

Year 3 English Medium Term Plan

	Handwriting objectives- to be taught throughout the year		
	Statutory	Non-statutory	
F	Pupils should be taught to:	Pupils should be using joined handwriting throughout their independent writing. Handwriting should continue	
 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 		to be taught, with the aim of increasing the fluency with which pupils are able to write down what they want to say. This, in turn, will support their composition and spelling.	
•	increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting, [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant, and that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch]		

Autumn 1	Objectives covered
Week 1 Recount of Summer holidays (Recount)	Spoken language: • Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers Transcription: • Spell further homophones
	Composition: 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 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 Evaluate and edit by: Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation: Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider
Weeks 2, 3 and 4 Ug (Narrative)	range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although Spoken language: Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary Transcription: Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1) Composition: 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 Draft and write by: Organising paragraphs around a theme In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot Evaluate and edit by: Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation: Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
Weeks 5 and 6	Spoken language:
Ug	Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
(Newspaper report)	 Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.
	Transcription:
	 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]
	Composition:
	Plan their writing by:
	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)
	 In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]
	Evaluate and edit by:
	 Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
	 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and causeUsing and punctuating direct speech
	 Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
Week 7	Spoken language:
Little Leaders: Visionary	 ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
women around the world	Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.
(BHM) (Letter)	Transcription:
(Letter)	 Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]
	Composition:
	Plan their writing by:
	Discussing and recording ideas
	Draft and write by:



 In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices Evaluate and edit by:
 Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
 Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
 Use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.

Autumn 2	Objectives covered
Weeks 1, 2 and 3	Spoken language:
Stone Age Boy	Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
(Narrative)	Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different
	purposes, including for expressing feelings
	Transcription:
	Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English
	Appendix 1)
	Spell further homophones
	Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for
	example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]
	Composition:
	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)
	In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
	Evaluate and edit by:
	Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting
	improvements
	Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Nachalam and punctuation errors
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider The range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider The range of sentences with a sentence of the sen
	range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
	Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to
	avoid repetition
	Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
	Using fronted adverbials
	Using commas after fronted adverbials
	Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
	 Using and punctuating direct speech



Weeks 4 and 5 Stone Age Boy (Diary entry)

Spoken language:

- Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments

Transcription:

- Spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)
- Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary

Composition:

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:

Organising paragraphs around a theme

Evaluate and edit by:

- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- 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

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:

- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- Using fronted adverbials
- Using commas after fronted adverbials

Weeks 6 and 7

How did... (stone age link) (Explanation Text)

Spoken language:

- Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments

Transcription:

- 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]

Composition:

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)
- In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]



	 Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency,
	including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
	 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	 Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider
	range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
	 Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
	Using fronted adverbials
	Using commas after fronted adverbials
Week 7	Spoken language:
Clerihew poetry	Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
	 Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play,
Stone age	improvisations and debates
	 Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
	Transcription:
	 Spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)
	Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include
	words and punctuation taught so far.
	Composition:
	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)
	Evaluate and edit by:
	 Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting
	improvements
	 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
	 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
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider
	range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although

Spring 1	Objectives covered
Week 1, 2 and 3	Spoken language:
George's Marvellous	Spoken language:
Medicine	 Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
(Narrative)	 Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English Transcription:
	 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]

Composition:

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)
- In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot

Evaluate and edit by:

- Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:

- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- Using fronted adverbials
- Using commas after fronted adverbials
- Using and punctuating direct speech

Week 4 and 5

George's Marvellous Medicine

(Instructions)

Spoken language:

- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates

Transcription:

- 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]

Composition:

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:

• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]

- Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors



 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 Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
 Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause Using fronted adverbials Using commas after fronted adverbials

Spring 2	Objectives covered
Weeks 1, 2 and 3	Spoken language:
Nim's Island	Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
(Narrative)	 Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating,
	hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
	Transcription:
	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)
	Composition:
	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)
	In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
	Evaluate and edit by:
	Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, The distribution of the second control of the second c
	including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
	Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors Vesselvery growners & punctuation.
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	 Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
	 Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
	 Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to
	avoid repetition
	Using commas after fronted adverbials
	Using and punctuating direct speech
Weeks 4 and 5	Spoken language:
Nim's Island	Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
(Letter)	 Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play,
	improvisations and debates
	Transcription:



- 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]

Composition:

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)
- In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]

Evaluate and edit by:

- Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:

- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- Using fronted adverbials

grammatical and other features by:

- Using commas after fronted adverbials
- Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns

Week 6 Limerick poetry

Spoken language:

- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)

Transcription:

- Spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)
- Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.

