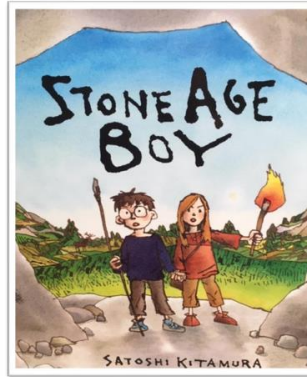




English Writing Year 3 Spring 1

Additional texts:

The Iron Man by Ted Hughes (class novel to link)



Vocabulary to explore within this unit:

NC Word List – Years 3 and 4		Developing Vocabulary	
actual	forward	wander	skinning
busy	fruit	stumble	smoke
calendar	group	relief	stew
centre	history	strike	flint
century	interest	chip	spear
certain	perhaps	trim	spearhead
circle	women	wriggle	grindstone
describe	suppose	flicker	leather
eight		furious	ornament
		pierce	archaeologist

Genre: Fiction – Historical narrative

I am learning to write from the point of view of the boy

Historical narratives include:

- Write a sequence of events to follow the structure of the model story
- Write an opening paragraph and further paragraphs for each stage
- Create dialogue between characters that shows their relationship with each other
- Use 3rd or 1st person consistently
- Use tenses appropriately
- Add historical detail to characters, setting and events

Letter Formation

The one-armed robot family *k, b, p, r*

Revise spelling patterns from the one armed robot family *n m h*

Whoosh in and up tall and back down. Then halfway up and all the way round. Add a lead at the end so b can join onto a friend.	Whoosh up tall and back down, go halfway up and around. Go down and out with a flick, your k is ready to kick!	Whoosh in and then go down low. Back up to the top and round you go. Lead out at the end so that p can join onto a friend.	Whoosh to the top to start. Go down and curve the top for your r.

Bb be bub o bl ba

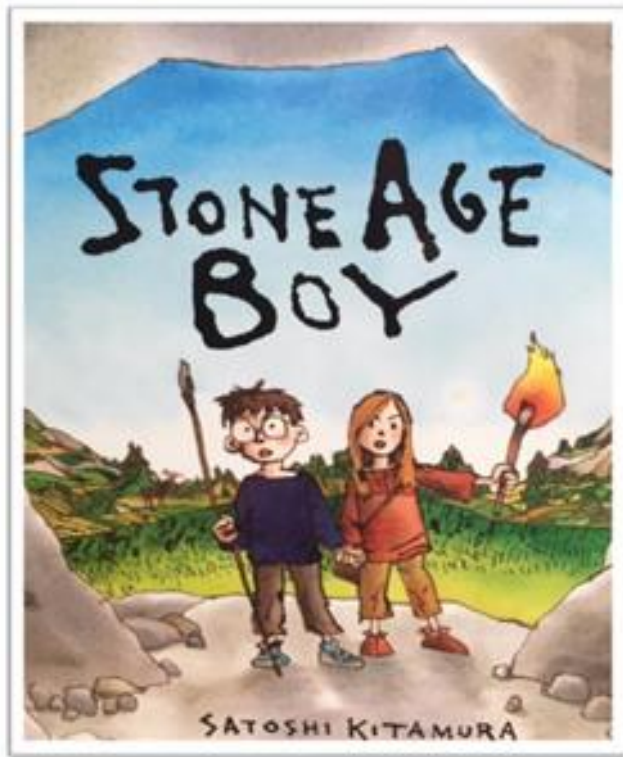
Kk ki kin ok ck

Pp pe pa pr pl ph

Rr re ra ri rt

Non Negotiables in Year 3 Writing Spring 1

- Use punctuation at Y2 standard correctly (full stops, capital letters – including for proper nouns, exclamation marks, question marks, commas in a list, apostrophes for contractions and singular noun possession)
- Use a range of co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions
- Use present and past tenses consistently and correctly
- Use noun phrases and prepositions to add detail
- Group related ideas into paragraphs
- Create characters, settings and plot in narrative



Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Build a varied and rich vocabulary

Vocabulary to explore within this unit:

NC Word List – Years 3 and 4		Developing Vocabulary	
actual	forward	wander	skinning
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describe	suppose	flicker	leather
eight		furious	ornament
		pierce	archaeologist

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Form nouns with a range of prefixes

What is a prefix?

A prefix is a combination of letters, words or numbers that can be placed before other words to change their meaning.

Prefix examples

un- (unpleasant, unhappy)

im- (impossible, improper)

mis- (mislead, misplace)

re- (reappear, reattach)

pre- (prefix, prehistoric)

dis- (disagree, disobey)

What is a noun prefix?

A noun prefix is where a prefix is added to a word, and the resulting word is a noun, for example adding mis- to 'information' gives you 'misinformation', which is a noun.

Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech (Use dialogue to show relationship between characters)

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

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use present and past tenses correctly including progressive and present perfect forms

What is tense?

The tense shows when the action in a piece of writing is taking place.

The past tense is about things that have already happened.

The present tense is about things that are happening now.

The future tense is about things that are yet to happen.

What is past tense?

The simple past tense is about things that were finished before now. Examples include she worked, he wrote, the sun rose. Many simple past tense verbs add the suffix -ed to the basic verb (eg worked), but some don't follow the -ed rule (eg wrote, rose).

What is the progressive tense?

The progressive tense is used to show when an action or state is continuing to happen and can either be present or past. The verbs in this verb form end with the suffix -ing.

What is the present progressive tense?

The present progressive tense (sometimes called the present continuous tense) is used to show things happening now that may continue for a longer period of time.

How is the present progressive tense formed?

It is formed using the verb is/are/am and the verb ending in the suffix -ing (present participle).

She is walking.

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

The same sentence in the simple present tense would be:

She walks.

What is past progressive tense?

The past progressive tense is about things that were happening in the past. Examples include: she was working, he was writing, the sun was rising.

What is a perfect tense?

The perfect tense is used to show how events or actions are related in time or cause.

What is the present perfect tense?

The present perfect tense is used to show that things happened in the past but are still happening, or are still relevant and important now. It is also referred to as the present perfect verb form.

The present perfect tense uses the words has/have + the past tense verb.

She has walked to school.

The present perfect tense can be used instead of the simple past tense.