral Education: Values and Issues • Discussing ways in which own values can affect actions. • Discussing and expressing views about the importance of values such as honesty, respect and compassion.	• Talk about family your values and why they're important. • Encourage your child to share their own opinions and listen respectfully to others' views. • Notice and praise when your child's actions show positive values in everyday life.