



| ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Subordinate clause | An additional sentence after a conjunction. |
| Conjunction | A word that joins two clauses. |
| Retrieve | Find something within the text. |
| Information | Detail about something. |
| Statement | A sentence that tells the reader a fact or idea. |
| Question | A sentence that asks something. |
| Command. | A sentence that tells you how something should be done. |

Final written outcome

To write a narrative.

- Non-Negotiables for this piece of work**
- Capital letters at the beginning of each new sentence or the name of a person.
 - Using fingers spaces.
 - Using adjectives.
 - Neat and Cursive writing.
 - Use a variety of conjunctions to extend sentences.

Audience

I am writing for other children.

- Writing features**
- Adjectives.
 - I can use full stops and capital letters in most of my sentences.
 - I can write in the present tense,
 - I can write in the past tense.
 - I can use the words 'or', 'and' and 'but' to link parts of my sentences.
 - I can write all of my lower-case letters in the correct place and the right way round.
 - I can use sensibly sized finger spaces.

- Learning objectives**
- Consider what they are going to write before beginning by writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary.
 - How the grammatical patterns in a sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, or exclamation.
 - Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress.
 - Learn how to use apostrophes for contracted forms.
 - Expanded noun phrases for description and specification [for example, the blue butterfly, plain flour, the man in the moon].
 - Use co-ordination (and, or, but) and subordination using (when, if, that, because).
 - Plan or say out loud what they are going to write about. Write down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary.
 - Encapsulate what they want to say, sentence by sentence.
 - Proof-read to check for errors in spelling and grammar and punctuation (for example end of sentences punctuated correctly).
 - To form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another and to start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.

