

KEY LEARNING IN ENGLISH -YEAR 3

Spoken Language	Reading – word reading	Reading – comprehension		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play/improvisations and debates Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s) Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to investigate how the meanings of words change e.g. un-happy-ness, dis-respect-ful, re-engage-ment Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -cious, -fious, -fist, -cial Read and understand meaning of words on Y5/6 word list – see below Use etymology to help the pronunciation of new words e.g. chef, chalet, machine – French in origin Employ dramatic effect to engage listeners whilst reading aloud Read extensively for pleasure Skim texts to ascertain the gist Use a combination of scanning and close reading to locate information Evaluate texts quickly in order to determine their usefulness or appeal Understand underlying themes, causes and consequences within whole texts Understand the structures writers use to achieve coherence; (heading; links within and between paragraphs; connectives) Recognise authors’ techniques to influence and manipulate the reader 	<p>Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding what they read by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening to, reading and discussing an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays and non-fiction. Regularly listening to whole novels read aloud by the teacher from an increasing range of authors, which they may not choose themselves. Recognising themes within and across texts e.g. hope, peace, fortune, survival Making comparisons within and across texts e.g. similar events in different books, such as being an evacuee in <i>Charlie’s War</i> and <i>Goodnight Mr Tom</i> Comparing texts written in different periods Analysing the conventions of different types of writing e.g. use of dialogue to indicate geographical and/or historical settings for a story Independently read longer texts with sustained stamina and interest Recommending books to their peers with detailed reasons for their opinions Expressing preferences about a wider range of books including modern fiction, traditional stories, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions Learning a wider range of poems by heart Preparing poems and playscripts to read aloud and perform using dramatic effects <p>Understand what they read by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using a reading journal to record on-going reflections and responses to personal reading Exploring texts in groups and deepening comprehension through discussion Exploring new vocabulary in context Demonstrating active reading strategies e.g. challenging peers with questions, justifying opinions, responding to different viewpoints within a Group Inferring characters feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, justifying inferences with evidence e.g. Point + Evidence + Explanation Predicting what might happen from information stated and implied Re-read and reads ahead to locate clues to support understanding and justifying with evidence from the text Scanning for key information e.g. looking for descriptive words associated with a setting Skimming for gist Using a combination of skimming, scanning and close reading across a text to locate specific detail Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning e.g. persuasive leaflet, balanced argument Discuss and evaluate how authors use language including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader Exploring, recognising and using the terms personification, analogy, style and effect Explaining the effect on the reader of the authors’ choice of language and reasons why the author may have selected these Distinguish between statements of fact or opinion across a range of texts e.g. first-hand account of an event compared with a reported example such as <i>Samuel Pepys’ diary</i> and a history textbook Participate in discussions about books building on their own and others’ ideas and challenging views courteously Explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary Preparing formal presentations individually or in groups Using notes to support presentation of information Responding to questions generated by a presentation Participating in debates on issues related to reading (fiction/non-fiction) Provide reasoned justifications for their views Justifying opinions and elaborating by referring to the text e.g. Point + Evidence + Explanation 		
Writing – composition			Writing – transcription	
vocabulary, grammar & punctuation	composition		spelling	handwriting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manipulate sentences to create particular effects Use devices to build cohesion between paragraphs in persuasive, discursive and explanatory texts e.g. on the other hand, the opposing view, similarly, in contrast, although, additionally, another possibility, alternatively, as a consequence Use devices to build cohesion between paragraphs in narrative e.g. in the meantime, meanwhile, in due course, until then Use ellipsis to link ideas between paragraphs Identify and use colons to introduce a list Identify and use semi-colons to mark the boundary between independent clauses e.g. It is raining; I am fed up. Investigate and collect a range of synonyms and antonyms e.g. mischievous, wicked, evil, impish, spiteful, well-behaved Explore how hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity e.g. man eating shark versus man-eating shark Punctuate bullet points consistently Explore and collect vocabulary typical of formal and informal speech and writing e.g. find out – discover, ask for – request, go in – request Identify the subject and object of a sentence Explore and investigate active and passive e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse versus the window in the greenhouse was broken 	<p>Plan their writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying audience and purpose Choose appropriate text-form and type for all writing Selecting the appropriate language and structures Drawing on similar writing models, reading and research Using a range of planning approaches e.g. storyboard, story mountain, discussion group, post-it notes, ICT story planning <p>Draft and write by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selecting appropriate vocabulary and language effects, appropriate to task, audience and purpose, for precision and impact introducing and developing characters through blending action, dialogue and description within sentences and paragraphs e.g. Tom stomped into the room, flung down his grubby, school bag and announced, through gritted teeth, “It’s not fair!” Using devices to build cohesion Deviating narrative from linear or chronological sequence e.g. flashbacks, simultaneous actions, time-shifts Combining text-types to create hybrid texts e.g. persuasive speech Evaluating, selecting and using a range of organisation and presentational devices for different purposes and audiences Finding examples of where authors have broken conventions to achieve specific effects and using similar techniques in own writing – e.g. repeated use of ‘and’ to convey tedious, one word sentence. Make conscious choices about techniques to engage the reader including appropriate tone and style e.g. rhetorical questions, direct address to the reader Use active and passive voice to achieve intended effects e.g. in formal reports, explanations and mystery narrative <p>Evaluate and edit by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflecting upon the effectiveness of writing in relation to audience and purpose, suggesting and making changes to enhance effects and clarify meaning Proofreading for grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors <p>Evaluate and improve performances of compositions focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intonation and volume Gesture and movement Audience engagement 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be secure with all spelling rules previously taught Write increasingly confidently, accurately and fluently, spelling with automaticity Use a number of different strategies interactively in order to spell correctly Develop self-checking and proofchecking strategies Use independent spelling strategies for spelling unfamiliar words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write with increasing speed Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task (e.g. quick notes, letters)