Composition:

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)



 Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
 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
Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although

Summer 1	Objectives covered
Weeks 1 and 2	Spoken language:
Egypt (How did)- History link (Explanation text)	 Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations,
	staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
	Transcription:
	 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]
	Composition:
	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 have
	 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)
	 In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]
	Evaluate and edit by:
	 Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
	 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	 Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
	 Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
	Using fronted adverbials
	 Using commas after fronted adverbials
Weeks 3 and 4	Spoken language:
Egyptian Cinderella	Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different
(Narrative)	purposes, including for expressing feelings
	 Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English Transcription:
	Transcription.



- 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]

Composition:

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)
- In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot

Evaluate and edit by:

- Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:

- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- Using fronted adverbials
- Using commas after fronted adverbials
- Using and punctuating direct speech

Weeks 5 and 6 Science link (Non-chronological report)

Spoken language:

- Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates

Transcription:

- 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.

Composition:

Pupils should be taught to: Plan their writing by:



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	 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
	Evaluate and edit 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 non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]
	Draft and write by:
	 Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
	 Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
	 Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
	 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
	Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:
	 Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
	 Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
	 Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
	 Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause Using fronted adverbials

Summer 2	Objectives covered	
Weeks 1 and 2 Marcy and the Riddle of the Sphinx (Instructions)	 Spoken language: Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates Transcription: 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] 	
	Composition: 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:

Using commas after fronted adverbials

• Using and punctuating direct speech

• Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns



• In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]

Evaluate and edit by:

- Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- 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

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:

- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- Using fronted adverbials
- Using commas after fronted adverbials

Weeks 3, 4 and 5

Marcy and the Riddle of the Sphinx (Newspaper)

Spoken language:

- Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)

Transcription:

- 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.

Composition:

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 non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]

Evaluate and edit by:

 Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements



- Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- 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

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:

- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- Using fronted adverbials
- Using commas after fronted adverbials
- Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
- Using and punctuating direct speech

Week 6 and 7

Letter to the new teacher (Letter)

Spoken language:

- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates

Transcription:

- 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]

Composition:

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)
- In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]

Evaluate and edit by:

- Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation:

- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- Using fronted adverbials

grammatical and other features by:



- Using commas after fronted adverbials
- Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns

National Curriculum Objectives

Spoken Language

Pupils should be taught to:

- Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

Transcription

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.

Composition:

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 devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]

- Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences



- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- 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

Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation:

Pupils should be taught to:

Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:

- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- Using fronted adverbials
- Learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2

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.

Spelling			
Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words	Week taught
Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable	If the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with one consonant letter which has just one vowel letter before it, the final consonant letter is doubled before any ending beginning with a vowel letter is added. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation	
The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	These words should be learnt as needed.	myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery	
The /n/ sound spelt ou	These words should be learnt as needed	young, touch, double, trouble, country	
More prefixes	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in— below. Like un—, the prefixes dis— and mis— have negative meanings. The prefix in— can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the	dis—: disappoint, disagree, disobey mis—: misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell) The prefix in— can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.	



	words given here it means 'not'.	in–: inactive, incorrect	
	Before a root word starting with I, in– becomes il.	illegal, illegible	
		immature, immortal,	
	Before a root word starting	impossible, impatient,	
	with m or p, in– becomes im–.	imperfect	
	Before a root word starting	irregular, irrelevant,	
	with r, in– becomes ir–.	irresponsible	
	re- means 'again' or 'back'.	re–: redo, refresh, return, reappear,	
	sub- means 'under'	redecorate	
	inter– means 'between' or	sub–: subdivide,	
	'among'.	subheading, submarine, submerge	
	super– means 'above'.	Submerge	
		inter-: interact, intercity,	
	anti– means 'against'.	international,	
		interrelated (inter +	
	auto- means 'self' or 'own'	related)	
		super-: supermarket,	
		superman, superstar	
		anti–: antiseptic,	
		anticlockwise, antisocial	
		auto-: autobiography,	
The suffix ation	The suffix –ation is added to	autograph	
The suffix –ation	verbs to form nouns. The rules	information, adoration, sensation, preparation,	
	already learnt still apply.	admiration	
The suffix –ly	The suffix –ly is added to an	sadly, completely,	
,	adjective to form an adverb.	usually (usual + ly),	
	The rules already learnt still	finally (final + ly),	
	apply. The suffix –ly starts with	comically (comical + ly)	
	a consonant letter, so it is		
	added straight on to most root	happily, angrily	
	words.	gently simply humbly	
	Exceptions: (1) If the root word ends in –y with a consonant	gently, simply, humbly, nobly	
	letter before it, the y is	ПОЛІУ	
	changed to i, but only if the	basically, frantically,	
	root word has more than one	dramatically	
	syllable.	,	
	(2) If the root word ends with –		
	le, the –le is changed to –ly.		



