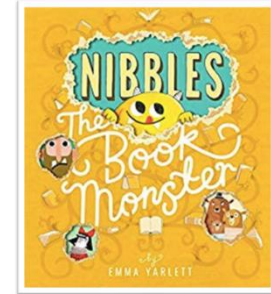




# English Writing Year 1 Autumn 2



Vocabulary to explore within this unit:

NC Common Exception Words – Year 1		Developing Vocabulary	
a	she	nibble	forest
to	was	chomp	beanstalk
of	they	curious	goose
is	were	rascal	atlas
no	my	critter	mountain
love(s)	the	adventure	tambourine
you	one	nab	
his		cottage	
		hullabaloo	
		crate	

**Genre: Diary Entry**

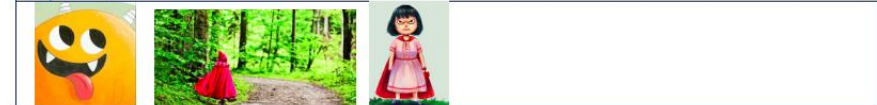
To write a diary entry in the first person (Nibbles) based on Nibbles' adventures in the story

Diaries include:

- Some simple description
- 1st person (based on own experiences)
- Begin to link events using and
- Events in order
- Past tense



Dear Diary,  
What a week! First I nibbled into Goldilocks and the three bears. I nibbled three bowls of porridge and an old chair.



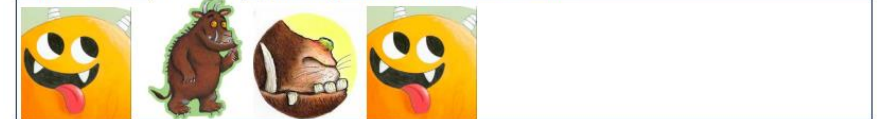
Next I ate some trees in Little Red Riding hood's forest. She was very upset and cross.



Then I nibbled my way into Jack and the beanstalk. The giant had a hairy beard and long arms. I bit his bum!



Then I flew off with the golden goose. I had a lot of fun.



After that I nibbled into the story of the Gruffalo. The Gruffalo was huge and scary. He had a wart at the end of his nose. I gobbled him up.



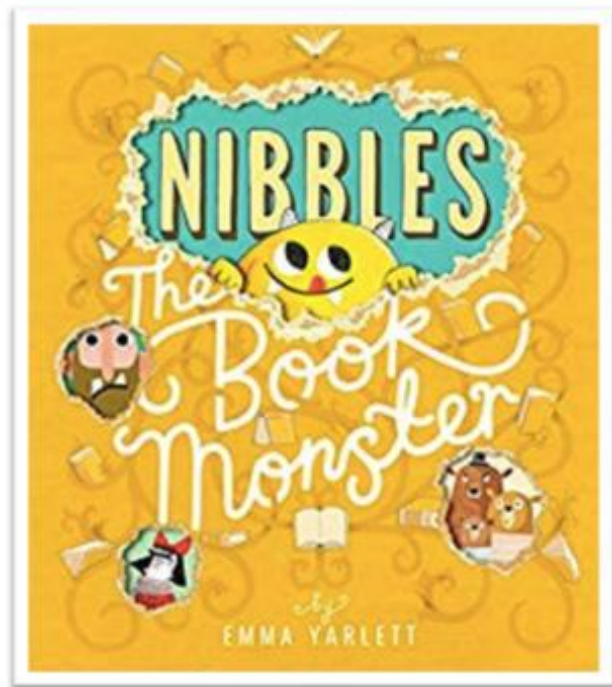
Finally I travelled around the world. It was great! Night, night. Nibbles.

## Non Negotiables Year 1

- Use finger spaces
- capital letters for names of people and personal pronoun I
- Use phoneme mat to write all the sounds I hear in a word
- Combine words to write sentences
- Leave spaces between words

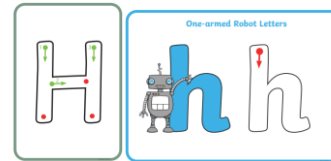
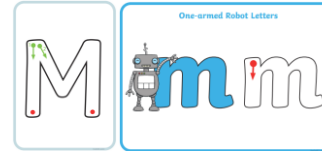
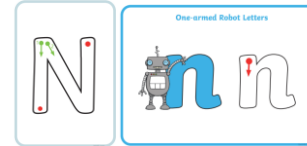
### Spell correctly

- I no go to the into he she we me be was my her they are
- by are all some come little out so do you his is of



## Letter Formation

The one armed robot family Nn Mm Hh



Recap the ladder family

l i t u y j

Number Formation

0-9

## **Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge**

### **Join words using and**

A coordinating conjunction is a conjunction that goes between, and links, words, phrases, clauses or sentences of equal importance.

*The walls were painted white **and** blue.*

### **Punctuate sentences using a capital letter and full stop**

#### **When are capital letters used?**

Capital letters are punctuation marks used in sentences to make meaning clear. These letters are used at the beginning of sentences, for proper nouns, days of the week and months of the year.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

#### **When are full stops used?**

Full stops punctuate the end of a sentence to show that it is complete.

*My name is Florence.*

### **Use capital letters for names of people and the personal pronoun 'I'**

A personal pronoun is used when writing about people who are known.

Every person's name starts with a capital letter.

*Do you know where Tom and Sam are?*

### **Use the plural noun -s and -es**

#### **What are nouns?**

Nouns are words that name people, places, objects, thoughts, ideas and feelings.

The sun is high in the sky.

The words 'sun' and 'sky' are both nouns.

#### **What is a plural noun?**

A plural noun has the suffix -s or -es added and means there is more than one of the object. Some plural nouns do not follow this rule, for example mice. When there is only one item, this is singular.

I have eaten a cake. The noun cake is singular (only one cake).

I have eaten all the cakes. The noun cakes is plural (more than one cake).

When nouns end in x, sh, s, ss, ch, tch or z, the suffix -es is added and creates an extra syllable (or beat) to the word.

We opened the box. The noun box is singular (only one box).

We opened the boxes. The noun boxes is plural (more than one box).

### **Sequence sentences to form short narratives (link ideas or event by pronoun)**

Pronouns are short words like it, she, he, you, we, they, us and them.

They are used to describe either individuals or groups of people, rather than using their name or names.