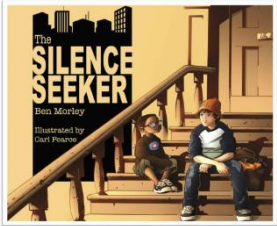




English Writing Year 3 Spring 2



Additional texts:

'Ziba Came on a Boat' by Liz Lofthouse

Vocabulary to explore within this unit:

NC Word List – Years 3 and 4		Developing Vocabulary	
address	group	asylum	intimidating
answer	heard	biggies	isolated
arrive	library	bottle banks	laundry
bicycle	minute	bustling	mischief-makers
breath/e	probably	canal	sanctuary
build	promise	city	seeker
busy	question	communication	silence
centre	remember	down-and-outs	skyline
early	suppose	dump	up-to-no-goods
enough	thought	flyover	ventured

Genre: Fiction –

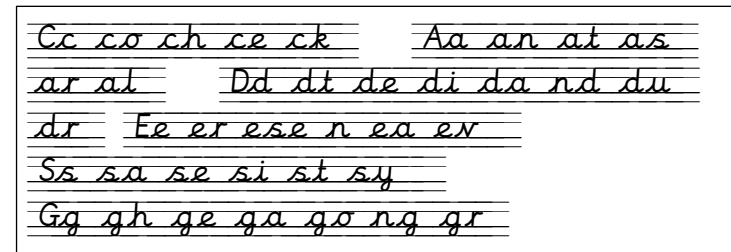
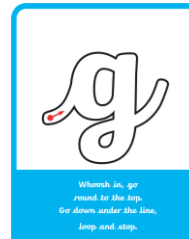
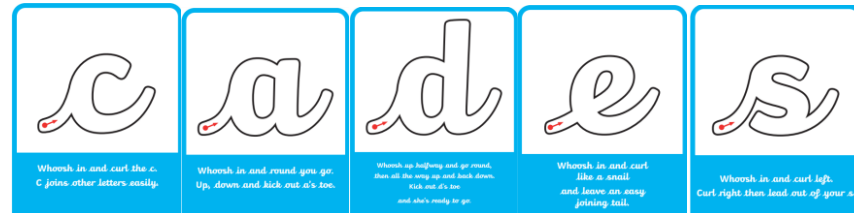
I am learning to rewrite the story 'The Silence Seeker' using the 3rd person, including details of the setting and some dialogue.

Fiction writing includes:

- Use small details to describe characters
- Include a setting to create atmosphere
- 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

Letter Formation

The curly caterpillar family c a d e s g



Non Negotiables in Year 3 Writing Spring 2

- 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 some inverted commas to punctuate direct speech
- Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause
- Create characters, settings and plot in narrative
- Group related ideas into paragraphs



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	
address	group	asylum	intimidating
answer	heard	biggies	isolated
arrive	library	bottle banks	laundry
bicycle	minute	bustling	mischief-makers
breath/e	probably	canal	sanctuary
build	promise	city	seeker
busy	question	communication	silence
centre	remember	down-and-outs	skyline
early	suppose	dump	up-to-no-goods
enough	thought	flyover	ventured

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.