



## Year 3 Writing Skills

### All Saints' CE Primary School

<b>Transcription: Spelling</b>
Spells correctly <b>many</b> words from the year 3 / year 4 spelling list**
<b>Transcription: Handwriting</b>
Uses the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters.
Sometimes writing is joined and it is becoming more legible. Letter formation is almost consistent.
<b>Writing: Composition and Effect</b>
<b>Is beginning</b> to write for a range of purposes (WTS).
<b>Sometimes</b> describes settings and characters in narratives (WTS).
<b>Sometimes</b> chooses appropriate words and phrases to have an effect on the reader and makes their writing more interesting.
Includes <b>some</b> of the main features of the genre, e.g. use characters/settings/plot in a story; use of first person for a letter; use of second person for instructions.
<b>Writing: Text Structure and Organisation</b>
<b>Sometimes</b> uses paragraphs or sections to organise writing e.g. use the main idea (theme) and use sentences to develop it (WTS).
<b>Sometimes</b> in non-narrative writing, uses simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points) (WTS).
<b>Sometimes</b> writes clear openings (introduction) and endings (conclusion).
<b>Sometimes</b> uses simple nouns, pronouns and adverbials to link <b>paragraphs</b> and avoid repetition.
<b>Sometimes</b> uses simple nouns, pronouns and adverbials to link <b>sentences</b> and avoid repetition
<b>Writing: Sentence Structure and Punctuation</b>
<b>Sometimes</b> uses <b>co-ordinating conjunctions</b> ( <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i> ) to join clauses.
<b>Sometimes</b> uses <b>subordinating conjunctions</b> ( <i>when, if, that, because, before, after, while, although</i> ) to express time, place and cause.
<b>Sometimes</b> uses adverbs ( <i>then, next, soon</i> ) and prepositions to express time, place and cause.
<b>Is beginning</b> to use fronted adverbials to start sentences in different ways.
<b>Is beginning</b> to use more complex expanded noun phrases for description and detail, when the text type requires it (the blue butterfly with large wings, the strict maths teacher with curly hair).
Uses present and past tense correctly. <b>Is beginning</b> to use the present perfect form of verbs (e.g I have walked) in contrast to the past tense.
Sentences <b>mostly</b> make sense (plurals are mostly correct and often use the correct form of 'a' or 'an' (e.g. an apple, a carrot (vowels =an))
<b>Is beginning</b> to use commas for fronted adverbials and lists.
<b>Is beginning</b> to use inverted commas to show the beginning and end of speech.
<b>Often</b> uses basic punctuation (capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas for lists) correctly (WTS)
<b>Often</b> uses apostrophes to mark possession (the girl's name or the girls' names) and contraction (shouldn't/couldn't) (WTS).