English: Year 3 Summer 2 Text: Jim: A Cautionary Tale

Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation

- Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions and adverbs [if and then]
- · Relative clauses beginning with who, whose, which or that (Y5)
- · Use fronted adverbials for time, place and manner, e.g. later that day.
- . Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition

Writing (Composition)

Plan their writing by:

- Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
- · Discussing and recording ideas

Draft and write by:

In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot

Evaluate and edit by:

- Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- Reading aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear

Word Reading

Phonics revision from Y1/2:

· Alternative pronunciation of known graphemes, e.g. & call and bawl.

Writing Transcription (Spelling and Handwriting)

Phonics revision from Y1/2:

• Revision of alternative spellings of known phonemes, e.g. liar and fire

Reading Comprehension

Develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:

- · Listening to and discussing a wide range of poetry
- Preparing poems to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume, action
- Recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]
- Understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:
- Checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context
- Predicting what might happen from details stated and implied

Word list coverage

accidentally caught experience learn mention naughty

English: Year 3 Summer 2 Text: The Day I Swapped My Dad For Two Goldfish

Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation

- Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- . Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- Using fronted adverbials
- using commas after fronted adverbials

Writing (Composition)

- Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
- · Discussing and recording ideas
- In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
- Proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate
 use of pronouns in sentences
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- Reading aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear

Word Reading

 Read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word

Writing Transcription (Spelling and Handwriting)

- · Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)
- Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]
- · Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary

Reading Comprehension

- Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
- · Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
- Increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally
- Preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
- Drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
- Predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
- Identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these
- Identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning

Objective	Word list words	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to polysyllabic words	The <i>Tis</i> ound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of a word	The /// sound spelt ou	More prefixes (dis., mis., in., il., im., ir. re- sub., inter., super., anti., auto.)	The suffix -ation	The suffix -ly	Words with endings sounding like /3ə/ or /tʃə/	Endings which sound like /ʒən/	The suffix -ous	Endings which sound like /Jən/, spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)	Words with the [ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que	Words with the ½/sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)	Words with the /ei/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey	Possessive apostrophe with plural words	Homophones and near-homophones	
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2							✓												
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Word list coverage

busy experiment favourite length perhaps popular probably