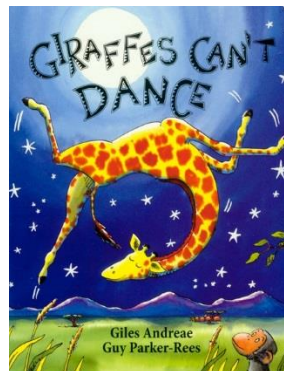




English – Year 1 Medium Term Planning



Spring 2 – Jungle Animals ‘ROAR!’



Main Learning Question: Can I write fiction and non-fiction?

Learning Intent: Children will learn what non-fiction/fiction writing are and write sentences that form a short narrative real or fictional.

Implementation: Children will be taught the skills to be able to write character descriptions, thought bubbles, diary entries, information fact files, reports, sequence and retell stories, read pictures and answer questions and plan and write their own story. Children will be taught the skills to use their phonic knowledge to write.

Impact: Children will acquire the skills, knowledge and understanding to write character descriptions, thought bubbles, diary

entries, information fact files, reports, sequence and retell stories, read pictures and answer questions and plan and write their own story and always applying their phonic knowledge to each task design.

Skills: Adding prefix – un, contraction words, compound words, speech, adverbs for those pupils who are ready and as previous terms: exclamation marks, adding suffixes – er – est, question marks, plurals – s/es, adding suffix – ing and –ed, say out loud what they want to write, spacing between words, capital letters and full stops, spelling of common exception words, phonemes and graphemes relating to phase 1-5, segmenting, letter formation, noun, verb, adjective, joining clauses with ‘and’, pronoun ‘I’, alphabet and time connectives.

Learning Question	Learning Intent	Impact
Week 1 Can you check your work? Can you make revisions and /or additions to your writing? Can you use compound words? Can you read and write suffixes? Can you read a picture?	Illustrations in a picture book help children understand what they are reading, allowing new readers to analyze the story. In English grammar, compounding is the process of combining two words (free morphemes) to create a new word (commonly a noun, verb, or adjective). ... Compounds are written sometimes as one word (sunglasses), sometimes as two hyphenated words (life-threatening), and sometimes as two separate words (football stadium). Reading pictures provides additional detail to a text and or to visual creativity.	Children can proofread their work, making revisions and additions to edit successfully. Children will understand what compound words are and recognize them in reading and writing. Children can read pictures and answer questions on them to demonstrate their appreciation.
Week 2 Can you use the prefix –un? Can you sequence? Can you use adjectives? Can you write a character description?	Descriptions describe people, places, objects, or events using appropriate details. Details used are usually sensory and selected to describe what the writer sees, hears, smells, touches, and tastes. Descriptions are crucial	Children can use correctly the prefix – un in their writing. Children can sequence correctly to understand order. Children can use adjectives to add effect and

<p>Can you write a setting description? Can you write a diary entry?</p>	<p>for reading and writing development. A prefix is placed at the beginning of a word to modify or change its meaning. Awareness of root words and modifications are important to appreciate the meaning in the context of the sentence. Descriptions describe people, places, objects, or events using appropriate details. Details used are usually sensory and selected to describe what the writer sees, hears, smells, touches, and tastes. Descriptions are crucial for reading and writing development.</p>	<p>impact to the reader. Children can write descriptions in a coherently.</p>
<p>Week 3 Can you write a poem? Can you write using contraction words?</p>	<p>A contraction is two words made shorter by placing an apostrophe where letters have been omitted. This can affect the complexity of the sentence structure and overall effect. Poetry is a type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions whether through rhyme or not.</p>	<p>Children can understand what a contraction is and how to use it correctly in their writing. Children can write a poem.</p>
<p>Week 4 Can you write a poem? Can you write a description?</p>	<p>Poetry is a type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions whether through rhyme or not. Descriptions describe people, places, objects, or events using appropriate details. Details used are usually sensory and selected to describe what the writer sees, hears, smells, touches, and tastes. Descriptions are crucial for reading and writing development.</p>	<p>Children can write a poem. Children can write descriptively and for effect.</p>

<p>Week 5</p> <p>Can you write a written observation?</p> <p>Can you write a diary entry?</p> <p>Can you use the suffix – ed?</p>	<p>Descriptions describe people, places, objects, or events using appropriate details. Details used are usually sensory and selected to describe what the writer sees, hears, smells, touches, and tastes. Descriptions are crucial for reading and writing development.</p> <p>A suffix is a letter or a group of letters attached to the end of a word to form a new word or to change the grammatical function (or part of speech) of the word. It adds detail to your writing.</p>	<p>Children can write from observation.</p> <p>Children write based on actual events.</p> <p>Children can write in the past tense.</p> <p>Children can correctly use suffixes.</p>
<p>Week 6</p> <p>Can you use plurals? s/es?</p>	<p>A plural noun is a word that indicates that there is more than one person, animal place, thing, or idea. When you talk about more than one of anything, you're using plural nouns.</p> <p>When you write about more than one of anything, you usually use the same word, simply adding an s, es, or ies to the end.</p>	<p>Children understand and know what a plural is how to identify one and use them correctly in their writing.</p>