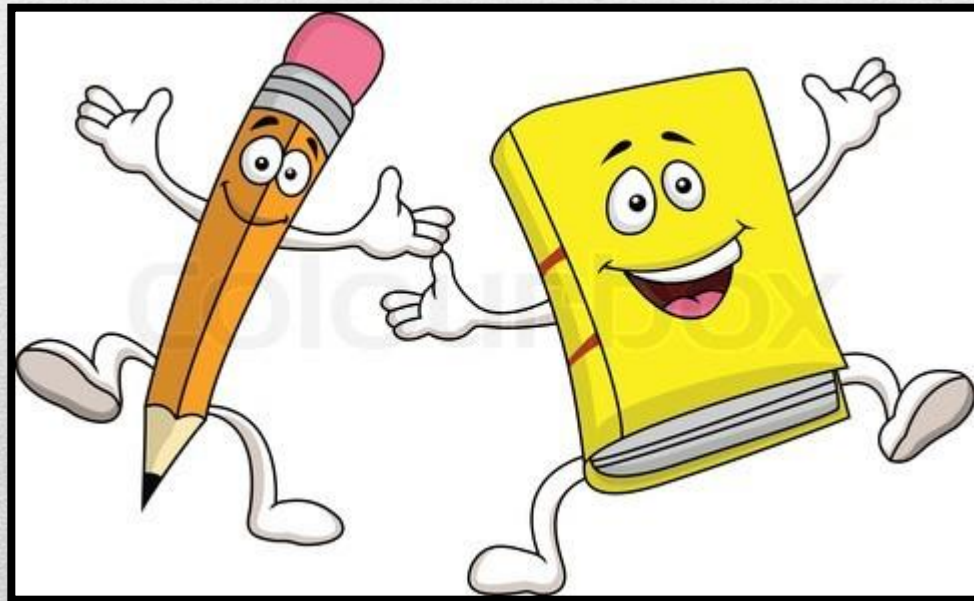


Writing in KS1 and KS2



What we are looking at today...

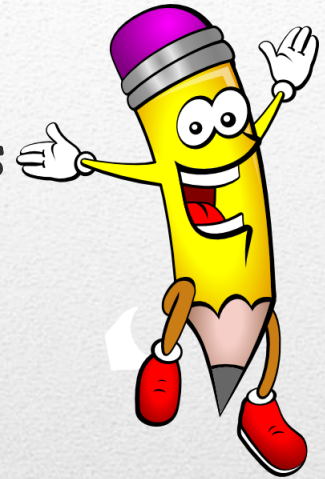
- The New Curriculum 2014.
 - Text types we cover in school.
 - How a writing unit is taught.
 - What writing looks like in Year KS1 and KS2.
 - Ways to support and help your child at home.
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The New Curriculum (2014)

- All years, including year 2 and year 6, will be following the 'New National Curriculum'.
 - The New Curriculum includes some new features which were not a focus in previous years.
 - Speaking and listening is now referred to as 'Spoken Language'.
 - Children are encouraged to take part in spoken debates.
 - Poetry is now a big focus and children are expected to learn poems by heart, recite and write their own (a big focus on classical poems).
 - Big emphasis on children writing and speaking using the correct grammar (children are now assessed in this in year 2/6).
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Writing in West Thurrock

- We encourage all children to think of themselves as writers!
- We plan from the children's interests.
- We encourage children to discuss their writing and verbally rehearse sentences before they record anything.
- Spoken language is closely linked to reading and writing.



How do we write in school?

Your child will write in many different contexts in school throughout the week:

- Children are taught Literacy everyday for 1 hour (this includes writing, spoken language and also many reading based activities).
 - Year 3 take part in daily phonics sessions (interventions for children in Year 4, 5 and 6 who still have not met the expectations for phonics).
 - Children practise their handwriting skills and spelling patterns everyday for 15 minutes and are expected to join their writing correctly (handwriting model attached).
 - Children will **always** apply their writing skills during guided reading sessions and within other subjects (Science, History and Geography, PSHE and RE).
 - Additional support is provided to specific children who take part in daily interventions (writing and phonics).
 - Teachers set children weekly homework tasks often based on the literacy topics being covered in class.
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Text types that we cover in school...

- Within each year group, children write a range of text types which include fiction, non-fiction and poetry.
 - Children generally practise the same text types every year but each year group focuses on developing new and more advanced key skills. The skills children develop increase with difficulty as children progress through Key stage 1 and 2.
 - We link children's writing to other areas of the curriculum- History and Geography (Anglo-Saxon - diaries, Science - deforestation, PSHE - graffiti).
 - To ensure children are interested and engaged throughout each writing topic, we ensure that no topic is repeated and always base the learning around the needs and interests of the children.
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Here is an example of the writing text types...

