

Lea Primary School English Long Term Plan – Year 3

Every time we write expectations			Ongoing objectives throu	ghout the year	Proof reading & editing	
Say it, write it, read it			Writes in a range of genres/forms, taking account of		Show awareness of the reader in own proof reading	
Use our neatest handwriting			different audiences and purposes.		and editing	
Use capital letters and full stops			Imitates authorial techniques gathered from reading		Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors.	
Check spellings of our High Frequency Words			Selects and uses formal and informal styles and		Propose changes and edits own and others' writing for	
			vocabulary appropriate to the purpose/reader		vocabulary, punctuation, spelling and grammar	
Non-Fiction genres to cover				Grammatical terminology to be used when discussing writing		
Instructions	uctions Recounts Explanations		preposition, conjunction word family, prefix clause, subordinate clause direct speech			
Reports	eports Persuasive writing		consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech			
				marks')		
				Continue using terminology f	from previous year groups	

Autumn term				
Objectives to cover	Suggested	Example writing	Handwriting	
	Texts	opportunities		
Begin the term with a focus on 'basic skills' revision and introduce	The Spider	Diary entry	<u>Letter-join scheme: Lessons 226-245</u>	
'Every Time We Write' expectations for the year.	and The Fly	Persuasive letter	(2 lessons per week)	
	– Mary	Description of	-Double letters (bb, cc, dd, ee, ff, gg, ll, mm)	
Sentence / Punctuation / Grammar	Hewitt	scenes	Dictations (regular verbs, verbs ending in e, irregular	
Expand sentences using co-ordination (or, and, but) and	(paperback		verbs)	
subordination (when if, that, because)	version)		Practise handwriting with focus on writing number names,	
Demarcate sentences correctly with full stops, capital letters,			maths operations and palindromes.	
exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists	Something	Narratives	NB IF there are specific letters or joins the children are	
Use the present and past tenses mostly correctly and consistently	Fishy –		finding tricky, re-teach and revise these.	
including the progressive form	Literacy			
Use appropriate adjectives and adverbs to give essential information	Shed		Spelling (Spellbound / Rising Stars)	
Express time, place and cause using prepositions				
	The Real	Diary entry	Ading 'ing' when the consonant needs doubling	
<u>Text organisation</u>	Boat -	Letter	The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	
Begins to use paragraphs to group related materials	Marina	Descriptive writing	The /n/ sound spelt ou	
Uses either 1st or 3rd person consistently	Aromshtam		The suffix –ly	
Turns notes into sentences grouping information, often moving			Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or e	
from general to more specific detail				



Lea Primary School English Long Term Plan – Year 3

Includes the use of organisational devices numbered lists or headings	Stone Age Boy - Satosh Kitamurai	Diary entry Report about Stone	Y3 Spelling words
Effect on Audience Use some detail in the description of setting or characters' feelings or motives	Kitumurui	Age Instructions for living in Stone Age	

Objectives to cover	Suggested	Example writing	Handwriting
	Texts	opportunities	
Sentence / Punctuation / Grammar Express time, place and cause using adverbs Express time, place and cause using conjunctions Text organisation Plans and writes stories based on own experience using the structure 'opening, dilemma/ conflict/ problem, resolution,	The Street Beneath my Feet - Charlotte Guillian Between Tick and Tock- Louise Greig Report Letter-join scheme: Lessons 246—2 -Double letters (nn, oo, pp, rr, ss, tt, - Practise handwriting with focus on words learnt in FrenchDictations (regular comparative adj NB IF there are specific letters or join finding tricky, re-teach and revise the finding tricky, re-teach and revise the second	Letter-join scheme: Lessons 246—265 (2 lessons per week) -Double letters (nn, oo, pp, rr, ss, tt, zz) - Practise handwriting with focus on tongue twisters, words learnt in FrenchDictations (regular comparative adjectives) NB IF there are specific letters or joins the children are finding tricky, re-teach and revise these.	
ending', ending texts effectively Includes a structured sequences of events linked using conjunctions and adverbs		if time stopped?	Spelling (Spellbound / Rising Stars)
Effect on Audience Begins to use figurative language including similes	Frog Belly Rat Bone - Timothy Basil Ering	Letter – apology Diary entry Descriptive paragraph	Prefix ex Prefix re Prefix un Prefix sub Prefixes mis and dis
	Harry and the Jaggedy Daggers – Jane Fearnley	Newspaper report Narrative – descriptive paragraphs, retelling of story	Apostrophes including possessive apostrophe with plural words Homophones



Lea Primary School English Long Term Plan – Year 3

Summer term				
Objectives to cover	Suggested Texts	Example writing opportunities	Handwriting	
Sentence / Punctuation / Grammar Use the present perfect form of verbs to contrast to the simple past e.g. 'He has gone out to play' contrasted with 'He went out to play' Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech Introduce commas to mark grammatical boundaries Text organisation	Pied Piper of Hamelin – Michael Mopurgo	Persuasive letter Wanted Poster (character description) Narrative – write from a different characters point of view	Letter-join scheme: Lessons 266—285 (2 lessons per week) - Practise handwriting with focus on Words of the Week, collective nouns, synonyms for said -Dictations (comparative adjectives) NB IF there are specific letters or joins the children are finding tricky, re-teach and revise these.	
Links events using a wider range of conjunctions and adverbs e.g. 'after a while', 'early one morning' Writes an opening paragraph and further paragraphs for each stage of a story ensuring that sequence is clear and making	Wisp, a Story of Hope Zana Fraillon	Narrative – own story	Spelling (Rising Stars)	
decisions about how the plot will develop Effect on Audience Uses dialogue to reveal detail about character/ move the narrative forward Attempts to adopt a viewpoint Ensures relevant details are included	Atlas of Adventures – Lucy Letherland	Report Radio broadcast Explanation	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable Near homophones Prefix anti Prefix auto Suffix ous	