


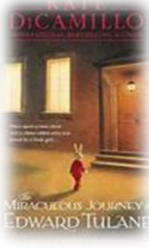



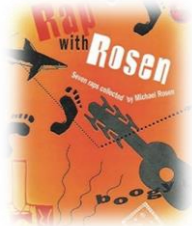



<p>Year 3 writing units</p> <p>Non-fiction Fiction Poetry Skills work <i>Scaffolded (S)</i> <i>Independent (I)</i></p>	 <p>Encanto Setting description Retelling of a scene using speech. Sentence level</p> <p>Rivers Information text</p>	 <p>Iron Man opening scene Character description Narrative of the Iron Man arriving.</p> <p>Explanation text linked to foundation subjects including the skills below.</p> <p>Skills unit on prefixes.</p>	 <p>A Night at the museum (inspired by the film and a visit)</p> <p>Imagined narrative Non-chronological report</p> <p>Skills unit on word families.</p>	 <p>The miraculous journey of Edward Tulane Retell the narrative of a new imagined journey.</p>  <p>Mummification Write the process of mummification as detailed instructions (with because, when, if, as)</p>	 <p>Beach safety - Sami Beach Rescue. Author or RNLI visit.</p> <p>Safety guide (using prepositions).</p>  <p>The Flood – wordless picture book Write the narrative, including speech.</p>	 <p>Performance poetry Michael Rosen A-Z Gran can you rap</p>  <p>The Wolves in the Walls Diary writing Letter writing</p>
<p>Phonic & Whole word spelling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1). See spelling progression on separate document. 					
<p>Other word building spelling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (Appendix 1) place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals (girls', boys') use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary 					
<p>Transcription</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. <p>Dictation sentences once a week all year.</p>					
<p>Handwriting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined 	<p>increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting.</p>				
<p>Contexts for Writing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discuss writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar 					
<p>Planning Writing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discuss and recording ideas compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (see grammar section below) 					

Drafting Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in narratives, create settings, characters and plot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organise paragraphs around a theme (NF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings) • in narratives, create settings, characters and plot • in non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organise paragraphs around a theme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in narratives, create settings, characters and plot • in non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organise paragraphs around a theme • in narratives, create settings, characters and plot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organise paragraphs around a theme • in narratives, create settings, characters and plot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organise paragraphs around a theme • in non-narrative material, use simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)
Editing Writing	<p>Begin to assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggest improvements within a given framework</p> <p>Begin to propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences</p> <p>Begin to proofread for spelling and punctuation errors</p>					
Performing Writing		<p>Read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.</p>				<p>Read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.</p>
Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand when to use a or an (a if the following word begins with a consonant, an if it begins with a vowel) and so correctly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the difference between plural and possessive –s understand how additional nouns can be formed using prefixes (i.e. super, anti, auto) – see spelling document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand when to use a or an (a if the following word begins with a consonant, an if it begins with a vowel) and so correctly. • understand the difference between plural and possessive –s • Understand how word families are connected and share meaning (i.e. solution, solver, dissolver, insoluble) and begin to use this to determine meaning of unfamiliar words. 	<p>Understand the difference between plural and possessive –s</p> <p>Understand how word families are connected and share meaning (i.e. solution, solver, dissolver, insoluble) and begin to use this to determine meaning of unfamiliar words.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the difference between plural and possessive –s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the difference between plural and possessive –s • understand how additional nouns can be formed using prefixes (i.e. super, anti, auto) – see spelling document. • Understand how word families are connected and share meaning (i.e. solution, solver, dissolver, insoluble) and begin to use this to determine meaning of unfamiliar words. • understand the difference between plural and possessive –s understand when to use a or an (a if the following word begins with a consonant, an if it begins with a vowel) and so correctly.
Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use adverbs to express where, when and how (then, next, soon, therefore, carefully) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use adverbs to express where, when and how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use adverbs to express where, when and how (then, next, soon, therefore, carefully) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use conjunctions to express time, place and cause (after, before, when, while, so, because) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use conjunctions to express time, place and cause (after, before, when, while, so, because) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use conjunctions to express time, place and cause (after, before, when, while, so, because)

