

St Mewan Writing Curriculum



Year 1

Year 1 writing units

Non-fiction
Fiction
Skills work
Poetry
I –
Independent

5 -

Scaffolded

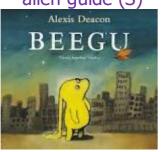
The tiger who came to tea The Tiger Who



Character description (S) Sandwich instructions (S)

Beegu

Crime scene report (S)
Lost poster (S)
How to look after an
alien quide (S)



Elf on the shelf Diary (I)

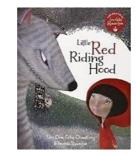


Jack and the Jelly Beanstalk

Narrative with a change



Little Red Riding hood by Lari Don Narrative – retelling (I)



Plants



Instructions- how to plant a seed (I)

Heligan Leaflets (S)

Poetry – 10 things found in a wizard's pocket (S)

10 things found in a gardener's pocket (I)

Storm Whale

Narrative – retelling (I)



Poetry

Rewriting 'Catching a wave' and 'Shore crab' from 'A first book of the Sea' by Emily Davies.

(I)



The Way Back Home Literacy Shed

(consolidation unit)

Where is the rocket going? Creative narrative (S)
Holiday brochure (I)



Phonic & Whole word spelling

- spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught in Reception
- spell common exception words: the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are, were, was, is, his, has, I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we, no, go, so, by, my, here, there, where, love, come, some, one, once, ask, friend, school, put, push, pull, full, house, our and/or others, according to the programme used
- spell the days of the week
- name the letters of the alphabet in order
- using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound

Revision of Reception key content. See RWinc Phonics Overview and Spelling overview

Other word building

spelling

- The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck
- The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k (i.e. abnk, honk,, think, suck)
- Division of words into syllables (pock-et, rabb-it, carr-ot, thun-der, sun-set)
- -tch (catch, fetch, kitchen, notch, hutch)
- The /v/ sound at the end of words (live, givem have)
- vowel digraphs and trigraphs (ai, oi, ay, oy, e_e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e, ar, ee, ea, er, er, ir, ur, oo, oo, oa, oe, ou, ow, ow, ue, ew, ie. i.e, igh, or, ore, aw, au, air, ear, ear, are
- using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs
- using the spelling rule for adding —s or —es as the planar marker for hours and the third person singular marker for verbs
 using —ing, —ed, —er and —est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (grander, grandest, fresher, freshest, guicker, guickest)
- words ending in y (very, happy, funny, party, family)
- consonant spellings ph and wh (dolphin, alphabet, phonics, elephant, when, were, which, wheel, while)
- using the prefix un– (unhappy, undo, unload unfair, unlock)
- Using the k to make a c sound before e, i, y instead of a c (kent, sketch, kit, skin, frisky)
- Compound words (football, playground, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry)
- apply simple spelling rules and guidance from Appendix 1

Turnerinties				to CDCs and someon accounting on	do toeht oo fou /ouoo ool-			
Transcription	sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form digits 0-9 leaving spaces between words	 sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form digits 0-9 leaving spaces between words 	 sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form capital letters understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form digits 0-9 leaving spaces between words 	 sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form capital letters understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form digits 0-9 leaving spaces between words 	 sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form capital letters understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form digits 0-9 leaving spaces between words 	 sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form capital letters understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' and to practise these begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly form digits 0-9 leaving spaces between words 		
Contexts for	writing labels, lists and simple sentences.							
Writing	sequence sentences to retell an event or narrative. write contences by saving out loud what they are going to write about.							
Planning Writing	 write sentences by saying out loud what they are going to write about compose a sentence orally before writing it 							
Drafting Writing	 sequence sentences to form short narratives re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense 							
Editing Writing	discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils							
Performing Writing		 read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher – Reading to Year 5 buddies – 2 stars and a wish 			 read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher – Reading to Year 5 buddies – Heligan to display brochures. 	 read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher – Reading to reception pupils. 		
	 read their writing aloud clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. 							
Word		 uses regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) correctly understands how they change the meaning adds verb suffixes where the root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er so help becomes helping, helped, helper) accurately. 	adds verb suffixes where the root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er so help becomes helping, helped, helper) accurately.	 uses regular plural noun suffixes (-s, -es) correctly understands how they change the meaning adds verb suffixes where the root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er so help becomes helping, helped, helper) accurately. 	knows how the un- prefix to changes meaning of adjectives/adverbs and uses these words correctly within writing.	adds verb suffixes where the root word is unchanged (-ing, -ed, -er so help becomes helping, helped, helper) accurately.		
Statutory word lists	The, to, his, he, a	Today, school, she, push, pull, put, friend, is	House, some, said, says, once, of, ask, full, no, was	My, I, you, your, they, we, has, do	By, so, me, be, are	Where, there, here, come, love, go, our, were		
Sentence	• combines words to make sentences, including using and to join words and clauses.	 combines words to make sentences, including using and to join words and clauses. # introduced to capital letters for names of people, 	 combines words to make sentences, including using and to join words and clauses. introduced to capital letters for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I') 	 combines words to make sentences, including using and to join words and clauses. introduced to capital letters for names of people, places, the 	 combines words to make sentences, including using and to join words and clauses. introduced to capital letters for names of people, places, 	 combines words to make sentences, including using and to join words and clauses. introduced to capital letters for names of people, places, the days of the week and the personal pronoun 'I') 		

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	• introduced to	places, the days of the	• introduction to sentence	days of the week and the	the days of the week and the			
	capital letters for	week and the personal	demarcation using . ! and ?	personal pronoun 'I')	personal pronoun 'I')			
	names of people,	pronoun 'I')			introduction to sentence			
	places, the days of				demarcation using . ! and ?			
	the week and the							
	personal pronoun							
	'I')							
	 introduction to 							
	sentence demarcation							
	using .! and?							
	Sequencing sentences to form short narratives							
Text	(Autumn priority is two or three sentences that make sense and are connected)							
TEXT	(Spring Three or more sentences that make sense and are connected)							
	Summer A paragraph of writing or more that makes sense and is connected.							
Punctuation	• separate words with spaces							
	Use full stops and capital letters correctly.							
Terminology								
for pupils to use	letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark							
and understand								
Sentence				List sentences (if children are				
types				ready)	2A (if children are ready)			
introduced								

^{*}Bold objectives indicate new learning. Non-bold objectives indicate an opportunity to revisit, apply or consolidate previously taught skills.