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	(3) If the root word ends with –		
	ic, –ally is added rather than		
	just –ly, except in the word		
	publicly.		
	(4) The words truly, duly,		
Manda with andings	wholly.		
Words with endings	The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is	measure, treasure,	
sounding like /ʒə/ or	always spelt –sure. The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt	pleasure, enclosure	
/tʃə/		creature, furniture,	
	-ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in	picture, nature, adventure	
	(t)ch with an er ending – e.g.	auventure	
	teacher, catcher, richer,		
	stretcher.		
Endings which sound	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/,	division, invasion,	
like /ʒən/	it is spelt as —sion.	confusion, decision,	
like / 3 ali/	it is speit as –sion.		
The suffix –ous	Sometimes the root word is	collision, television	
The surfix –ous	obvious and the usual rules	poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous,	
	apply for adding suffixes	various tremendous,	
	beginning with vowel letters.	enormous, jealous	
	Sometimes there is no obvious	humorous, glamorous,	
	root word. –our is changed to –	vigorous courageous,	
	or before –ous is added. A final	outrageous serious,	
	'e' of the root word must be	obvious, curious	
	kept if the /dʒ/ sound of 'g' is	hideous, spontaneous,	
	to be kept. If there is an /i:/	courteous	
	sound before the –ous ending,	Courteous	
	it is usually spelt as i, but a few		
	words have e.		
Endings which sound	Strictly speaking, the suffixes	invention, injection,	
like /ʃən/, spelt –tion,	are – ion and –ian. Clues about	action, hesitation,	
-sion, -ssion, -cian	whether to put t, s, ss or c	completion expression,	
	before these suffixes often	discussion, confession,	
	come from the last letter or	permission, admission	
	letters of the root word. –tion	expansion, extension,	
	is the most common spelling. It	comprehension, tension	
	is used if the root word ends in	musician, electrician,	
	t or te. –ssion is used if the root	magician, politician,	
	word ends in ss or –mit. –sion	mathematician	
	is used if the root word ends in		
	d or se. Exceptions: attend –		
	attention, intend – intention. –		
	cian is used if the root word		
	ends in c or cs.		
Words with the /k/		scheme, chorus,	
sound spelt ch (Greek		chemist, echo, character	
in origin)			
Words with the /ʃ/		chef, chalet, machine,	
sound spelt ch		brochure	
(mostly French in			
origin)			



Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt – gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin) Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey Possessive apostrophe with	In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the c and the k as two sounds rather than one – /s/ /k/ The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; –s	science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's	
plural words	is not added if the plural already ends in –s, but is added if the plural does not end in –s (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. children's).	(Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the 's suffix e.g. Cyprus's population)	
Homophones and near-homophones		accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he'll, knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who's	
Word List		accident(ally) actual(ly) address answer appear arrive believe bicycle breath breathe build busy/business calendar caught centre century certain circle complete consider continue decide describe different difficult disappear early earth eight/eighth enough exercise experience experiment extreme famous favourite February forward(s) fruit grammar group guard guide heard heart height history imagine increase important interest island knowledge learn length	



library material medicine
mention minute natural
naughty notice
occasion(ally) often
opposite ordinary
particular peculiar
perhaps popular position
possess(ion) possible
potatoes pressure
probably promise
purpose quarter
question recent regular
reign remember
sentence separate
special straight strange
strength suppose
surprise therefore
though/although
thought through various
weight woman/women
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