HAREWOOD JUNIOR SCHOOL WRITING OBJECTIVES – Y3



Spelling	Spelling Handwriting	
Prior learning – pupils need to be secure:	Prior learning – pupils need to be secure:	Prior learning – pupils need to be secure:
- Revise patterns: 'ou' sounding 'u', 'ow', 'oo' (Y2)	- Use spacing between words that reflects the size	- ***Use correct and consistent tense structures
- Revise patterns: 'ei', 'eigh', 'ey'(Y2)	of the letters (Y1)	when writing e.g. present tense, past tense,
- Revise patterns: 'ure'(Y2)	- Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are	future tense and progressive form (Y2)
- Revise patterns: 'ow' 'ew'(Y2)	needed to join letters and understand which	- Use expanded noun phrases for description and
	letters, when adjacent to one another, are best	specification (Y2)
Pupils should be taught to:	left unjoined (Y2)	
- Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning <i>e.g. solve</i> ,		Pupils should be taught to:
solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble	Pupils should be taught to:	- ***Identify word types <i>e.g noun, pronoun, verb,</i>
- Begin to learn the Y3 and Y4 statutory words list	- Use diagonal and horizontal strokes to join	adjective and adverb
	letters	- ***Write a statement, question, exclamation
Prefixes	- Write with parallel and equidistant ascenders	and command
- Understand, learn and use prefixes: un-/dis-/mis-/super-/sub-/inter-/anti-/non-/auto-/pre-/de-/re-/in-	and descenders	- ***Extend the range of sentences with more
/im-/imm—	- Space lines of writing sufficiently so that the	than one clause by using a wider range of
- Form nouns using a range of prefixes <i>e.g super-, anti-/auto-</i>		
- Adding the prefix bi- (meaning 'two' or 'twice') and adding the prefix re (meaning 'again' or 'back')	ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch	conjunctions, e.g when, if, because, although
Suffixes	- Use joined handwriting throughout their	- Use adverbs e.g. then, next, soon, therefore
- Creating adverbs using the suffix -ly	independent writing.	- ***Use prepositions to express time and cause
- Use and apply the suffixes -ing /-ed / -er / -ion / -al / -en	- Ensure their handwriting has increased	e.g. before, after, during, in, because of
- Understand, learn and apply the consonant doubling pattern, e.g forgetting, forgotten, beginner, beginning	legibility with all joined letters written	- ***Use the present perfect form of verbs in
- Onderstand, learn and apply the consonant doubling pattern, e.g. Jorgetting, Jorgetter, beginning	appropriately	contrast to the past tense e.g. she had have/has
Homophones		+ past participle e.g. has walked
- Identify and accurately spell homophones and near-homophones, e.g. accept/except,		
affect/effect, break / brake		
- Spell common homophones, e.g: ai/a_e/ ee/ ea/ st/ ssed	Y3 Text Types & Written Outcomes	Punctuation
		Prior learning – pupils need to be secure:
Spelling rules and relationships:	Autumn Term	- ***Use capital letters, full stops, question
- Use the forms <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel, e.g. <i>a rock</i> ,	- Narrative: classical text	marks, exclamation marks, commas for lists and
an open box	- Narrative: dilemma story	apostrophes for contraction accurately (Y1/2))
 Words ending in -ary / zhuh/ sound spelt with 'sure' /chuh sound spelt with 'ture' / the /g/ sound spelt '- que' / the /k/ sound spelt '-que' 	- Non-chronological report: rainforest animals	- Use capital letters for proper nouns and the
- Words with: short /i/ sound spelt with $y/a/k$ / sound spelt with 'ch'/sh/ sound spelt with 'ch'/	- Poetry – Kennings	personal pronoun I (Y1)
short/u/ sound spelt with 'o' / short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou' / words ending with a / chuh/ sound spelt	Cold write / Hot write: narrative	- Use guestion marks and exclamation marks
as 'ture'		correctly (Y1)
- Learn word families based on common words, showing how words are related in	Spring Term	- ***Use apostrophes for singular possession
form and meaning, e.g. solve, solver, dissolve, insoluble	 Instructional Text: how to wash a mammoth 	and contraction (Y2)
form and meaning, e.g solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble - Learn words with the Irregular tense change e.g. (ing' to 'ang' in 'sing' to 'sang'	 Instructional Text: how to wash a mammoth Diary: Stone Age Boy 	and contraction (Y2) - Use commas for lists (Y2)
- Learn words with the Irregular tense change e.g. 'ing' to 'ang' in 'sing' to 'sang'	- Diary: Stone Age Boy	- Use commas for lists (Y2)
