

English Writing Year 1 Summer 2

William Shakespeare A Midsummer Night's Dream Text adapted by Brooke Jorden



– Year 1		Developing Vocabulary	
love(s) the she friend so are I	he to has a is ask(s) his	Athens quarrelling servant beautiful mischievous confused surprised trick joke	dream secret perform dramatic antidote heart creature magical ridiculous

Genre: Fiction – Character Description

NC Common Exception Words

Writing outcome: To write a character description based on the character that they have designed to include appearance, personality and how they use their magical flower.

Greater depth writing outcome: To write a character description based on the character that they have designed to include appearance, personality and how they use their magical flower. Add an additional section on how the spell can be undone

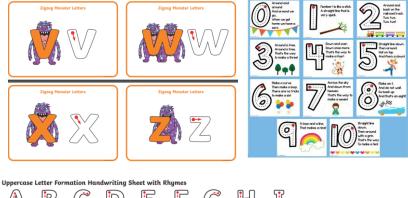
Fiction – Character Description writing includes:

- Simple description for character and setting
- Present tense
- Write simple sentences in sequence
- Link ideas through subject or pronoun e.g. Fairies have wings. They use them to fly

Letter Formation

The Zigzag monster family z , v , w, \boldsymbol{x}

Number formation 0 -9





Non Negotiables Year 1

- Punctuate sentences using a capital letters and full stop, 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.
- Change the meaning of verbs and adjectives by adding the prefix un-

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 coordinating 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

boys and girls

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

salt and pepper

My favourite colours are blue and yellow.

My sisters are called Lily and Beth.

Max found worms and snails in the garden.

Use capital letters for names of people and places

Names need a capital letter e.g. Sam, Ben, Mia

Places need capital letters e.g. Athens, Bolton

Punctuate sentences using a capital letter, full stop, question mark or exclamation mark

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

When are question marks used?

A question mark punctuates the end of a question sentence. These sentences ask for further information and often begin with the words who, what, how, where, when or why.

What will we have for dinner?

Where are my keys?

How does a telephone work?

What is an exclamation?

An exclamation is a forceful statement which expresses high levels of excitement or emotion. Exclamations begin with 'what' or 'how' and are usually punctuated by an exclamation mark.

What a good friend you are! What a mess you've made! What big teeth you have, Grandma! What an exciting day it was for Molly! How sweet you look in that costume! How tall the flowers have grown in the garden! How clever she is! How weird this day out has been!

Sequence sentences to form short narratives (link ideas or events by pronouns)

What does sequencing mean?

To sequence something means to write it in a particular order where one item or idea logically follows another.

How can I sequence stories?

Pupils can be taught simple phrases (adverbials) to help them order events in a story, such as

'Once upon a time ...',

'One day...',

'First...', 'Next...',

Then ...' and

'Finally ...'.

These words are used in the model text and planning sheets to support pupils to retell and change a simple story.

What is a personal pronoun?

A personal pronoun is used when writing about people who are known. I, me, my, you, he, she, we and us are all examples of personal pronouns (taught in Year 4).

In Year 1, pupils need to learn how to write the personal pronoun I when writing in the first person, learning that this should always be a capital letter.

NC Common Exception Words – Year 1		Developing Vocabulary	
		Athens	dream
love(s)	he	quarrelling	secret
the	to	servant	perform
she	has	beautiful	dramatic
friend	а	mischievous	antidote
so	is	confused	heart
are	ask(s)	surprised	creature
1	his	trick	magical
		joke	ridiculous

and the second second second

William Shakespeare A Midsummer Night's Dream

Text adapted by Brooke Jorden

