Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS) in Writing Planning for Progression: Year 3



Range of Writing:	 Fiction e.g. fables, folk tales, mystery, adventure, fantasy, play scripts. Non-fiction e.g. persuasive letters, diaries, non-chronological reports, explanations, recounts (biographies), discussion. 				
	Poetry e.g. classic poems, shape poems, LAP 1	calligrams, poems on a theme.	LAP 3	Key Learning	
Vocabulary, Grammar and	Identify clauses in sentences.	Identify clauses in sentences.	ERI 3	Identify clauses in sentences.	
Punctuation	 Explore and identify main and subordinate clauses in complex sentences. 	Explore and identify main and subordinate clauses in complex sentences.	Explore and identify main and subordinate clauses in complex 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, while, before, after. 	Explore, identify and create complex sentences using a range of conjunctions e.g. if, although, so.	Explore, identify and create complex sentences using a range of conjunctions e.g. while, since.	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, e.g. <u>Before</u> he started making films, Walt Disney worked as an artist. <u>After</u> the bird had sprinkled the crumbs, a magnificent forest sprang up.	Use the comma to separate clauses in complex sentences where the subordinate clause appears first, e.g. If people live near volcanoes, they are in danger of their homes being destroyed. Although the Iron Man fell off the cliff, he wasn't harmed.	Use the comma to separate clauses in complex sentences where the subordinate clause appears first, e.g. While you were sleeping, I visited the Enchanted Wood. Since they had invaded Britain, the Romans had built many roads.	Use the comma to separate clauses in complex sentences where the subordinate clause appears first, e.g. Although it was raining, we decided not to take our coats.	
	Identify, understand and select prepositions to complete sentences e.g. above, below, beneath, within, outside, beyond.	Generate and select prepositions for where e.g. above, below, beneath, within, outside, beyond.	Generate, select and effectively use prepositions in own writing e.g. above, below, beneath, within, outside, beyond.	Identify, select, generate and effectively use prepositions for where e.g. above, below, beneath, within, outside, beyond.	
	 Identify, understand and select adverbs to complete sentences e.g. suddenly, silently, eventually, cautiously, timidly. 	Select, generate and extend the use of adverbs e.g. first, soon, next, later, yesterday, now, instantly, precisely, securely.	Independently, edit and improve own writing by strengthening the use of adverbs e.g. swiftly, rudely, wearily, gingerly.	Select, generate and effectively use adverbs e.g. suddenly, silently, soon, next, eventually.	
	Identify speech within a passage of text, e.g. highlight the words spoken by a character and the inverted commas (speech marks).	Identify and use inverted commas (speech marks), to punctuate direct speech e.g. improvise a short exchange of dialogue through role play; write and punctuate the speech using inverted commas.	Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech (speech marks) in independent writing.	Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech (speech marks).	

