



Meet our brilliant author and illustrator...



Lemony Snicket is the pen name of an American author called Daniel Handler. He has published several children's books and wrote the book we are looking at called 'The Dark'.



Jon Klassen is a Canadian writer and illustrator. He has won many awards and drew the illustrations for 'The Dark'. You may remember reading his book 'I want my hat back' in Year One.



How do brilliant writers use possessive apostrophes?

We will be hunting for possessive apostrophes in the text and learning to use them in our own writing.



How do brilliant writers use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify?

We will be looking at the text for vocabulary that makes the writing interesting. We will practise using adjectives with nouns to create expanded noun phrases. When using a list of adjectives, we will use commas.



You can learn more at <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwpp8mn/articles/z3nfw6f>

How do brilliant writers write in the first person?

A first-person narrative is a way of storytelling through the narrator's point of view. It uses first-person pronouns such as 'I', 'me' and 'we'.

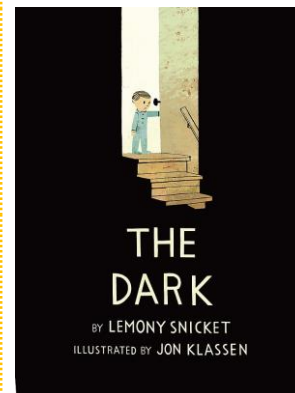
We will use drama techniques such as 'hot seating' to explore how the dark may act and feel in the story. This will help us prepare for our writing.



How do brilliant writers add suffixes to spell longer words?

CHOP	CHANGE	DOUBLE
Remove the 'e'	Change the 'y' to an 'i'	Double the final consonant
When the root word ends in an 'e', chop off the 'e' then add the vowel suffix.	The basic change rule is, for any word that ends in a consonant plus "y," change the "y" to "i" if adding a suffix	The doubling rule states that if a one syllable word ends with a vowel and a consonant, double the consonant before adding the ending
E.g. huge + est = hugest	E.g. creaky + er = creakier	E.g. big + est = biggest

Our narrative written in the first person



We will be pretending that we are the dark and writing the story from the dark's perspective. We will use:

- interesting story language
- possessive apostrophes
- expanded noun phrases
- suffixes

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 <u>quickly</u> . Adverbs can come before or after a verb. E.g. He 'quickly' ate his lunch or he ate his lunch 'quickly'.
expanded noun phrase	Expanded noun phrases add more detail to the noun by adding one or more adjectives . An adjective is a word that describes a noun. For example: a <u>huge</u> tree, some <u>colourful</u> sweets, the <u>large</u> , <u>royal</u> castle
possessive apostrophe	An apostrophe can be used to show that one thing belongs to or is connected to something.
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

behind	busy	Mr
only	money	Mrs
sugar	plant	clothes
father	parents	water