 Learn words with the Irregular tense change e.g. 'ing' to 'ang' in 'sing' to 'sang' Learn words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) e.g. echo, character and the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch 		
- Learn words with the Irregular tense change <i>e.g. 'ing' to 'ang' in 'sing' to 'sang'</i> - Learn words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) <i>e.g. echo, character and</i> the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) <i>e.g. chef, chalet, brochure, machine</i>	- Diary: Stone Age Boy Cold write / Hot write: diary	Use commas for lists (Y2)Use brackets for parentheses (Y2)
 Learn words with the Irregular tense change e.g. 'ing' to 'ang' in 'sing' to 'sang' Learn words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) e.g. echo, character and the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch 	- Diary: Stone Age Boy Cold write / Hot write: diary Summer Term	- Use commas for lists (Y2) - Use brackets for parentheses (Y2) <u>Pupils should be taught to:</u>
 Learn words with the Irregular tense change e.g. 'ing' to 'ang' in 'sing' to 'sang' Learn words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) e.g. echo, character and the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) e.g. chef, chalet, brochure, machine 	 Diary: Stone Age Boy Cold write / Hot write: diary Summer Term Narrative: spooky story 	- Use commas for lists (Y2) - Use brackets for parentheses (Y2) <u>Pupils should be taught to:</u> - Use inverted commas to punctuate direct
 Learn words with the Irregular tense change <i>e.g. 'ing' to 'ang' in 'sing' to 'sang'</i> Learn words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) <i>e.g. echo, character and</i> the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) <i>e.g. chef, chalet, brochure, machine</i> Spell words with silent letters 	 Diary: Stone Age Boy Cold write / Hot write: diary Summer Term Narrative: spooky story Persuasion: Egyptians advert 	- Use commas for lists (Y2) - Use brackets for parentheses (Y2) Pupils should be taught to: - Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech (Y3)
 Learn words with the Irregular tense change <i>e.g. 'ing' to 'ang' in 'sing' to 'sang'</i> Learn words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) <i>e.g. echo, character and</i> the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) <i>e.g. chef, chalet, brochure, machine</i> Spell words with silent letters 	 Diary: Stone Age Boy Cold write / Hot write: diary Summer Term Narrative: spooky story Persuasion: Egyptians advert Poetry: Shape / Free Verse 	 Use commas for lists (Y2) Use brackets for parentheses (Y2) Pupils should be taught to: Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech (Y3) Use colons to introduce a list (Y3)
 Learn words with the Irregular tense change <i>e.g.</i> (ing' to 'ang' in 'sing' to 'sang' Learn words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) <i>e.g. echo, character and</i> the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) <i>e.g. chef, chalet, brochure, machine</i> Spell words with silent letters Spelling skills: Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary 	 Diary: Stone Age Boy Cold write / Hot write: diary Summer Term Narrative: spooky story Persuasion: Egyptians advert 	- Use commas for lists (Y2) - Use brackets for parentheses (Y2) Pupils should be taught to: - Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech (Y3)

Objectives in bold: writing assessment criteria includes prior learning objectives in red *Denotes layered target**

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Composition	Y3 Writing Targets		
Prior learning – pupils need to be secure:	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1 and Summer 2
- Draft and write by: composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively	<u>SEN:</u>	SEN:	<u>SEN:</u>
building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures (Y2)	- I will write three grammatically	- I will write five grammatically	 I will start to independently
- Evaluate and edit by: assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting	correct, simple sentences	correct, simple sentences	use structure, including the use
improvements (Y2)	(including HFW, CL, full stop)	(including HFW, CL, full stop and	of simple layout across a range
- Read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and	independently 60% of the time.	question marks) independently	of text types, 60% of the time
controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear. (Y2)		80% of the time.	
