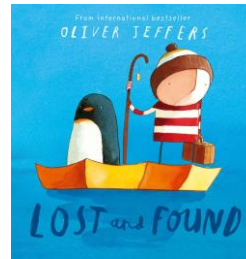




Meet our brilliant author and illustrator...



Oliver Jeffers makes art and tell stories, writing beautiful picture books for children. He has also illustrated many other books for other authors. Curiosity and humour are themes that run throughout his work. We will be reading and using his famous text 'Lost and Found' for our writing journey for the next three weeks.



Our brilliant vocabulary

We will be 'magpie-ing' words from the text and other pieces of work. We will discuss the meaning of new words and how we can use them in our writing.

waddled
wondered
subzero
discovered
adrift
disorientated
forlorn

How do brilliant writer write question sentences?

We will begin by finding a penguin in our classroom! We will practise saying questions and writing them using words that begin with 'wh'



How do brilliant writers use adverbs?

Adverbs are words that describe a verb. They often end in -ly.

You can find out more about adverbs here
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zgsgxfr>

How do brilliant writers use commas in a list?

We will learn that when writing a list, you should put a comma between **each item**, except for the **last item** where you use 'and'.

You can learn more about commas in a list here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8x6cj6/articles/zxvcrdm>



We will be helping lots of lost animals by writing labels for them and an information text about them.

We will be learning to write compound sentences using the word but. This special word will help us contrast ideas in our writing.

E.g. *He asked his teacher **but** she couldn't help.*

Our brilliant story



We will be writing our own Lost and Found story.

. We will use:

- interesting story language
- compound sentences, using conjunctions to extend our sentences
- adverbs

in our writing.

Finally, we will edit, revise and correct our writing.

Key vocabulary: Glossary

adverb	A word that describes a verb (an action or a doing word). E.g. He ate his breakfast quickly . Adverbs can come before or after a verb. E.g. He 'quickly' ate his lunch or he ate his lunch 'quickly'.
comma	a punctuation mark that separates items in a list and marks the divisions within sentences.
compound sentence	Compound sentences are formed when two main (independent) clauses are linked together using coordinating conjunctions
suffix	A suffix is a letter or group of letters that goes on the end of a word and changes the word's meaning .

This half term's common exception words

house	love	ask
where	once	friend
our	today	