

Writing Overview Year 3

Spelling	Handwriting	Composition	Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation
S1. <u>To use the first two or three letters of a</u> word to check its spelling in a dictionary.	H1. To build muscle strength, enabling writing at length.	C1. <u>To plan their writing.</u> C2. To discuss writing similar to that which they	V1. <u>To learn the grammar for years 3 and 4</u> in English Appendix 2.
S2. <u>To spell words where y is pronounced /i/</u> e.g. myth.	H2. <u>To increase the legibility, consistency and</u> <u>quality of handwriting [for example, by</u> ensuring that the down strokes of letters	are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar.	V2. <u>To form nouns using a range of prefixes</u> (for example super-, anti-, auto-).
S3. <u>To spell words where ch is pronounced /k/</u> e.g. scheme, /sh/ e.g. chef.	are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters	C3. <u>To discuss and record ideas</u> for planning using a range of formats e.g. story maps, flow charts etc.	V3. <u>To use the forms a or an according to</u> whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, a rock.
S4. To spell words ending in gue, pronounced /g/ e.g. league_and que pronounced /k/ e.g. unique.	do not touch].	C4. To draft and write.	<u>an open box]</u> V4. To know how words are related in form and
S5. <u>To spell words where sc is pronounced /s/</u> e.g. science.	H3. <u>To use the diagonal and horizontal</u> strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left	C5. <u>To compose and rehearse sentences orally</u> (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing	meaning (word families) for example, solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble.
56. <u>To spell words where ou is pronounced /^/</u> e.g. young.	<u>aajacent to one another, are best lett</u> <u>un-joined.</u>	<u>varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing</u> range of sentence structures (English <u>Appendix 2).</u>	V5. To use pronouns accurately in sentences. V6. To begin to use Standard English forms for
S7. <u>To spell words ending in -sure.</u>	H4. To form and use the four basic handwriting joins consistently.	C6. To recognise and use simple & compound sentences and am beginning to use complex sentences.	verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (For example, we were instead of we was, or I did instead of I done)_was/were.
S8. <u>To spell words ending in -siontion, -ssion.</u> S9. <u>To spell words with ei, eigh and ey.</u>		C7. <u>To organise paragraphs around a theme</u> (as a way to group related material).	V7. <u>To extend the range of sentences with</u> <u>more than one clause by using a wider</u> <u>range of conjunctions, including when, if,</u>
S10. <u>To spell words that are often misspelt</u> (English Appendix 1).		C8. <u>To create settings, characters and plot in</u> <u>narrative writing.</u>	because, although V8. To use and recognise nouns, adjectives and
S11. <u>To spell the Year 3 spelling list words</u> (selected from the Y3/4 statutory word list).		C9. <u>To use simple organisational devices [for</u> <u>example, headings and sub-headings] in non-</u> <u>narrative material.</u>	adjectival phrases. V9. To explore and identify main and subordinate clauses in complex sentences.
S12. <u>To place the possessive apostrophe</u> <u>accurately in words with regular plurals [for</u> example, girls', boys'] and in words with		C10. To use powerful verbs. C11. To select, generate and effectively use	V10. To explore, identify and create complex sentences using a range of conjunctions.
irregular plurals [for example, children's]		adverbs.	V11. <u>To express time, place and cause using</u> <u>conjunctions (for example, when, before,</u>
S13. To know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s.		C12. <u>To evaluate and edit.</u>	<u>after, while, so, because).</u>
S14. To know what is meant by homophones.		C13. <u>To assess the effectiveness of their own and</u> others' writing and suggesting improvements.	V12. <u>To express time, place and cause using</u> <u>adverbs (for example, then, next, soon,</u> <u>therefore).</u>





S15. To spell further homophones C14. To say how own and others' writing could be improved. V13. To express time, place and cause using prepositions (For example, before, aft during, in, because of). S15. To spell further homophones Grate/great grown/groan Peace/piece scene/seen V13. To express time, place and cause using prepositions (For example, before, aft during, in, because of). S16. To use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (See English Appendix 1 for list) e.g. dis, super-, -sure, in-, il-, im-, -ation, -ous, -sion,	id
Accept/except brake/break during, in, because of). Grate/great grown/groan Peace/piece scene/seen Weather/whether fair/fare Our/are S16. To use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (See English Appendix 1 for list) e.g. dis, super-, -sure, in-, il-, im-, -ation, -ous, -ssion, -sion, re-, -ly (Linked to expectation in reading- children to be taught to read words containing these C16. To improve writing from self and peer assessment. V16. To use the present perfect form of writing. V17. To use the present perfect form of werbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play V17. To use the present perfect form of werbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play	id
Grate/great grown/groan Peace/piece scene/seen C15. To propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors in own and others' writing. V14. To use paragraphs as a way to group related material. S16. To use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (See English Appendix 1 for list) e.g. dis, super-, -sure, in-, il-, im-, -ation, -ous, -ssion, res., -ly (Linked to expectation in reading- children to be taught to read words containing these C16. To improve writing from self and peer assessment. V16. To use the present perfect form of were in contrast to the past tense.	
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to be taught to read words containing these example, He has gone out to play	
expected to spell them, ensure termly planning reflects this). V18. To indicate grammatical and other	
<u>features.</u>	
S17. To use knowledge of root words to apply	:
prefixes and suffixes	<u>III</u>
pretixes and suffixes	
S18. To add suffixes beginning with vowel	
letters to words with more than one	
syllable e.g. forgetting.	
terminology in English Appendix 2	<u></u>
S19. To apply spelling rules and guidance, as	
listed in English Appendix 1	
520. To write from memory simple sentences, a) Preposition dictated by the teacher, that include words b) Conjunction	
and punctuation taught so far.	
c) word family	
d) <u>prefix</u>	
e) <u>clause</u>	
f) <u>subordinate clause</u>	
g) <u>direct speech</u>	
h) <u>consonant</u>	
i) <u>consonant</u>	
j) <u>letter vowel</u>	





	k) I)	<u>vowel letters</u> inverted commas (or 'speech marks').

Genres of Writing

Narrative	Non-Fiction	Poetry
 Character and setting descriptions Adventure stories Stories with an alternative ending/setting/version Diary entries Extended stories 	 Non-Chronological reports Instructions Recount Explanation texts 	 Poetry appreciation Exploring form (Kenning and Shape)





Year 3	Autumn	Spring	Summer
English texts	Fiction-Character descriptions and diary entry.	Non-fiction- Instructions	Fiction- Extended story Poetry- Exploring form, Kennings poem
	Fiction-Setting description and adventure stories with alternative version. (Setting)	Poetry- Exploring form, shape poem Fiction- Character and setting description, Stories with alternative ending/version.	Non-fiction- Non-Chronological report
	Opportunities for poetry appreciation . R	eading different poems aloud, paying atter make you feel?, opinions etc.	ntion to rhythm and ryhme, how does it

