



# English Writing Year 3 Autumn 1

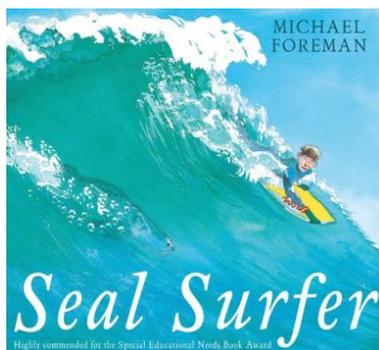
## Genre: Recount – Letter Writing

I am learning to write a letter from the boy to his grandfather telling him about the events he has missed

Letters include:

- Write in the first person
- Use apostrophe in contractions e.g. don't
- Provide detail through use of prepositions to express time, place and cause
- Write in consistent past and present tense including progressive forms (ing)
- Use some future tense verbs
- Use layout and structure of a letter
- Ensure chronological order to explain sequence of events

NC Word List – Years 3 and 4		Developing Vocabulary	
accident(ally)	extreme	smudge	boulder
appear	heard	nuzzle	churn
breath	natural	burst	dissolve
breathe	often	fade	gale
caught	ordinary	brim	harbour
disappear	recent	haul	horizon
early	strength	wrench	quay
experience	through	gather	moult
		heave	somersault
		buffet	corkscrew



*Letter from Ben to Tom:*

Dear Tom,  
 It's been ages since I wrote, so I thought I would write and let you know what's happening here. I am still missing all my friends but I have joined the football team and our first game is next week.

*I am waiting for my friend Billy to call round to play on the play station with me because I've just bought a new game. I would rather be watching for the seals with you and your grandad.*

*Have the seals been back again this year? We had a great time last year watching them. I told all my friends about it but some of them haven't been to the coast and didn't believe me!*

*Write soon and let me know what's happening.*

*Ben*

### Non Negotiables in Year 3 Writing Autumn 1

- Capital letters for the start of every sentence and proper nouns
- The correct punctuation mark at the end of every sentence . ? !
- Use **subordination** (so that, because, when, if)
- Use **coordination** (and, or, so, but)
- Correct **letter formation**
- All Year 1/2 HFW spelt correctly

## Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

### Introduce inverted commas to punctuate direct speech

When you are writing, **inverted commas** go before and after direct speech, surrounding what was said.

"I'm hungry," she complained.

If another character replies, use another set of inverted commas.

"What's for tea?" she asked. "Delicious ants!" her mum replied.

Punctuation, such as question marks, full stops and exclamation marks go inside the speech marks

### Group related ideas into paragraphs

A paragraph is a series of sentences that are organised and coherent, and all related to a single topic.

### Use prepositions to express time, place and cause

Prepositions can be used to show time e.g. The clock chimed at 8 o'clock.

They can also be used to express cause e.g. Due to heavy rain, the match was cancelled.

They can also be used to show place e.g. The cat climbed up the tree.

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Cause</u>
after	over	because of
before	from	due to
during	by	
yesterday	into	
tomorrow	in	
at	through	
around	up	
in December	underneath	
	against	

## Letter Formation

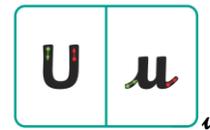
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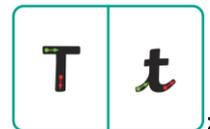
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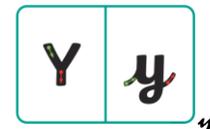
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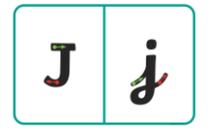
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