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Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Contd.	Identify, understand and select the perfect form of verbs to complete sentences e.g. We <u>have researched</u> healthy foods (present perfect) instead of We researched healthy foods (simple past).	Use perfect form of verbs using have and has to indicate a completed action e.g. Barney said, "I don't know where Stig has gone." (present perfect) instead of Barney said, "I don't know where Stig went." (simple past).	Independently, edit and improve own writing by using the perfect form of verbs where appropriate such as when writing dialogue in narrative and play scripts e.g. Roman Soldier: He has disappeared, Sire! (present perfect) instead of Roman Soldier: He disappeared, Sire! (simple past).	Use perfect form of verbs using have and has to indicate a completed action e.g. He has gone out to play (present perfect) instead of he went out to play (simple past).
	 Use the determiner a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or vowel e.g. a rock, an open box. 			 Use the determiner a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or vowel e.g. a rock, an open box.
Composition: Planning	Identify purpose and audience for writing, e.g.to retell events from Walt Disney's life for our Year 2 audience. Discuss the vocabulary, grammar and structural organisation needed, e.g. chronological order, information organised in sections/paragraphs, past tense, adverbs to signal time.	Identify purpose and audience for writing, e.g.to entertain other Year 3 children with poems for a class anthology. Discuss the vocabulary, grammar and structural organisation needed.	Identify purpose and audience for writing, e.g.to entertain children in Year 1 with our fantasy stories. Discuss the vocabulary, grammar and structural organisation needed, e.g. opening, build-up, problem, resolution, ending; adjectives and noun phrases to describe settings and characters; a range of simple and compound sentences; occasional use of complex sentences using conjunctions; some dialogue.	Identify and discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of narrative, non-fiction and poetry.
	Discuss and record ideas for planning using a range of formats, e.g. chunking a plot, story maps, timeline, boxing up.	 Discuss and record ideas for planning, e.g. for poetry, generating and refining vocabulary, experimenting with word combinations, rhyme, rhythm, alliteration, syllable count etc. 	Discuss and record ideas for planning, e.g. story mountain, chunking a plot and innovating, flow charts, boxing up a non-fiction text and innovating, spidergrams.	Discuss and record ideas for planning using a range of formats, e.g. chunking a plot, story maps, flow charts, boxing up.
	Identify purpose and audience for writing, e.g.to retell events from Walt Disney's life for our Year 2 audience. Discuss the vocabulary, grammar and structural organisation needed, e.g. chronological order, information organised in sections/paragraphs, past tense, adverbs to signal time.	Identify purpose and audience for writing, e.g.to entertain other Year 3 children with poems for a class anthology. Discuss the vocabulary, grammar and structural organisation needed.	Identify purpose and audience for writing, e.g.to entertain children in Year 1 with our fantasy stories. Discuss the vocabulary, grammar and structural organisation needed, e.g. opening, build-up, problem, resolution, ending; adjectives and noun phrases to describe settings and characters; a range of simple and compound sentences; occasional use of complex sentences using conjunctions; some dialogue.	Identify and discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of narrative, non-fiction and poetry.

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Composition:	Create and develop characters for	Improvise, create and write dialogue	Create and develop settings for	Create and develop settings for
Drafting and Writing	narrative, e.g. using adjectives, noun phrases, powerful verbs, adding detail to describe appearance and behaviour. • Improve a passage prepared by the	using inverted commas (speech marks), synonyms for 'said' and, where appropriate, adverbs e.g. "Get out of here!" shouted Bob angrily. • During composition, use different	narrative, e.g. precise nouns, adjectives, noun phrases, details relating to the five senses. • During and after composition,	narrative. Create and develop characters for narrative. Improvise, create and write dialogue.
	teacher (e.g. one written using simple sentences only) with a focus on different sentence structures.	sentence structures. Orally compose alternatives and select from these according to effect created (see VGP).	independently, edit and improve own writing by using different sentence structures (see VGP).	
	Using facts provided by the teacher, group related material into paragraphs e.g. sort facts on cards under headings provided.	Group related material into paragraphs, e.g. write facts about a well-known subject on individual sticky notes and group these under headings provided by the teacher.	Group related material into paragraphs, identifying suitable headings, e.g. write facts about a well-known subject on individual sticky notes, discuss how these might be grouped, agree on headings and sort accordingly.	Group related material into paragraphs. Use headings and sub headings to organise information.
Composition: Evaluating and Editing	 Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation in own writing. 	 Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation in own and others' writing. 	 Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation in own and others' writing, e.g. independently using a dictionary to check spellings. 	 Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation in own and others' writing.
	 Discuss own writing with the teacher and make some improvements the light of evaluation. 	Discuss and propose changes with partners and improve writing in the light of evaluation.	With a focus on audience and purpose, discuss and propose changes with partners and in small groups. Improve writing in the light of evaluation.	Discuss and propose changes with partners and in small groups. Improve writing in the light of evaluation.
Performing	Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume to present their writing to a group or class.	Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume to present their writing to a group or class, e.g. pausing at commas to mark clauses in complex sentences in their own story; changing their voice for different characters when reading dialogue.	Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume to present their writing to a group or class, e.g. using adverbs to inform how something is said.	Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume to present their writing to a group or class.