	Fiction	Tick	Non-fiction	Tick	Poetry	Tick
1	Storytelling 'Little Red Hen'		Autobiography ' All about me'		Performance poetry- 'Michal Rosen'	
	Story writing genre - Defeating the monster.		<u>Recounts:</u> Postcard 1 st person (diary)		Contemporary and classic poetry (learn off by heart)	
	Stories from other cultures		Instructions		Shape poems	
	Significant author study - Julia Donaldson		Persuasive letter			
	Descriptive settings/ character descriptions		Debate (spoken language)			
			<u>Non - chronological report</u> -Info text (animal) -Making a book			

	Fiction	Tick	Non-fiction	Tick	Poetry	Tick
5	Storytelling- 'The boy who cried wolf'		Biography- Scientists/inventors		Performance poetry (learn by heart)	
	Story writing genre - Journey (link to legends*)		Argument		Contemporary and classic poetry (learn off by heart) Lord Alfred Tennyson	
	Traditional stories - fables, myths* (and legends).		Review- Trainers or event		Haiku/ Tanka/ Descriptive poems	
	Significant author study - C.S Lewis		Discussion			
	Science fiction- time travel		Explanations			
	Film narrative*/Dramatic conventions		Persuasive text- Letter Advert			
	Descriptive settings/ characters		Newspaper report			
			Non- chronological report/ Report			
			Diary			
			Interviews			
		Recount (1 st /3 rd person)				

How do we teach writing?

- A unit of writing usually lasts for at least 2 weeks.
- We explore children's interests first (find out what they know/would like to know).
- Children read a range of texts from that genre- identify features (language, punctuation, structural).
- Spoken language - a range of drama activities/discussions.
- Share plan a piece of writing and then children plan their own.
- Class create a piece of writing - shared writing/ guided writing/ independent writing.
- Progress writing (teachers assess children and give feedback).

In our school we teach writing using a technique called 'Talk For Writing'

Imitation

It is powerful because it enables children to imitate the language they need for a particular topic orally before reading and analysing it and then writing their own version.

Innovation

The strategies are fun, engaging and motivating for children.

Invention

A positive classroom culture is developed whereby the whole class learn to talk, discuss and think like writers.

'Talk for Writing' is what we use in our school to embed the use of punctuation. It is when children use actions and sounds when punctuation is used within a sentence.

The volcano, found in South Africa, caused significant damage after erupting.

