



Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : English

Year : 3

Term : Whole Year



Vocabulary

Define the word and include etymology if useful.

adverb – a word that describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Adverbs are also used to modify a whole sentence.

preposition - a word that shows a connection or relation between a noun or pronoun and some other word. In the sentence, "We went to the market and talked about the weather," "to" and "about" are prepositions.

conjunction - a word that connects other words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. "And," "while," and "because" are some conjunctions.

word family - Word families are groups of words that have a common feature, pattern or meaning.

prefix - a word part with its own meaning that is added to the beginning of a word to make a new word that has a different meaning.

clause - a group of words that has a subject and a verb. Clauses can be part or all of a sentence.

subordinate clause - in grammar, a clause that modifies the main clause of a sentence



Knowledge

What children will know

Learning Teaching Assessment

Remembering Telling Testing

- spell further homophones
- spell words that are often misspelt (Appendix 1)
- place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals
- extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- form nouns using prefixes (super-, anti-)
- using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (and place)
- word families based on common words (solve, solution, dissolve, insoluble)
- use the correct form of 'a' or 'an'



Understanding

What children will understand

Learning Teaching Assessment

Practising Coaching Observing

- discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them
- discussing and recording ideas
- organising paragraphs around a theme
- in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices (headings & subheadings)
- using and punctuating direct speech (i.e. Inverted commas)
- using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements







Skills

What children will be able to do

Learning Teaching Assessment

Reflecting Facilitating Evaluating

- write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far
- use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures
- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left un-joined
- increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting
- 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.
- proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- proofread for spelling and punctuation errors

									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
<p>direct speech - Direct speech is a sentence in which the exact words spoken are reproduced in speech marks</p> <p>consonant - any letter of an alphabet that is used to represent the sound of a consonant.</p> <p>vowel - in the English alphabet, any of the letters "a," "e," "i," "o," "u," and sometimes "y."</p> <p>inverted commas (or 'speech marks') - Inverted commas are punctuation marks that are used in writing to show where speech or a quotation begins and ends. They are usually written or printed as ' ' or " ".</p>	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating