

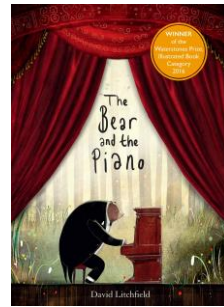


Meet our brilliant author and illustrator...



David Litchfield is a multi-award winning illustrator and author. He started drawing comics based on Star Wars and Indiana Jones when he was very young.

We will be looking at his picture book 'The Bear & The Piano' which was his first picture book. It tells the tale of a young bear cub who finds a discarded piano in the forest. He eventually learns to play it and becomes a world famous pianist.



Our Vocabulary

We will be looking at the vocabulary used in the book. We will discuss the meaning of different words and practise using them in our writing.

stubby	concerts
applause	theatres
admiration	fame
a clearing	
standing ovations	

How do brilliant writers use apostrophes for contracted forms?

Apostrophes can be used to show that you have **omitted** (left out) some letters when you are joining words together. For example, you can join the words 'you' and 'are' together. You + are = you're. The apostrophe takes the place of the removed letters. In this example, the letter a.

do not don't could not couldn't
he is he's we are we're it is it's
I will I'll you are you're
they are they're we will we'll
cannot can't did not didn't
has not hasn't is not isn't

You can learn more at
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvwwxnb/articles/zcyv4qt>

How do brilliant writers form letters of a consistent size?

We will practise forming lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place. We will form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another in some of their writing.



How do brilliant writers use coordinating conjunctions?

Coordinating conjunctions link independent clauses. We will be saying and writing sentences using **and**, **or** and **but**. They can also link words and phrases. E.g. The bear loved to sing *and* dance.

Use **and** to add on and link similar ideas

E.g. The bear found a piano *and* he touched it with his stubby paw.

Use **or** to show a choice

E.g. He wondered if he should stay *or* if he should go to the city.

Use **but** when you want to make an opposite sentence to your first sentence.

E.g. The bear was upset *but* he knew his friends would make him happier.

Our narrative



We will be writing our own story based on the Bear and the Piano. We will use:

- full stops and capital letters accurately
- apostrophes for contractions
- coordinating conjunctions
- story language

in our writing.

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

Key vocabulary: Glossary

apostrophe	The apostrophe is a punctuation mark that is used commonly in the English language. It has two main functions; to indicate possession (a possessive apostrophe) and to show where letters have been omitted in a contraction (eg. shouldn't).
conjunction	Conjunctions are words that are used to connect clauses, words and phrases.
contraction	Contractions refer to words made by putting two words together and replacing some letters with an apostrophe.
punctuation	In year 1, children should be able to: begin punctuating sentences using capital letters, full stops, question marks or exclamation marks; and understand how to use a capital letter for names of people, places and days of the week.

This half term's common exception words

improve	move	prove
after	people	eye
because	who	everybody
gold	hold	beautiful