

English Writing Curriculum Map Class 3 – Summer Term- 2023-2024 (12 weeks) In no particular order

Topic	Curriculum Objectives	
	Year 3	Year 4
Narrative Stories with historical settings 3 weeks	 Identify clauses in sentences. Explore and identify main and subordinate clauses in complex sentences. Explore, identify and create complex sentences using a range of conjunctions e.g. when, if because, although, while, since, until, before, after, so. Use the comma to separate clauses in complex sentences where the subordinate clause appears first, 	 Create complex sentences with adverb starters e.g. Silently trudging through the snow, Sam made his way up the mountain. Use commas to mark clauses in complex sentences. Create sentences with fronted adverbials for when e.g. As the clock struck twelve, the soldiers sprang into action. Create sentences with fronted adverbials for where e.g. In the distance, a lone wolf howled. Use commas after fronted adverbials.
Poetry Haiku and Cinqin 2 weeks	 listening to and discussing a wide range of poetry that are structured in different ways identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books /learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 (all poetry units) Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning 	 listening to and discussing a wide range of poetry that are structured in different ways identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books /learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 (all poetry units) Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning Generate and select from vocabulary banks Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume to present their writing to a range of audiences.
Non-Fiction Authors and Letters 2 weeks	 Read and analyse non-fiction in order to plan and write their own versions. Identify and discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of non-fiction Generate and select from vocabulary banks Group related material into paragraphs. Use headings and sub headings to organise information. 	 Use nouns for precision, e.g. burglar rather than man, bungalow rather than house. Use apostrophes for singular and plural possession Read and analyse non-fiction in order to plan their own versions. Identify and discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of non-fiction Discuss and record ideas for planning Use organisational devices in non-fiction writing, e.g. captions, text boxes, diagram, lists.



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Narrative Play - Scripts 2 weeks	 Improvise, create and write dialogue. Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume to present their writing to a group or class. 	 Use paragraphs to organise writing in fiction and non-fiction texts. Link ideas across paragraphs using fronted adverbials for when and where e.g. Several hours later, Back at home
Non-Fiction Persuasive texts and Debate 3 weeks	 Read and analyse non-fiction in order to plan and write their own versions. Identify and discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of non-fiction Generate and select from vocabulary banks Group related material into paragraphs. Use headings and sub headings to organise information. 	 Use nouns for precision, e.g. burglar rather than man, bungalow rather than house. Use apostrophes for singular and plural possession Read and analyse non-fiction in order to plan their own versions. Identify and discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of non-fiction Discuss and record ideas for planning
Spenings	Spell words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey, e.g. vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey Identify and spell irregular past tense verbs, e.g. send /sent, hear / heard, think/ thought Identify and spell irregular plurals, e.g goose/ geese, woman/women, potato /es The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words, e.g. myth, gym, Egypt. Use further prefixes, e.g. in-, im- ir-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti-, auto Use further suffixes, e.gation, - tion, -ssion, -cian. Investigate what happens to words ending in f when suffixes are added, e.g. alf/calves. Identify and spell words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin), e.g. scheme, horus. Identify and spell words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin), e.g. hef, chalet, machine. Identify and spell words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound pelt -que (French in origin), e.g. tongue, antique. Identify and spell words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin), e.g. science, cene.	
Grammar	park; Slowly, I ambled down the road)	ls (e.g. Later that day, Jack went to the