



Meet our brilliant author and illustrator...



Emma Adams is an award-winning children's book author who usually loves to write about fun things that will make kids laugh. She wrote this non-fiction text in 2016.



James Weston-Lewis illustrated the book and it was his first set of illustrations to be published.



How do brilliant writers use possessive apostrophes?

We will recap possessive apostrophes and use them in our own writing.



How do brilliant writers use past tense?

The past tense expresses actions that have happened in the past. We will look at the past simple, where we add the suffix 'ed' to most verbs. For example, 'jump' becomes 'jumped' in the past tense. However, there are many irregular verbs in the English language that don't follow this rule and we will look at examples of these.

We will practise using past tense by writing a diary and writing facts about the Great Fire of London.

destroyed	Pudding Lane
burnt	leather bucket
cathedral	cart
Samuel Pepys	
River Thames	

Our vocabulary

These are some key words that we will be using in our writing. We will look at technical vocabulary and also interesting words.

How do brilliant writers use subordination to extend sentences?

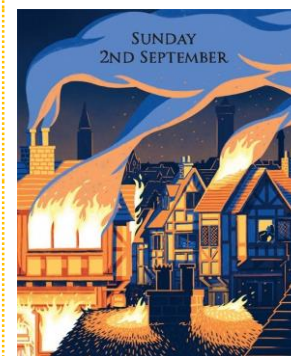
if when because that

E.g. I found it hard to get out of bed this morning *because* I had a very late night.

Subordinating conjunctions extend sentences by adding more information. We will practise extending sentences verballing and then by writing individual sentences. We will then write a series of sentences using a variety of conjunctions.

You can find out more at <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkxxsbk/articles/zsm9g7h>

Our letter



We will be pretending that we have escaped the Great Fire of London and will be writing to loved ones, telling them what has happened. We will use:

- interesting and technical language
- possessive apostrophes
- subordinate conjunctions

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

Key vocabulary: Glossary

non fiction	writing that is informative or factual rather than fictional.
past tense	The past tense expresses actions that have happened in the past. It can be used to talk about the past or talk about something we have imagined. To form the past simple, we add the suffix 'ed' to most verbs but some are irregular and don't follow the rule.
possessive apostrophe	An apostrophe can be used to show that one thing belongs to or is connected to something.
subordinating conjunction	Subordinating conjunctions help to add the extra information that tells us when, why or where something happens. Subordinating conjunctions can also go at the start of sentences. When this happens, the whole subordinate clause moves too and is followed by a comma.

This half term's common exception words

any	many	children
steak	break	half
path	bath	hour
again	most	whole
sure		