Year Three	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	The Stone Age to Iron	The Stone Age to Iron	Natural Disasters	The Romans in Britain	The Anglo Saxons,	The Anglo Saxons,
	Age	Age			The Vikings and the	The Vikings and the
			Key Text	Key Text	Battle for England	Battle for England
	Key Text	Key Text	Oliver and the seawigs	Romans on a rampage	1066	1066
	The Wild Way Home	The Iron Man	Escape from Pompeii		1000	1000
	Stone age boy		2560 pe mem rempen		.,	
					Key Text	Key Text
					Nothing to see here	How to be a hero
					hotel	
					A street through time	
Knowledge	Write to entertain	Write to entertain	Write to entertain	Write to entertain	Write to entertain	Write to entertain
(Genres taught)	Description/ short story	Poetry using key text	Story using 'Pompeii'	Poetry	Short story based on class	Scene description – Viking
` ,	using 'ride of passage' video	December 1	Marie a la famo	Diama antonomica la contact	text	Longboat stimulus
	from Literacy Shed+	Description writing 'wanted' text about the Iron Man	Write to inform Non chronological report	Diary entry using key text	Write to inform	Write to inform
	Story narrative based on the	text about the non Man	using an aspect of geography	Write to persuade	-information text based on 'a	-non chronological report
	text 'stone age boy'	Write to inform	using an aspect of geography	-advertisement to join	street through time' and an	about an aspect of history
	,	Explanation text using the	Recount using 'Lava' short	Boudicca's army.	aspect of the history	curriculum
	Write to inform	video 'Girl and Robot' from	film from Disney		curriculum	
	Tourist information leaflet	Literacy Shed+				Write to persuade
	linking to historical learning					Speech using history
						curriculum
Skills	Write to entertain describe	Write to entertain	Write to entertain	Write to entertain	Write to entertain	Write to entertain
(spelling)	notice	ordinary	extreme	arrive early	caught enough	length group
	different	believe particular	breathe consider	straight	perhaps	circle
	island	height	Consider	mention	permaps	Statutory spelling rule:
	peculiar	weight	Statutory spelling rule:	increase	Statutory spelling rule:	Endings which sound like
	heart	Weight	the spelling of ou	forward/ forwards	-Words ending with the /g/	/ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –
	Statutory spelling rule:	Statutory spelling rule:	homophones and near		sound spelt – gue and the	ssion, –cian
	The suffix –ly	root words ending with –le,	homophones	Statutory spelling rule:	/k/ sound spelt –que	
	Adding suffixes beginning	the –le is changed to –ly.	·	The suffix –ous	-Words with the /eɪ/ sound	Write to inform
	with vowel letters to words	homophones and near	Write to inform	The suffix –ly	spelt ei, eigh, or ey	reign
	of more than one syllable	homophones	answer	Write to persuade	Write to inform	purpose question
	Write to inform		difficult	strength	often	Statutory spelling rule:
	although	Write to inform	position	women/woman	eight	Endings which sound like
	remember	therefore	appear	various	eighth	/ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –
	probably	important possible	natural		Statutory spelling rule:	ssion, –cian
		possible	pressure	Statutory spelling rule:	Endings which sound like	
	Statutory spelling rule:	Statutory spelling rule:	Statutory spelling rule:	Prefixes il- and -ir	/ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –	Write to persuade
	Prefix -inter	prefixes dis— and mis—	If there is an /i:/ sound		ssion, –cian	busy
			before the –ous ending, it is			exercise
			usually spelt as i, but a few			naughty Statutory spelling rule:
			words have e.			Words with the /s/ sound
						spelt sc (Latin in origin)
			the prefix in– and anti-			, , , , , ,

Skills (composition, vocabulary, grammar and punctuation)

Write to entertain -joined handwriting -Capital letters and full stops -Commas in a list -Question marks and exclamation marks -Describe settings and characters using expanded noun phrases - Apostrophes for contractions -Organise writing into paragraphs Build cohesion using: - Co-ordinated conjunctions (and, but, so) -Subordinating conjunctions (although, after, when,

because, until) Write to inform

-joined handwriting - making deliberate vocabulary choices -Use tense consistently and correctly -Use a variety of sentence types appropriately (statement, question, command and exclaim), including sentences with more than one clause -presentational features of information texts -cohesive devices linking layout and structure -planning and editing

Write to entertain

-joined handwriting -poetic features including layout and figurative language -Time conjunctions -Expanded noun phrases

 describing settings and characters

-Sentence starters -Question marks -**Exclamation marks -First** person

-Past tense -paragraphs

Write to inform

-joined handwriting -deliberate vocabulary choices Organisation and language features -Use of headings -Paragraphs -planning and editing

Write to entertain

-joined handwriting -Build cohesion within and across paragraphs using coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, adverbials and pronouns to avoid repetition -story features -Use a variety of sentence

types -paragraphs -commas in a list -punctuation for speech

-planning and editing

Write to inform

-joined handwriting -Build cohesion within and across paragraphs using coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, adverbials and pronouns to avoid repetition -organise writing into cohesive paragraphs to show clear purpose to audience -apostrophes for contractions -use tense correctly and consistently

Write to entertain

- -joined handwriting - describe settings and characters using expanded noun phrases
- Apostrophes for contractions
- -Commas for clauses -speech punctuation
- use a range of
- conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show time, place and cause -paragraphs
- Poem structures, including performance
- Story structure Showing character emotions -Planning and Editing

Write to persuade

-joined handwriting persuasive language and cohesive devices -rhetorical questions - use a variety of sentence types appropriately, including sentences with more than one clause (subordinate clauses) -use tense correctly

Write to entertain

- -joined handwriting -story structure
- Commas for clauses Apostrophe for contraction -Build cohesion within and
- across paragraphs using coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, adverbials and pronouns to
- avoid repetition
- -story features
- -Use a variety of sentence types
- -paragraphs
- -commas in a list -punctuation for speech -planning and editing

Write to inform

- -joined handwriting - technical vocabulary -Cause and effect conjunctions -Use of precise vocabulary
- -Relative clauses
- -accurate past tense
- -Commas for clauses Bullet points
- -planning and editing

Write to entertain

joined handwriting Expanded noun phrases - describing settings and characters

- -Commas for clauses
- -Apostrophe for contraction -build cohesion using
- adverbials and pronouns to avoid repetition -variety of sentence types

Write to inform

joined handwriting -layout features appropriate to text type -deliberate vocabulary choices

- -commas for clauses
- -planning and editing

Write to persuade

joined handwriting -persuasive language and layout features -accurate use of tense and person

- -cohesive devices including co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions
- -commas for clauses
- -planning, editing and performing

Intent

Our Writing curriculum will allow children to develop and thrive with the transcription and composition elements of writing. Children will write clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences. Children will find writing engaging and enjoyable by writing based around a range of exciting stimuli and understand the importance of writing as a life-long skill.