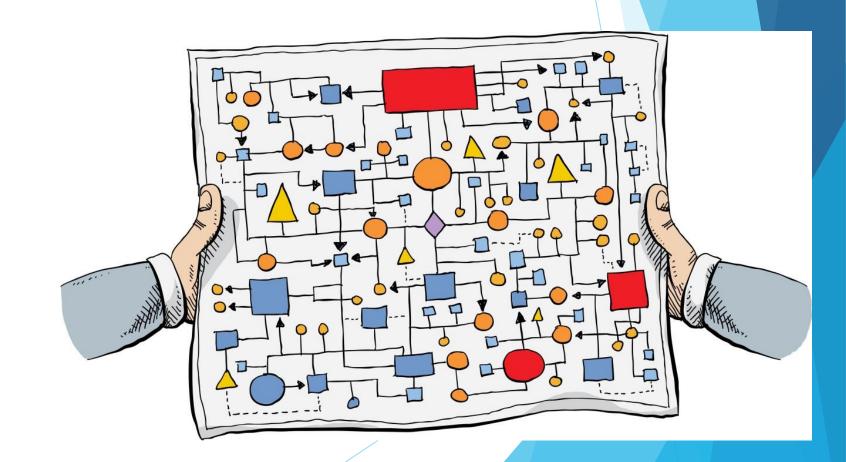
Parents' writing workshop

Supporting children with their writing

March 2025

The Writing Process

- Complex lots to think about:
- Purpose/audience
- Content/ideas
- Vocabulary
- Spelling
- Grammar
- Punctuation
- Handwriting
- Layout/presentation



Opportunities to write at home

Real purposes

- Shopping list
- Post card
- Notes to family members
- Greetings cards







Practising spelling

- Make it fun
- Small bursts
- Repetitive
- Magnetic letters
- Foam letters in the bath
- Jelly letters
- Letter tiles

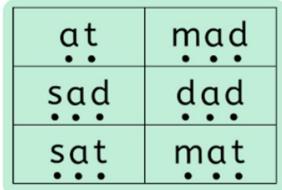


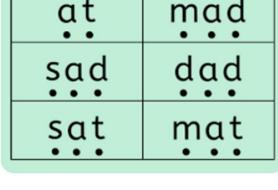




Read, Write Inc.

- Daily Practise
- Rhymes to help remember











Complex Speed Sounds Consonant sounds th ng sh ll mm nn rr ss ve ZZ ti nk le mb kn wr se se ce c d g k dd gg y ch p |qu w tt wh tch



b bb

Spelling ideas

- Look, say, cover, write, check
- Post it note spellings around the room/up the stairs
- Identify syllables every syllable has a vowel or y
- Rhymes cake, bake, lake
- Mnemonics e.g. because big elephants can add up sums easily
- Spelling rules e.g. i before e except after c brief, receive
- Look for words in words e.g. what has hat, when has hen
- Compound words e.g. homework home-work
- Tower blocks looking at work shapes tall and small letters, ascenders and descenders
- Use colour for tricky parts

Use letter names from year 2 when spelling and saying letters out loud

RHYMING WORDS

- 1) Cat, bat, rat, hat.
- 2) Man, ran, can, tan.
- 3) Cat, bat, rat, hat.
- 4) Bed, <u>red</u>, <u>led</u>, <u>fed</u>.
- 5) Tall, <u>call</u>, <u>ball</u>, <u>fall.</u>
- 6) Smell, tell, well,

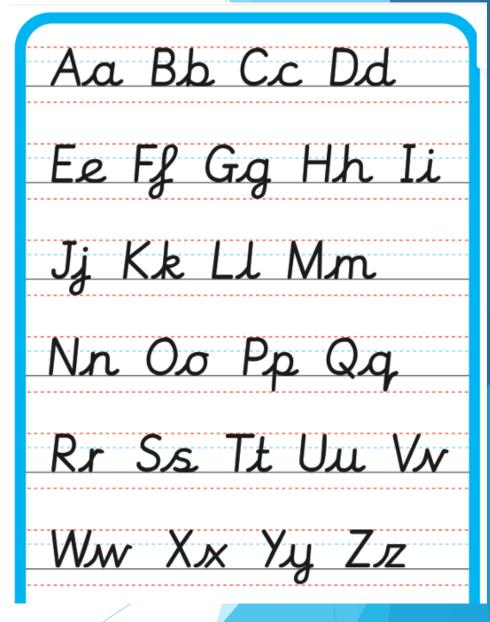




Handwriting

- Reception printed letters pre-cursive when ready
- Year 1 pre-cursive with whooshes and flicks all letters start from the line
- Year 2 joining when ready all words start from the line
- Years 3 to 6 joining

