

Talk For Writing Genre Map Year 1/2 Cycle B

- ❖ SPAG focus for all units: Punctuation – A,’,?! Devices for cohesion within and across paragraphs.

Autumn 1	Autumn2
<u>Fiction</u>	<u>Fiction</u>
<p>Story Pattern: Rags to riches Focus: Openings and endings SPAG Focus: Recap all word types Adverbial phrases Recap capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks Compound sentences Sentence Types: Begin sentence with “feeling” adverb: Sadly, we all got back on the coach. Exclamation punctuated correctly: Oh no! Rhetorical question: Was it a monster?</p>	<p>Story Pattern: Warning Tale Focus: Suspense SPAG Focus: Sentence types – command and statement Rhetorical questions Apostrophes - contraction Sentence Types: Repetition of auxiliary verb for emphasis: Polly didn’t sit down and she didn’t eat her lunch. “must” governing 2 main clauses (subject not repeated): You must clean your teeth and eat some fruit. Begin sentence with adverb: Suddenly, she heard a noise. Exclamation punctuated correctly: Oh no! Rhetorical question: Was it a monster?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Poetry Unit – Calligrams/shape poems</u></p>
<u>Non Fiction</u>	<u>Non Fiction</u>
<p>Text Type: Recount - letter SPAG Focus: Commas Present/past/past progressive tense Sentence Types: 2 adjectives before a noun – include comma: She showed them an ancient, wrinkled piece of leather. Use commas in a list: My favourite drinks are water, orange juice and apple juice.</p>	<p>Text Type: Information SPAG Focus: Bullet points Apostrophes – contraction Commas in a list Sentence Types: Simile: The king was as proud as a peacock.</p>
<u>Spring 1</u>	<u>Spring 2</u>

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fiction</u></p> <p>Story Pattern: Journey Tale Focus: Setting SPAG Focus: Complex sentences – before, after Prepositions Similes – like, as Sentence Types: “When” introduces a complex sentence: When she saw the cat, she laughed out loud. 2 adjectives before a noun – include comma: She showed them an ancient, wrinkled piece of leather. “Before” used in both positions in a complex sentence: Before we sat down, we looked at the seat. OR We looked at the seat before we sat down. “After” used in both positions in a complex sentence: After we sang the song, we played games. OR We played games after we sang the song. Simile: The king was as proud as a peacock.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fiction</u></p> <p>Story Pattern: Journey Tale Focus: Description SPAG Focus: Prepositions Simile – like, as Complex sentences – because, as soon as Sentence Types: “When” used in middle position of complex sentence: She laughed out loud when she saw the cat. 2 adjectives before a noun – include comma: She showed them an ancient, wrinkled piece of leather. “Because” used in both positions in a complex sentence: He started to cry because he couldn’t find his dog. OR Because he couldn’t find his dog, he started to cry. “As soon as” used in both positions in a complex sentence: As soon as they saw Mum, they started to smile. AND They started to smile as soon as they saw Mum. Simile: The king was as proud as a peacock. Begin sentence with a simile: As angry as a storm, the king burst through the door. Begin with time connective: Later, they found out what the noise was.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Non Fiction</u></p> <p>Text Type: Discussion - trial SPAG Focus: Generalisers Rhetorical question Sentence Types: 2 adjectives before a noun – include comma: She showed them an ancient, wrinkled piece of leather. “Before” used in both positions in a complex sentence: Before we sat down, we looked at the seat. OR We looked at the seat before we sat down. “After” used in both positions in a complex sentence: After we sang the song, we played games. OR We played games after we sang the song. Use commas in a list: My favourite drinks are water, orange juice and apple juice.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Non Fiction</u></p> <p>Text Type: Instructions SPAG Focus: Bullet points Imperative verbs – command Prepositions Technical language Sentence Types: As above, but with imperative verbs (“When” introduces or used in middle position of a complex sentence): When you have finished, leave it to dry. OR Leave it to dry when you have finished. Begin instruction with adverb: Carefully, cut around the edges. Begin instruction with chronological time connective: Next, collect all the items you need. Use “while” in a subordinate clause: They ate popcorn while they watched the film.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Poetry Unit – Riddles</u></p>
<u>Summer 1</u>	<u>Summer 2</u>

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fiction</u></p> <p>Story Pattern: Defeat the Monster Focus: Characterisation SPAG Focus: Questions Commands Exclamations Statements Apostrophes – contractions recap and singular possession Past progressive Sentence Types: Repetition of auxiliary verb for emphasis: Polly didn't sit down and she didn't eat her lunch. Begin sentence with adverb: Suddenly, she heard a noise. Begin sentence with "feeling" adverb: Sadly, we all got back on the coach. Verb "to be" + 2 adjectives: The witch was cruel and hungry. Use "while" in a subordinate clause: They ate popcorn while they watched the film.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fiction</u></p> <p>Story Pattern: Cumulative finding tale Focus: Dialogue SPAG Focus: Direct speech Introduce speech punctuation – new line, new speaker Commands Questions Exclamations Statements Complex sentences – because, as soon as Introduce basic speech punctuation Apostrophes - possession Sentence Types: 2 adjectives before a noun – include comma: She showed them an ancient, wrinkled piece of leather. "Because" used in both positions in a complex sentence: He started to cry because he couldn't find his dog. OR Because he couldn't find his dog, he started to cry. "As soon as" used in both positions in a complex sentence: As soon as they saw Mum, they started to smile. AND They started to smile as soon as they saw Mum. Simile: The king was as proud as a peacock. Begin sentence with a simile: As angry as a storm, the king burst through the door. Use commas in a list: My favourite drinks are water, orange juice and apple juice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Poetry Unit – Alliteration</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Non Fiction</u></p> <p>Text Type: Persuasion - leaflet SPAG Focus: Alliteration Rhetorical question Bullet points Complex sentences – before, after Sentence Types: "Before" used in both positions in a complex sentence: Before we sat down, we looked at the seat. OR We looked at the seat before we sat down. "After" used in both positions in a complex sentence: After we sang the song, we played games. OR We played games after we sang the song. Exclamation punctuated correctly: Oh no! Rhetorical question: Was it a monster?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Non Fiction</u></p> <p>Text Type: Explanation SPAG Focus: Present/past/past progressive tense Sentence Types: 2 main clauses providing options, joined by "or": You can comb it or you can brush it. 2 adjectives before a noun – include comma: She showed them an ancient, wrinkled piece of leather. Use commas in a list: My favourite drinks are water, orange juice and apple juice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Poetry Unit – Repeating pattern</u></p>

