



English Writing Year 1 Summer 1



NC Common Exception Words – Year 1		Vocabulary Development	
he	of	swept	hummed
the	be	jellyfish	brave
a	do	tentacles	steam
one	some	floated	spout
no	she	ordinary	bobbed
you	was	tongue	gently
his	so	barnacles	calm
were	go	vast	carefree
they		cave	beady
		creature	paddle-shaped
		skimmed	flippers

Additional texts:
The Sea Book by Charlotte Milner

Genre: Non Fiction- Fact Files about sea animals

Writing outcome: To write information about the sea animals looked at in the texts.

Greater depth writing outcome: To write information about the sea animals looked at in the texts including sections on how to protect them.

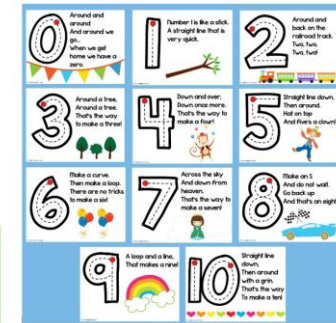
Non Fiction Fact File Writing includes:

- Write simple sentences linked to the topic
- Write in the present tense
- Link ideas through subject or pronoun e.g. Bats are black. They fly at night.

Letter Formation

The curly caterpillar family f q o

Number formation 0 - 9



Uppercase Letter Formation Handwriting Sheet with Rhymes

A Start at the top and write to the left and down. Then go off the top and write down. Then go up the right side and write down.	B Start at the top, make a line that is straight. Then go down and make a curve. Then go up and make a curve. Then go down and make a curve.	C Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	D Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right.	E Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	F Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	G Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	H Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	I Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.
J Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	K Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	L Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	M Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	N Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	O Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	P Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	Q Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	R Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.
S Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	T Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	U Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	V Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	W Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	X Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	Y Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	Z Start at the top and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left. Then go up and write to the right. Then go down and write to the left.	

Non Negotiables Year 1

- Punctuate sentences using a capital letters and full stop, some question marks and exclamation marks
- Join words and clauses using and
- Add suffixes where no change is needed to the root word e.g. -ed, -ing, -er, -est.

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.

Change the meaning of verbs and adjectives by adding 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'

A verb is an action word e.g. dress, tie, zip, fold and twist

An adjective is a describing word e.g. clean, happy, well, and healthy

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