



Writing Knowledge Organiser- Year 3



Expectations

In year 3, we use all our learning from year 1 consistently including full stops and capital letters. We are starting to make our writing more interesting by including vocabulary from our reading, we are also starting to use paragraphs. All our letters should be formed correctly and we are starting to join letters using different strokes. All our writing is written in standard English.

a or an?

Sometimes we use a and sometimes we use an. It all depends on whether the next word started with a vowel or consonant.

Vowels: a, e, i, o, u- we use 'an'

Consonants: all other letters- we use 'a'

an apple a banana a tall mountain an energetic child

Word Class

Prepositions

A preposition tells you where or when something is in relation to something else.

The house was on the hill beside the tree.

Adverb

An adverb tells us when, where or how something happens.

cautiously, next, soon, therefore

Alan Peat Sentences

3 ed sentences

3 ed sentences start with 3 'ed' adjectives:

Frightened, terrified, exhausted, the princess ran for home.

Double ly ending sentences

Double 'ly' sentences end with two adverbs after a verb.

She searched **frantically** and **determinedly**.

He swam **slowly** and **cautiously**.

Emotion word

Emotion word sentences begin with a feeling word followed by a comma.

Desperate, she screamed for help.

Terrified, they froze instantly on the spot.

Paragraphs

You should start a new paragraph when writing about something different.

There should be a new paragraph **for a new:**

Time

Place

Topic

Person



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Clauses

Most sentences are made of clauses. They are groups of words that make sense of their own.

I am feeling happy.

Joe went to the cinema.

It is raining.

Subordinate clauses are extra groups of words which can be added to a clause to add more information. They do not make sense on their own.

When it was the weekend, Joe went to the cinema.

I felt happy after a good night's sleep.

Punctuating Speech

We use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. These show exactly what a person has said.

"Hello there!" said the girl.

Jack asked, "What are we going to do?"

”

Present Perfect

Sometimes we can use the present perfect form instead of simple past tense. It shows something that started in the past and has kept going until now.

has or have + past tense verb = present perfect tense

we have baked

she has gone

they have driven

I have ridden

he has fallen

you have won

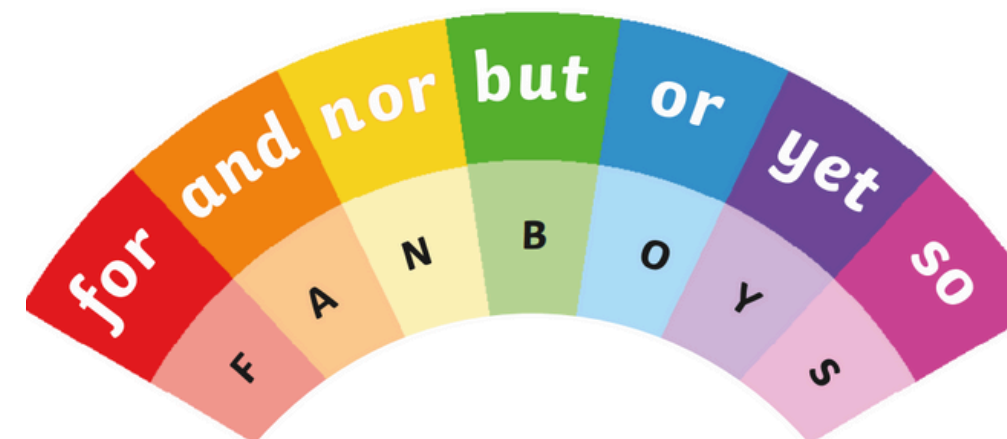
Headings

A heading goes at the top of the text to tell the reader what the whole text is about.

A sub-heading tells the reader what the next few paragraphs are about.



Coordinating conjunctions



Subordinating conjunctions