		(then, next, soon, therefore, carefully) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use conjunctions to express time, place and cause (after, before, when, while, so, because) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use conjunctions to express time, place and cause (after, before, when, while, so, because) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use adverbs to express where, when and how (then, next, soon, therefore, carefully) • begin to expand their number of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use adverbs to express where, when and how (then, next, soon, therefore, carefully) • use prepositions to express time, place and cause (before, after, during, in, because of). * Remember, some words can be both conjunctions and prepositions; conjunctions join two main clauses, prepositions refer to the placement in time or space of a noun. i.e. I will walk the dog before I eat my tear (conjunction). My house is before the garage (preposition). • Use present perfect forms instead of simple past (He has gone out to play rather than He went out to play). • begin to expand their number of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although (see school guidance document on teaching conjunctions) 	
Text		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use headings and subheadings to aid presentation. • introduce paragraphs as a way to group content around a change in theme (location, time, person, event) • introduce paragraphs as a way to group content around a change in theme (for a topic/theme in a nonfiction text) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use headings and subheadings to aid presentation. • introduce paragraphs as a way to group content around a change in theme (location, time, person, event) • introduce paragraphs as a way to group content around a change in theme (location, time, person, event) • make appropriate choice of pronouns and nouns across sentences to develop cohesion (Mary – she, hers. Barry, his, him) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make appropriate choice of pronouns and nouns across sentences to develop cohesion (Mary – she, hers. Barry, his, him) • introduce paragraphs as a way to group content around a change in theme (location, time, person, event) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce paragraphs as a way to group content around a change in theme (location, time, person, event) • make appropriate choice of pronouns and nouns across sentences to develop cohesion (Mary – she, hers. Barry, his, him) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce paragraphs as a way to group content around a change in theme (location, time, person, event) • use headings and subheadings to aid presentation. • make appropriate choice of pronouns and nouns across sentences to develop cohesion (Mary – she, hers. Barry, his, him)
Punctuation	•introduce inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use commas after fronted adverbials • introduce inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular nouns (girl’s name). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular nouns (girl’s name). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. • use commas after fronted adverbials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular nouns (girl’s name).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular nouns (girl's name). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use commas after fronted adverbials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use commas after fronted adverbials introduce inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with singular nouns (girl's name). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduce inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.
Terminology for pupils to use and understand	direct speech , inverted commas (or `speech marks`)	adverb, direct speech, , inverted commas (or `speech marks`)	adverb, conjunction, clause, subordinate clause,	adverb, conjunction, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, , inverted commas (or `speech marks`)	adverb, preposition, conjunction, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, , inverted commas (or `speech marks`)	Preposition, conjunction, clause, subordinate clause,
	word family, prefix, clause, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,					
Sentence types introduced	3ed Personification of weather	ing_____ / Double ly ending	Double ly ending ing_____, ed_____	The more, the more 3ed Double ly ending ed_____	The more, the more Personification of weather Double ly ending ed_____	
Statutory words to be covered	appear disappear woman/women sentence library peculiar arrive bicycle favourite surprise early material extreme separate earth	potatoes pressure fruit build accident(ally) actual(ly) circle island often opposite strength straight strange experiment length	February minute continue decide centre century guide history recent reign believe group question interest through	describe different difficult notice ordinary particular special medicine enough possess(ion) regular therefore though/although thought occasion(ally) quarter heart height weight natural eight/eighth	caught Consider Imagine position certain breath breathe exercise experience forward(s) guard important knowledge learn complete increase address	famous possible probably promise purpose answer naughty remember perhaps popular busy/business mention various calendar suppose heard grammar
Grammar Units	Ready to write Determiners	Conjunctions Assessments	Adverbs Prepositions	Speech Tenses Assessments	Nouns Paragraphs	Word families Prefixes Assessment

<p>Grammar Coverage</p>	<p>Using expanded noun phrases to describe and specify</p> <p>Correct use of full stops, capital letters, question marks and exclamation marks</p> <p>Questions, Commands, Exclamations and Statements</p> <p>Co-ordinating Conjunctions</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions</p> <p>Commas in a list</p> <p>Apostrophes for omission and singular possession</p> <p>Past and present tense including progressive forms</p> <p>Determiners including accurate use of a and an</p>	<p>Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause using a range of conjunctions</p> <p>Conjunctions to express time and cause</p>	<p>Adverbs to express time, place and cause</p> <p>Prepositions to express time, place and cause</p>	<p>Introducing inverted commas for direct speech</p> <p>Use the present form of verbs instead of the simple past</p>	<p>Noun types including abstract nouns</p> <p>Paragraphs to group related material</p> <p>Headings and subheadings for non fiction texts.</p>	<p>Word families</p> <p>Forming nouns using the prefixes super, anti, auto etc.</p>
<p>Sharing</p>	<p>Own Class</p>	<p>Year 4</p>	<p>EYFS</p>	<p>Parents</p>	<p>Y1/2</p>	<p>Whole school assembly</p>