	<u>Must:</u>		<u>Must:</u>
Pupils should be taught to plan, organise and evaluate their writing by:	- I can identify a noun, pronoun,	<u>Must:</u>	- I can use 2A, BOYS, List, and
	verb, adjective and adverb.	 I can use question marks, 	simile sentences in my writing
Planning writing		exclamation marks and commas	
- Discuss and record ideas in a planning format	Should:	in a list.	<u>Should:</u>
- Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn	- I can identify and use		- I can use 2A, All the w's
from its structure, vocabulary and grammar	conjunctions to show: time,	Should:	BOYS, List, Simile and Short
	place and manner.	- I can use apostrophes to show	sentences in my writing
Drafting and writing for purpose		contraction and singular	
- Consistently select appropriate grammar and vocabulary	<u>Could:</u>	possession.	Could:
- Use and organise paragraphs around a theme or to group related material	- I can identify and use		I can use 3-ed, personification
- Adapt their writing to a range of different purposes and audiences	determiners correctly.	Could:	of weather, Emotion word, The
- In non-chronological reports linked to a theme, use simple organisational devices [for example,		- I can use apostrophes for	more, the more (the less, the
headings and sub-headings]	Autumn 2	plural possession.	less) sentences in my writing
- Use poetry as a vehicle for learning imaginative and figurative language	SEN:		
- In narrative writing, build plot, develop and describe settings and characters; integrate dialogue to	- I will write three grammatically	Spring 2	Grammatical
convey actions	correct, simple sentences	SEN:	Terminology
- Use diary writing to describe and inform	(including HFW, CL, full stop)	- I will write five grammatically	Terminology
- Write persuasively to entertain and convince an audience	independently 60% of the time.	correct, simple sentences	
- Create instructions that have sequenced steps and use organisational devices	D.A	(including HFW, CL, full stop and	adverb, preposition,
	Must:	question marks) independently	
Editing and improving	- I know how to write a	80% of the time.	conjunction, word
- Proofread their writing for spelling and punctuation errors and clarity	statement, question, exclamation and command.	Must	family, prefix, clause,
- Assess the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements	exclamation and command.	<u>Must:</u> - I can use present and past	subordinate clause,
 Improve writing by editing grammar and vocabulary choices, including pronoun use 	Should		
Santonco variaty	<u>Should:</u> - I can write noun and	tenses correctly.	direct speech,
<u>Sentence variety</u> - ***Learn how to use a range of Alan Peat sentence types, e.g:	prepositional phrases.	Should:	consonant, consonant
All the w's / BABS / List / Similes / Noun, which/who/where	prepositional pillases.	- I can use progressive verbs in	letter
אוו נווב א גין בטאט א בואני א ווווווצ א וועטוון אווען אווען אווען אווער א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א	Could	present and past tense to mark	
Speaking and Listening	- I can use fronted adverbials to	actions in progress.	vowel, vowel letter,
- Read aloud own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling	express time, place and		inverted commas (or
the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear. (Y2)	manner.	Could:	'speech marks'), tense
- Compose and rehearse sentences orally to develop vocabulary and sentence variety	mannet.	- I can use present perfect forms	speech marks j, lense
- Use oral composition to develop dialogue for characters in dialogue		of verbs and group related	
ose oral composition to develop dialogue for characters in dialogue		material in paragraphs	