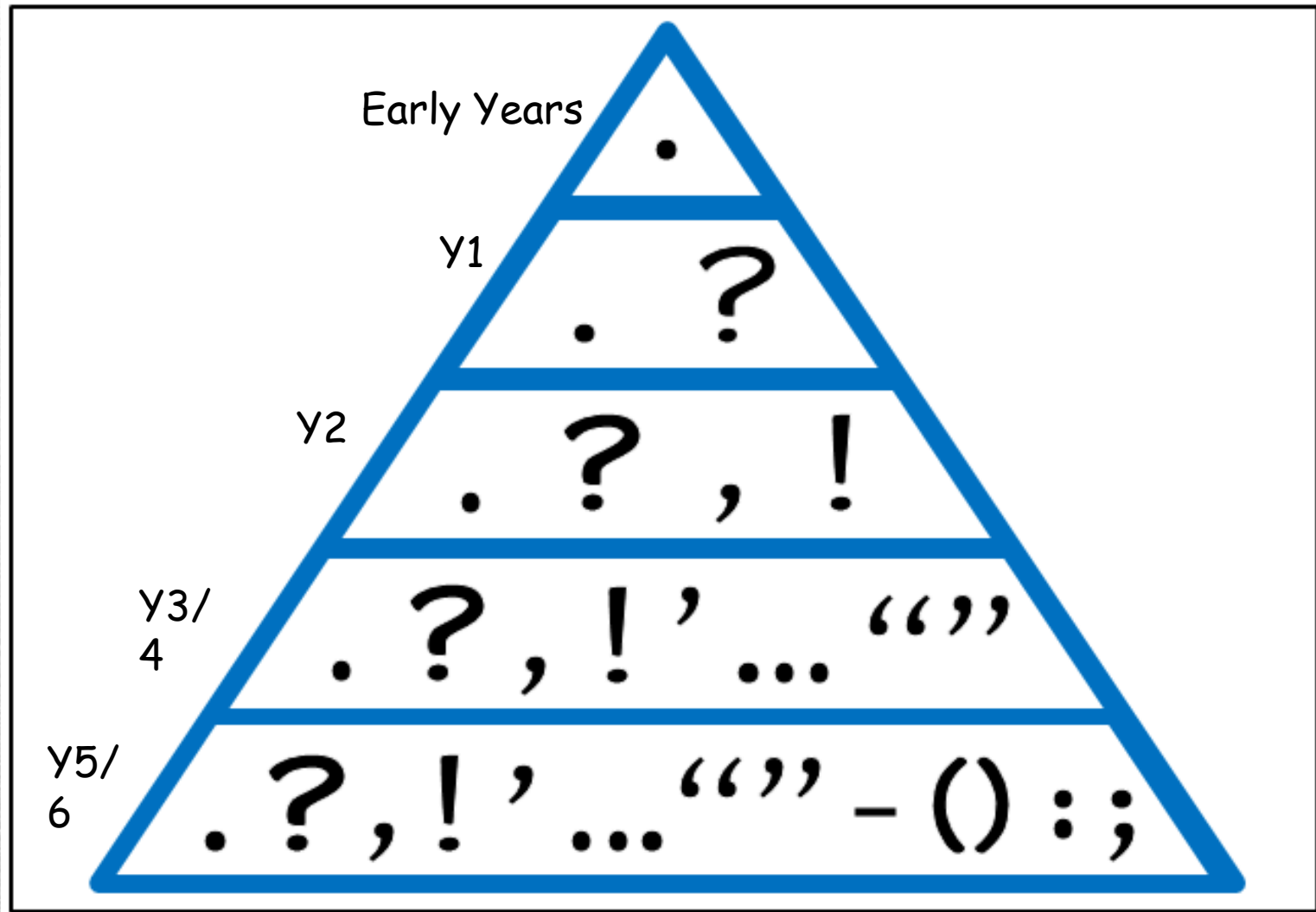
What is your favourite book?

Try these at home!

Writing focuses on these areas:

- Grammar
 - Sentence structure
 - Punctuation
 - Composition and effect
 - Vocabulary
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The Punctuation Pyramid



Vocabulary

- Vocabulary is displayed around every class room to prompt children when writing.
 - Vocabulary, which is specific to the text children are writing about, is always displayed.
 - Children are encouraged to share with everyone new vocabulary they have used and found within texts when reading at school and home.
 - Children are encouraged to use a thesaurus to improve their word choices in year 5 upwards..
 - Children are encouraged to read more challenging texts to develop their vocabulary (fiction and non- fiction).
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Assessment

- The government have got rid of 'levels'. We have created our own assessment criteria based on the new curriculum..

Example: 1b → 1w → 1s → 2b

- Children are assessed at whether they are working at age related expectations (beginning, within or secure).
 - Each independent piece of writing assessed by the class teacher and whole school moderations take place each term.
 - Teachers look at a child's sentence structure, use of punctuation, grammar, the effect of their writing on the reader, language choices and their handwriting to make a judgement.
 - Other forms of assessment take place within the classroom to ensure that the needs of all children are met as well as challenging each individual child (AFL, target setting, discussion with classroom support).
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Writing Expectations: Reception to Year 6

At the back of your pack you should have some examples of writing.

What you can do at home?

- Encourage your child to read widely at home. Avid readers make better writers!
- Encourage children to speak grammatically correct at home.
- Encourage them to spot *WOW* words and perhaps write them down in a book at home or on a piece of paper. Talk about words and their meanings.
- When children receive their weekly spellings, ensure they know how to pronounce the words correctly and use a dictionary to find the definition.
- Encourage writing in play, for example, lists for shopping, record the results of their favourite sports team, a diary, a review of their favourite film/programme, a letter etc.
- Help them plan, organise and sequence their writing by asking them to talk about their ideas before writing them down.



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- Before writing, some children need to rehearse the sentence verbally before writing it. This can easily be practised at home.
 - Write with them, prompting them with suggestions when they get stuck. Encourage them to develop writing explain points, give more detail.
 - Take an interest in what they write, for example, ask them to read their writing aloud to you and respond to it.
 - **Insist accurate use of capital letters and full stops.**
 - Help them reflect on their writing, for example, what they were pleased with, how they might develop or improve it next time (editing is a skill that is vitally important).
 - Support with homework where you can and always approach their class teacher if you are not sure.
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Thank you for coming!

- Please help yourself to the resource pack.
 - Feel free to ask any questions.
 - Please complete an evaluation form 😊
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