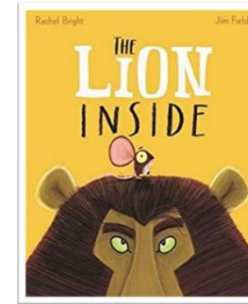




English Writing Year 1 Spring 1



Vocabulary to explore within this unit:

NC Common Exception Words – Year 1		Developing Vocabulary	
a	love(d)	ignore	sand
the	friend(s)	forgotten	rock
house	my	toothsome	lion
so	you	tough	mouse
he	come	mighty	paw
was	his	weeniest	plain
were	to	feast	mane
our	they	slumber	week
by		whimper	
		foe	
		pack	

Genre: Fiction – Journey Story

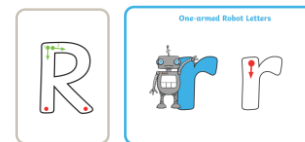
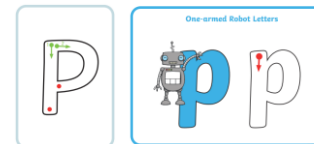
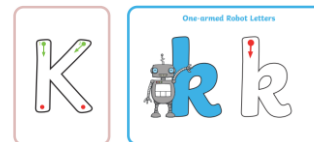
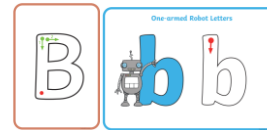
To write a story about a small animal (mouse) who befriends a large animal in the African savannah

Fiction Writing includes:

- Use some story language
- Include and describe new characters
- Include and describe the setting
- Write simple sentences in sequence (link ideas with pronouns)
- Include a beginning, middle and end

Letter Formation

The one armed robot family k, b, p, and r



Number Formation

0-9

Non Negotiables Year 1

- Compose a sentence orally before writing it
- Join words using and
- Use plural nouns – s and -es
- Use capital letters for names of people and personal pronoun I
- Punctuate sentences using a capital letters and full stop
- 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
- were what like have there here said one house when our your love school then them that this

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.

Some accurate use of the prefix -un

What are prefixes?

Prefixes are a group of letters that change the meaning of a word when they are added to the start.

The prefix un- usually means not, so the new word means the opposite of the original. For example: unkind means 'not kind'

Add suffixes where no change is needed to the root word e.g. – ed, -ing, -er, -est.

The suffixes -er and -est are added to words to create adjectives that can compare things. When comparing two things, the suffix -er is used to form a comparative. If more than two things are compared, we add the suffix -est to create a superlative.

My sister is taller than me but my brother is the tallest.

I can jump higher than you.

A sloth is the slowest animal on earth.

The suffix -er can also be used to create nouns.

Who is the owner of the coat?

Mary will be your helper today.

The singer joined the band on stage.

What are the rules when adding the suffixes -er and -est to words?

In Year 1, the focus is on adding suffixes to words where no change is needed to the root word. Rules for adding -er and -est to other