



Mossfield Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Year 1 — Writing

Children in Year 1 will apply the following knowledge and skills to their writing throughout the year across the genres they encounter and in the wider curriculum



Key Learning

Handwriting

It is important you write all your letters the correct size and the right way around. This also includes capital letters and numbers.

Your ascenders should be tall and your descenders should go below the line with a 'tail'.

Clear spaces between words need to be left so it is easy to read what you write.



Audience and Purpose

You will understand how to write your work by thinking about who will be reading it (the **audience**) and the reason for writing it (the **purpose**).



Proofreading

It is important you check every piece of writing for mistakes; this is known as **proofreading**.

You do this by re-reading what you have written and seeing if it makes sense. If it doesn't, then you will need to fix it so it can be read by yourself and other people.



Narratives

A really important type of writing is known as a **narrative**.

This year you will be expected to...

- Write sentences in order to create short stories
- Come up with your own stories by changing the plot of those you have read



Non-Fiction

Another really important type of writing is known as **non-fiction**. This writing contains lots of information and facts about different topics. These include:

- Instructions - explaining the steps for how to do something, such as making a recipe
- Recounts - describing something exciting or memorable that has happened to someone
- Information texts - explaining lots of detailed information about a particular subject, such as volcanoes or the Romans

Capital Letters and Full Stops

Capital letters must be used at the start of every sentence. They are also needed for proper nouns (names of people, days of the week, countries, businesses etc.)

Nearly every sentence ends with a **full stop**. They make your writing easier to understand and stop it becoming confusing.





Personal Pronoun 'I'

A **personal pronoun** is a word used to replace a noun. There are twelve personal pronouns for people: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us and them.

When you write the letter i by itself, it must always be a capital I.

I not **i**

Questions ?

A **question** is a type of sentence where we ask for information about something. Often, but not always, question sentences begin with one of the following words: Who, What, When, Where, Why or How. Questions always end with a question mark.

How are you?
Who is that?
What is happening?

Exclamations !

An **exclamation** is forceful statement which shows a lot of emotion or excitement. In primary school, we learn exclamations begin with 'what' or 'how'. Exclamations always end in an exclamation mark.

How exciting this holiday has been!
What a beautiful day!
What a lovely dress you are wearing!

Conjunctions

We use **conjunctions** to join two parts of a sentence that are of equal 'weight' or importance. The four main conjunctions you will need this year are: 'and', 'but', 'so' and 'or'. Use these to link your ideas and add more information to what you write.

I enjoy swimming and I also enjoy tennis.

My alarm went off but I stayed in bed.

It began to rain so I put up my umbrella.

You can go to the cinema or you can go to the park.

Prefixes

Prefixes are groups of letters that change the meaning of a word when they are added to the start of it. Most prefixes mean a similar thing when they're added to different words.

It is important you know that adding the prefix 'un-' changes the meaning of verbs (doing or being words) and adjectives (describing words), for example:

kind > unkind
doing > undoing
tie > untie

Suffixes

Suffixes are groups of letters that go at the end of a word, changing or adding to its meaning.

It is important you know when to add 's' or 'es' to make a word plural, for example:

dog > dogs
toy > toys
wish > wishes
fox > foxes

Genres

Year 1

Year 1 children will base their writing on the following genres. These are in addition to those covered as part of our Read Write Inc. literacy and phonics programme

Term	Genre	Focus	Content
Autumn 1	Descriptive	The Troll by Julia Donaldson	Describe the main character in the story
Autumn 2	Recount	Elf on the Shelf	A recount about what the Elf on the Shelf has done in the classroom.
Spring 1	Narrative	Three Billy Goats Gruff / Little Red Riding Hood	Retell a traditional tale
Spring 2	Information text	Cross-curricular	A non-chronological report about penguins
Summer 1	Instructions	Practical demonstration	How to make a jam sandwich
Summer 2	Narrative	Familiar stories	Retell a story they have read in class

Genre Content

Year 1

The following are key genres that will be mastered this year

Genre	Features
Narrative	<p>Narrative with beginning, middle and end based on familiar stories, drawing on some key narrative language.</p> <p>Traditional and fairy stories.</p> <p>Stories with familiar settings.</p>
Recount	<p>Based on an experience, event or visit.</p> <p>Simple orientation sentence.</p> <p>Events in chronological order.</p>
Poems to perform	<p>Oral recitation of rhymes and simple poems.</p> <p>Play with rhyme and rhythm.</p> <p>Simple list poems.</p>