

Year 3 Writing Standards



Highlight as follows: autumn spring summer

A year 3 writer can include some correct use of...

Composition – structure, organisation and features of writing	a rich and varied vocabulary
	paragraphs to group related ideas
	the creation of settings, characters and plot in narratives
	simple organisational devices, including headings and subheadings, to aid presentation
	a range of conjunctions such as: <i>when, if, because, although, while, before</i> , to write sentences with more than one clause
	a range of adverbs, such as: <i>then, soon, next, therefore</i>
	a range of prepositions, such as: <i>before, after, during, in, because of</i>
	the present perfect form of verbs (eg, have/has verbs) in contrast to the simple past (eg. <i>she <u>has gone</u> out instead of <i>she went out</i></i>)
	nouns or pronouns
	'a' or 'an' according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel
	some of the features appropriate to the given form, as appropriate to audience, form and purpose
	expanded noun phrases (KS1)
	consistent and appropriate tense
	proof reading for spelling and punctuation errors

Punctuation	full stops and capital letters
	exclamation marks
	question marks
	commas to separate items in a list
	apostrophes for contracted forms
	some apostrophes for singular possession in nouns
	inverted commas to indicate direct speech

Spelling	further prefixes and suffixes, eg. <i>un-, dis-, re-, -s, -ly, -ful</i>
	more homophones
	50% of words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)

Hand-writing	diagonal and horizontal strokes to join letters when appropriate.
	handwriting which is increasingly legible and consistent,