

Year 1 Writing

**What every child
needs to know
about writing by
the end of Year 1.**



Purpose of study:

Writing has an important place in our education and in society. Children need to write fluently so that they can communicate their ideas and emotions to others. Writing skills are essential to participate fully as a member of society. Children who cannot write fluently are disadvantaged.

Curriculum Aims:

The aim of the writing curriculum is to promote a high standard of writing. It helps children to acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions. Children need to write easily, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in a range of contexts, purposes and audiences.

Assessment:

Assessment of writing in Year 1 is through teacher assessment. In February you will receive your child's mid – year report which will indicate their progress so far and if they are 'on track' to master the writing curriculum.



Writing Statutory Requirements

Writing—transcription

Pupils should be taught to:

- Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught (phonemes are units of sound)
- Spell common exception words (words that cannot be sounded out e.g. said, come, could, people etc.)
- Spell the days of the week
- Name the letters of the alphabet
- Use the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs
- Use the prefix un–
- Use –ing, –ed, –er and –est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]
- Apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1
- Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the phonemes and common exception words taught so far.

Handwriting

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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
- Form capital letters
- Form digits 0-9
- Understand which letters belong to which handwriting ‘families’ (letters that are formed in similar ways e.g. l, t, i, u, y, j) and to practise these.



Writing Statutory Requirements

Writing— composition

Pupils should be taught to write sentence by:

- Saying out loud what they are going to write about
- Composing a sentence orally before writing it
- Sequencing sentences to form short narratives (stories, information)
- Re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense
- Discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils
- Read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher.

Writing—vocabulary, punctuation and grammar

Pupils should be taught to:

- Leave spaces between words
- Join words and clauses using 'and'
- Begin to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark
- Use a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'I'



Supporting your Child at Home

Online Resources:

Education City (many spelling and grammar activities)

www.pobble365.com (a writing stimulus every day)

BBC Bitesize has lots of film clips that explain grammar and other features of writing in an interesting way

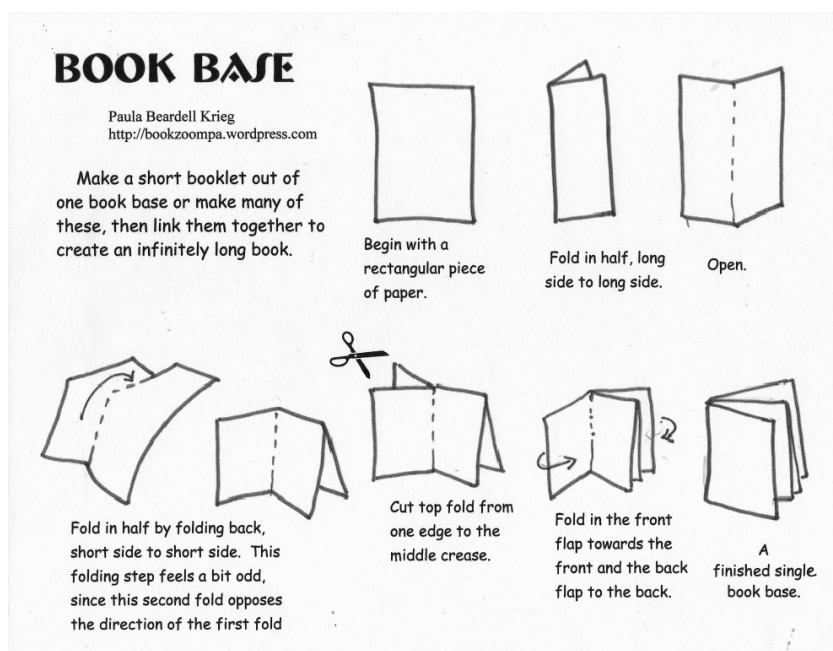
www.bbc.co.uk/education/subjects/zgkw2hv

despite the look of the website!



Something to do...

- ❖ Let your child become an author and illustrator and make a book about something of their choice.



It would be really helpful if your child had a plentiful supply of paper, pencils and pens at home to encourage writing and drawing opportunities.

