## Leintwardine Primary School - Letting our Light Shine

## **English**

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<b>Key Learning Indicators of Performance in Writing: Year 3</b>			SCHOOL	
Composition			Transcription	
Vocabulary, g	grammar and punctuation	Composition	Spelling	Handwriting
develop to the concernance one concernance	nding the range of ences with more than clause by using a wider e of conjunctions, ding when, if, because, and the present perfect of verbs in contrast to ast tense sing nouns or pronouns opriately for clarity cohesion and to avoid ition a conjunctions, adverbs prepositions to express and cause a fronted adverbials ing the grammar for	Pupils should be taught to:  ▶ plan their writing by:  ○ discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar  ○ discussing and recording ideas  ▶ draft and write by:  ○ composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (English Appendix 2)  ○ organising paragraphs around a theme  ○ in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot  ○ in non-narrative material, using simple organisational	Spelling (see English Appendix 1) Pupils should be taught to:  • use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)  • spell further homophones  • spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)  • place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]  • use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary  • write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.	Pupils should be taught to:  ▶ 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  ▶ increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].
years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2		devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]	Spelling APPENDIX 1 (statutory requirement)	
indicate grammatical and other features by:  using commas after fronted adverbials  indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns  using and punctuating direct speech  use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.		<ul> <li>evaluate and edit by:         <ul> <li>assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements</li> <li>proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences</li> </ul> </li> <li>proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</li> <li>read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.</li> <li>d punctuation APPENDIX 2</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Add suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable.</li> <li>The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words</li> <li>Spell words containing the /ʌ/ sound spelt ou, e.g. young, touch, double</li> <li>The suffix –ation</li> <li>The suffix –ly</li> <li>Spell words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ e.g. treasure, enclosure, pleasure.</li> <li>Spell words with endings sounding like /ʒən/ e.g. confusion, decision</li> <li>The suffix –ous</li> <li>Spell words with endings sounding like or /tʃə/, e.g. creature, furniture,</li> </ul>	
Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation APPENDIX 2 (statutory requirement)			adventure	
Word	Formation of <b>nouns</b> using a range of <b>prefixes</b> [for example <i>super</i> –, <i>anti</i> –, <i>auto</i> –]  Use of the <b>forms</b> <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> according to whether the next <b>word</b> begins with a <b>consonant</b> or a <b>vowel</b> [for example, <i>a rock</i> , <i>an open box</i> ] <b>Word families</b> based on common <b>words</b> , showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve</i> , <i>solution</i> , <i>solver</i> , <i>dissolve</i> , <i>insoluble</i> ]		<ul> <li>Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian</li> <li>Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) e.g. scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character</li> <li>Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure</li> </ul>	
Sentence	Expressing time, place and cause using <b>conjunctions</b> [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because], <b>adverbs</b> [for example, then, next, soon, therefore], or <b>prepositions</b> [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]		<ul> <li>Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin) e.g. league, tongue, antique, unique</li> <li>Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) e.g. science, scene,</li> </ul>	
Text	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation  Use of the <b>present perfect</b> form of <b>verbs</b> instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i> ]		<ul> <li>discipline, fascinate, crescent</li> <li>Spell words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey, e.g. vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey</li> </ul>	

▶ Identify and spell irregular past tense verbs, e.g. send /sent, hear / heard, **Punctuation** Introduction to inverted commas to **punctuate** direct speech think/ thought preposition conjunction Terminology ▶ Identify and spell irregular plurals, e.g goose/ geese, woman/women, for pupils word family, prefix clause, subordinate clause potato /es direct speech ▶ Spell homophones and near homophones. consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks')