	Y3 Long term English Planning			
Text	Fiction: To entertain			
Structure	Expected:			
	1. Secure use of planning tools: Story map / story mountain / story grids/ 'Boxing-up' grid			
	2. Plan opening around character(s), setting, time of day and type of weather			
	3. Paragraphs			
	Introduce			
	4. Extended vocabulary and sentences within 5 part story:			
	Opening including detailed description of setting or characters			
	 Build-up – build up suspense towards the dilemma Bracklasse (Dilemma and discharge and discharge and discharge) 			
	Problem / Dilemma – include detail with actions and dialogue			
	 Resolution – should link with the problem Ending – clear and ing links back with the start – show how the character feels now or has changed 			
	• Ending – clear ending links back with the start – show how the character feels now or has changed Non-fiction: To inform, To persuade			
	Expected:			
	1. Secure use of planning tools: Text map / washing line / 'Boxing –up' grid			
	 Paragraphs – organise ideas around a theme 			
	3. Introduction:			
	Heading			
	4. Middle section(s):			
	Group related ideas / facts into sections			
	Sub headings to introduce sentences /sections			
	• Use of lists – what is needed / lists of steps to be taken - Bullet points for facts, diagrams			
	5. Ending – develop further			
	Personal response			
	All text types:			
	6. The consistent use of present tense versus past tense throughout all texts			
	 Use of the perfect form of verbs – present perfect instead of simple past: 'he has left his hat behind' instead of 'he left his hat behind' 			
	Introduce:			
	8. Opening: Hook to engage reader Factual statement / definition – Who? What? Where? Why? When? How?			
	 Ending: Extra information – fact boxes, e.g. five further facts 10. Ending: Final wow comment 			
Sentence	Expected:			
Construction	1. Adverb starters to add detail: Carefully, she crawled along the floor			
	2. Adverbial starters to add 'where', when' or 'how' (fronted adverbials)			
	• A few days ago, we discovered			
	• At the back of my eye,			
	• In a strange way, he			
	3. Compound sentences using connectives (coordinating conjunctions) and/or/ but/so/nor/yet			
	4. Additional subordinating conjunctions: while, when, that, if, until, although, meanwhile,			
	therefore			
	5. Prepositions to express time or place: before, after, during, in			
	Introduce:			
	6. 'ing' clauses as sentence starters:			
	 Sighing, the boy finished his homework. 			
	7. Complex sentences: Use a subordinate clause			
	• The girl, whose hair was jet black, raced through the street.			
	8. Sentence of 3 for description: (extended from list of 3 for description)			
	• Rainbow dragons are covered with multi-coloured scales, have enormous red eyes and swim			
	on the surface of water.			
	9. Topic sentences to introduce non-fiction paragraphs:			
	 Dragons are found across the world 			
	10. Varied length of sentences: Long to add description and information, short to make key			
	points or for emphasis			

Word –	Expected:			
language	1. Prepositions : inside, outside, towards, across, under, through, by the side of			
	 Alliteration: dangerous dragon, slimy snake 			
	 Similes using as:as tall as a house, as red as a radish 			
	 Two adjectives to describe a noun: The scary, old woman 			
	5. Adverbs for description: The snow fell gently			
	 Adverbs for information: Lift the pot carefully Reworful works: stars, tramble, slither 			
	7. Powerful verbs: stare, tremble, slither			
	8. Suffixes: -ness, -er, -ful, -less			
	9. Prefixes – extend understanding: e.g super-, anti-, auto-			
	Introduce / consolidate from Year 2:			
	10. More specific technical or deliberately chosen vocabulary to describe			
	11. Word families around common words: teach / teacher / teaching			
	12. Use of determiners to be grammatically correct: a/an. Use of determiners to make choices:			
	the cat / a cat / one cat / many cats			
Handwriting				
	1. Ensure all cursive joins are secure.			
	2. Practise writing in the cursive style with pen.			
	3. Begin to sustain cursive style in longer pieces of writing.			
Spelling	Expected:			
	1. Application of taught spelling rules from Sp			
	2. Use of a range of techniques to proof read and check spellings			
		/ 4 spelling list – show evidence in writing and in		
	spelling checks			
Punctuation				
	1. Capital Letters: <i>all uses</i>			
	2. Full stops			
	3. Question marks			
	4. Exclamation marks			
	5. Speech bubble			
	6. Bullet points			
	7. Commas in a list			
	8. Commas after an –ly opener or a fronted adverbial			
	9. Inverted commas			
	10. Apostrophes for contraction			
	11. Apostrophes for possession			
	Introduce:			
	12. Colon to introduce a list			
	13. Ellipses			
terminology	Expected:	23. Exclamation		
	YR:	24. Command		
	1. Letter	25. Suffix		
	2. Word	26. Compound		
	3. Finger spaces	27. tense		
	4. sentence	28. homophone		
	5. Full stops	29. alliteration		
	6. Capital letter	30. simile		
	Y1	31. inverted commas		
	7. Punctuation	32. proof read		
	8. Question mark	33. edit		
	9. Exclamation mark	Y3		
	10. Speech bubble	34. Prefix		
	11. Bullet points	35. Imperative verbs		
	12. Singular/ plural Y2	 36. Conjunction – coordinating / subordinating 27. Proposition 		
	13. Noun / noun phrase	37. Preposition38. Direct speech		
1		Jo. Direct speech		

14. Adjective	39. Determiner
15. Verb	40. Consonant
16. Adverb	41. vowel
17. Conjunction	Introduce:
18. Comma	42. Clause
19. Inverted commas	43. Subordinate clause
20. Apostrophe – contraction / possession	n 44. Relative clause
21. Statement	45. Colon (before a list)
22. Question	