

Year 3 Writing Genre Overview

| Writing Genres Overview - Year 3 | | |
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| Term | Quality Text | Genre Taught |
| Autumn 1 | A Lion in Paris | Non-fiction Travel Brochure (Persuasive) |
| | | Diary entry (Lion's viewpoint) |
| Autumn 2 | Fly Eagle, Fly | Poetry — Acrostic, similes, performance poetry |
| | | Playscript |
| Spring 1 | Egyptian Cinderella | Explanation – (How to Mummify) |
| | | Narrative — Traditional/Fairy stories |
| Spring 2 | Stone Girl, Bone Girl | Report – Information Leaflet (Science) |
| | | Auto-biography (Recount) |
| Summer 1 | The Accidental Prime Minister | Narrative - Dilemmas |
| | | Letter — to inform (to HT, if I were HT for the day) |
| Summer 2 | Lob | Instructions — (Lob's instructions to look after the garden) |
| | | Narrative — Legends imaginary character |

| Genre | Text Features | SPaG Features |
|--------------|---|---|
| Explanation | - Uses title 'How' or 'Why' indicates what I am writing about | - begin to organise paragraphs around a theme |
| | - The opening statement introduces the topic and addresses the reader - Uses a series of logical steps explains how or why | - demarcate sentences accurately throughout using capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation. |
| | something happens - Has included a diagram | - Use compound sentence, complex sentence |
| | Uses a concluding summary or statement relates the subject to the reader Gives additional information in boxes | - use simple organisational devices for example, headings and sub- headings in non-narrative material |
| | Uses the present tense Uses conjunctions The glossary explains technical language | - express time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because] |
| | The glossary explains technical language | express time, place and cause using adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore] |
| | | express time, place and cause using prepositions and prepositional phrases e.g. before dark, during break |
| | | - use 'a' or 'an' with accuracy |
| Instructions | read and follow instructions give clear and detailed instructions to a group | - use prepositional phrases for clarity and detail |
| | - read, compare and evaluate a range of instructions with different organisational structures | - use of determiners to add clarity |
| | - plan instructions through researching a particular task and organise my ideas | - use of a colon to introduce a list |
| | - write their own instructions using simple organisational devices and paragraphs | - use of commas after fronted adverbials |
| | develop openings and closings that hook the reader proof read, edit and evaluate own writing | - use of simple and compound sentences |
| | | - demarcate sentences accurately throughout using capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation |
| Narrative | - The story has an opening, build-up, climax, resolution and ending | - begin to organising paragraphs around a theme |
| | - Describe the characters by what they say and do | - demarcate sentences accurately throughout using capital letters, full |
| | - Use paragraphs for each new idea | stops, question marks and exclamation. |

| Non - Chronological | - Some chapters end with a 'fiction hook' - Use illustrations - Use interesting language - Use connectives and commas to extend simple sentences - Use apostrophes correctly My report describes the way things are The title says what the instructions are for I used correct names in the text I included a list of requirements/equipment at the beginning I used verbs in the imperative I used the present tense I listed all the steps in chronological order I included diagrams/illustrations I used time words | Use compound sentence, complex sentence express time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because] express time, place and cause using adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore] beginning to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech use the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play] use 'a' or 'an' with accuracy begin to organising paragraphs around a theme demarcate sentences accurately throughout using capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation. use compound sentence, complex sentence use simple organisational devices for example, headings and sub-headings in non-narrative material |
|------------------------|---|---|
| | I used a helpful layout | express time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because] express time, place and cause using adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore] |
| Persuasive | I supported my arguments with reasons and factual evidence Begin to use conjunctions to link arguments in paragraphs I used some/all of the following persuasive devices: • emotive language • rhetorical questions • daring the reader to disagree • use of pictures to persuade Evaluate advertisements and their impact. | begin to organising paragraphs around a theme use simple organisational devices for example, headings and sub-headings in non-narrative material demarcate sentences accurately throughout using capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation. |

| | | use compound sentence, complex sentence |
|---------|--|--|
| Poetry | I was inspired by the poem | demarcate sentences accurately throughout using capital letters, full stops, |
| | I have kept to a rhyme pattern using sensible rhymes | question marks and exclamation. |
| | My verbs are powerful | |
| | My adjectives are strong | use of powerful verbs |
| | I used alliteration | |
| | I used similes | |
| Recount | My recount includes an introduction | begin to organising paragraphs around a theme |
| Recount | I included fronted adverbials | |
| | I included illustrations (if helpful) | demarcate sentences accurately throughout using capital letters, full stops, |
| | I included essential words | question marks and exclamation. |
| | I used the past tense | |
| | I made the right choice of vocabulary and sentences | Compound sentence, complex sentence |
| | I showed chronological order | |
| | I wrote in the 1st or 3rd person | beginning to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech |
| | I included a closing statement | |
| | | express time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, |
| | | after, while, so, because] |
| | | |
| | | express time, place and cause using adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, |
| | | therefore] |
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Year 3-4 Writing Key Objectives Taken from the National Curriculum

| | Taken from the National Carriedam |
|----|--|
| 1 | spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1) |
| 2 | Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals |
| 3 | Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary |
| 4 | 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 |
| 5 | Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar |
| 6 | Composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures |
| 7 | Organising paragraphs around a theme |
| 8 | In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot |
| 9 | In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings) |
| 10 | Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences |
| 11 | Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors |
| 12 | Read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear. |
| 13 | Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although |
| 14 | Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition |
| 15 | Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place) |
| 16 | Using fronted adverbials |
| 17 | Difference between plural and possessive -s |
| 18 | Standard English verb inflections (I did vs. I done) |
| 19 | Extended noun phrases, including with prepositions |
| 20 | Using and punctuating direct speech (including punctuation within and surrounding inverted commas) |
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Year 3-4 Writing Key Objectives

Summarised form

| 1 | Spell words which are often misspelt from the Y3-4 list | |
|----|---|--|
| 2 | Use the possessive apostrophe accurately with plurals | |
| 3 | Use a dictionary to check a spelling | |
| 4 | Use appropriate handwriting joins, including choosing unjoined letters | |
| 5 | Adopt the features of existing texts to shape own writing | |
| 6 | Build sentences with varied vocabulary and structures | |
| 7 | Organise paragraphs around a theme | |
| 8 | Develop detail of characters, settings and plot in narratives | |
| 9 | Use simple organisational devices in non-fiction | |
| 10 | Suggest improvements to grammar and vocabulary | |
| 11 | Proofread own work for spelling and punctuation errors | |
| 12 | Read aloud using appropriate intonation, tone and volume | |
| 13 | Use a range of conjunctions to extend sentences with more than one clause | |
| 14 | Choose nouns and pronouns for clarity and cohesion | |
| 15 | Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time, cause & place | |
| 16 | Use fronted adverbials | |
| 17 | Understand the difference between plural and possessive '-s' | |
| 18 | Recognise and use standard English verb inflections | |
| 19 | Use extended noun phrases, including with prepositions | |
| 20 | Use and punctuate direct speech correctly | |
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