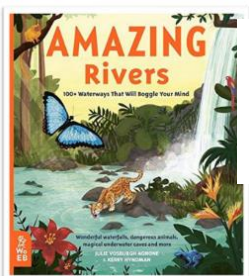




English Writing Year 3 Summer 1



Additional texts:

'Katie and the Bathers' by James Mayhew (optional text)

Genre: Information/Persuasion-Information board

I am learning to write the text for an information board, designed to give visitors information and persuade them to look after our waterways.

Information writing includes:

- Use specific e.g. fertile, terrain, and some technical vocabulary e.g. precipitation
- Use description to compare and contrast
- Use persuasive language e.g. alliteration, commands, repetition
- Write in logical order
- Use 2nd person to talk directly to the reader
- Write in the present tense, using present perfect for questions
- Select organisational features e.g. opening statement, sub-headings, questions to draw in the reader

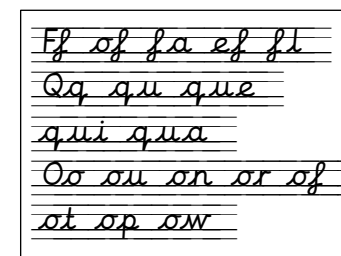
NC Word List – Years 3 and 4		Developing Vocabulary	
complete	natural	agriculture	meander
consider	notice	boggle	parched
continue	occasionally	bounty	precipitation
earth	particular	contaminated	run-off
enough	perhaps	delta	sewage
exercise	position	erosion	suburban
experiment	pressure	fertile	terrain
favourite	purpose	glacier	toxic
important	regular	industry	tributaries
increase	straight	lush	tundra
knowledge	therefore		

Non Negotiables in Year 3 Writing Summer 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 headings and subheadings to aid presentation

Letter Formation

The curly caterpillar family f q o



Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use a or an according to whether the next word begins with a vowel or consonant

What word class are 'a' and 'an'?

The words 'a' and 'an' are articles, which are a type of determiner. Determiners are words that are used before a noun to specify it. Other examples of determiners include the, my, some, my or every.

When do we use 'a' and 'an'?

The use of 'a' or 'an' is determined by the first letter of the word it comes before. If the word begins with a vowel, then 'an' is used. If it begins with a consonant, then 'a' is used.

The exception is when the word begins with the letter 'u' where it is making the /yoo/ sound, for example unicorn or useful.

a hat

a cat

an umbrella

an eagle

When using an expanded noun phrase, the article that is used is determined by the word immediately after it. If adjectives are used, then it is the adjective that should be looked at.

a hat

an old hat

an eagle

a majestic eagle

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

Use a when the noun or adjective that comes next begins with a consonant sound. Use an when the noun or adjective that comes next begins with a vowel sound. Remember that what matters is the pronunciation, not the spelling

Consonant

A consonant is a speech sound that is not a vowel. It also refers to letters of the alphabet that represent those sounds: Z, B, T, G, and H are all consonants.

Vowels

A, E, I, O, U and sometimes Y are not consonants.

Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense

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.

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

What is the simple past tense?

The simple past tense is used when writing about things that have happened in the past. Most verbs have the suffix -ed added to them to form the past tense. Some past tense verbs are irregular and don't follow this rule, for example teach and taught, go and went.

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, conjunctions and adverbs to express time, place and cause

What are adverbs?

Adverbs are words that modify verbs but can also modify adjectives, other adverbs or whole sentences. They can give the answers to the following questions within a sentence: How ...? When ...?, Where...?, How often...? or How much ...? Adverbs can, but do not always, end with the suffix -ly. We can change adjectives to adverbs by adding the suffix -ly.

What are some examples of adverbs?

gently
happily
loudly
finally
now
always
soon

Grammar and Punctuation Knowledge

What are adverbs of time, place and cause?

Adverbs of time

These show when an action takes place and can link or connect two sentences. Examples of adverbs of time include after, later, next, now, tomorrow, already and recently.

Hassan will walk to school tomorrow.

The children wanted to know what would happen next.

Adverbs of place

These show where an action takes place and can link or connect two sentences.

Examples of adverbs of place include about, there, outside, east, west, far and everywhere.

Hassan walked there.

The children ran outside.

Adverbs of cause

These show why an action takes place and can link or connect two sentences. They can be used to show cause and effect.

Examples of adverbs of cause include however, so that, otherwise, consequently, due to and furthermore.

It is beginning to rain, however, we don't have to go out.

Hassan will need his coat, otherwise he will get wet.