- Muscle memory
- Correct at an early age before embedded



Handwriting

- Warm up the fingers
- Pencil grip pick and flick
- tripod grip
- -pencil grips
- Top joins o, r, w, v
- Letter families e.g. c, a, d, g, q





Other fine motor activities to develop hand and finger muscles to support

drawing/writing

- Folding paper
- Cutting
- Lego
- Tracing
- Playdough/putty
- Peg boards
- Bead threading
- Clothes pegs
- Tweezer games



Fun ways to practise handwriting and spelling together

Write in:

- Air
- Sand
- Lentils
- Cornflower gloop
- Shaving Foam
- Chalk board/whiteboard
- Chalk outside
- Water pistols/washing up liquid bottles
- Colours, gel, glitter, smelly pens

Non permanent - can rub out mistakes







Grammar and Punctuation

- Progression through the school
- Regular use of the vocabulary

nouns	verbs	adjectives	suffixes
table, apple, Jamie, London	running, sleeping, painting, breathing	blue, enormous, hard, sensible	-ness, -er, -ful, -ly, -est
prefixes	joining words/conjunctions	statement	question
un-, re-, dis-	and, but, so, because, since, until	I have lost my keys.	Did you have a nice holiday?
exclamation	command	present tense	past tense
Stop him!	Pass me the vegetables please.	We are eating ice cream.	We went to the cinema.
Stop him! subordination	Pass me the vegetables please. co-ordination	We are eating ice cream. expanded noun phrase	We went to the cinema.

Punctuation

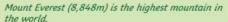
Full Stop

This Punctuation mark is used to indicate the end of a sentence.



Brackets

Round brackets are mainly used to separate information that isn't essential to the sentence. If you remove the section in brackets the sentence will still make sense. This is called parenthesis.





Have you seen the film?



Exclamation mark

The main use of the exclamation mark is to end an interjection or exclamation and indicate strong feelings.

Wow! Hello!

Inverted commas

Inverted commas are used to mark the beginning and end of

"What time will he arrive?" Mary asked.

Semicolon

Semicolons are used to separate two main clauses that are closely related to each other, but could stand on their own as sentences.

I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight.

Apostrophe

Apostrophes have two main uses: showing possession and showing omission.

Possession - Here the apostrophe indicates that a thing or a person belongs or relates to someone or something.

E.g. Ben's party.

Omission - Here the apostrophe is used to show that letters or numbers have been omitted.

I'm (short for I am) He'll (short for he will)

Colon

E.g. It wasn't easy to begin with: I had to find the right house.

At the shop, I need to buy a few items: carrots, chicken, potatoes and fruit juice.

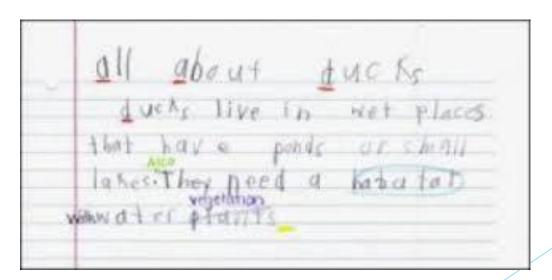




Adult support



- Talk through ideas
- Give key spellings/words
- Let the children have a go at using their sounds/phonics
- Re-read it with the children and help them to spot missing words, missing punctuation





Alternate methods of recording

- Adult scribe write down children's ideas for them sometimes focus on their ideas, not the recording
- Voice to text on a laptop, phone or ipad/tablet
- Using a laptop to type their writing need to be proficient in typing

BBC dancemat or doorway online typing

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z3c6tfr

https://www.doorwayonline.org.uk/typing/





