



English Writing Year 1 Spring 2

NC Common Exception Words – Year 1		Developing Vocabulary	
the	no	peep	midnight
he	be	gasp	mammoth
in	said	toot	museum
a	friend	thunderous	exhibition/exhibits
our	where	din	underwater
you	there	regal	portrait
my	go(ing)	mutter	carnivore
his	was	tramp	extinct
and	to	struck	endangered
come	they	unusual	
here	are	wild	
		statue	

Genre: Fiction – Adventure Story

Writing outcome: To write a story based on the structure of 'The Curious Case of the Missing Mammoth' with a change of character

Greater depth writing outcome: To write a story based on the structure of 'The Curious Case of the Missing Mammoth' with a change of character and setting

Fiction Writing includes:

- Use some story language
- Include and describe a character
- Include and describe the setting (new setting for greater depth)
- Write simple sentences in sequence
- Include a beginning, middle and end

Year 1 Pathways to Write: Spring 2

Additional texts:
Lost in the Toy Museum by David Lucas
Woolly Mammoth by Mick Manning
How to Wash a Woolly Mammoth by Michelle Robinson and Kate Hindley
A Great Big Cuddle by Michael Rosen



Letter Formation

The curly caterpillar family c a d o e s g q



Uppercase Letter Formation Handwriting Sheet with Rhymes



Non Negotiables Year 1

- Punctuate sentences using a capital letters and full stop, some question marks and exclamation marks
- Use 'and' between words and some clauses
- Some accurate use of the prefix - un
- Compose a sentence orally before writing it
- Use plural nouns – s and -es
- Use capital letters for names of people and personal pronoun I
- Add suffixes where no change is needed to the root word e.g. -ed, -ing, -er, -est.
- Leave spaces between words

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Join words using and

What is a conjunction?

A conjunction links words, phrases or clauses in sentences. In Year 1, the co-ordinating conjunction 'and' is introduced to join words and sentences (independent clauses).

How do we join words using 'and'?

The conjunction 'and' is used to join words. These can be familiar objects, people or words that go together.

fish and chips *salt and pepper* *boys and girls*

The conjunction 'and' can also be used to join words in sentences.

My favourite colours are blue and yellow.

My sisters are called Lily and Beth.

Max found worms and snails in the garden.

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

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