

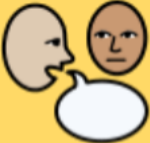


Year 3 Writing Outcomes 2026-27

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
English Reading (Master Readers)	The Boy Who Grew Dragons – Andy Shepherd	The Butterfly Lion – Michael Morpurgo	The Iron Man – Ted Hughes	Atlas of Adventures	The Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane – Kate DiCamillo	Hunt for the Golden Scarab – M.G.Leonard
Writing to entertain 	- Description of the dragon - Narrative – hatching a magical creature	- Diary entry - Character description - Narrative with dialogue	- Narrative opening - Recount		- Narrative – alternative chapter - Letter in role	Character description / wanted poster
Purpose	- Effect on reader: creating character, setting and plot in a narrative - Vocabulary: descriptive, figurative (similes, onomatopoeia), emotive, show not tell					
Grammar objectives	- Proper nouns with capital letters - Write sentences with different forms (statements, questions, exclamations and commands) - Expanded noun phrases to expand and specify (e.g. deep, dark cave/one cold night) Wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although, while, so - Begin to use commas to mark clauses (e.g. when we arrived, it was nearly midnight) - Begin to identify main and subordinate clauses (e.g. Maddy went to bed after brushing her teeth) - Tense: simple past and present, past and present progressive - Use present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense (e.g. I have seen that film before) - Conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (nervously/carefully, on/under/before) - Direct speech punctuated with inverted commas - Pronouns (personal, subject, object, possessive)					
Punctuation	- Capital letters for proper nouns - Question marks - Exclamation marks - Commas in lists - Apostrophes for contraction and possession (singular and regular plural nouns (e.g. the girl's game/the boys' dormitory))					



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	• Recognise when and not to use an apostrophe (e.g. verbs-gives/sings-and plurals-houses/friends) • Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech					
Writing to inform 	• Explanation text – What is a volcano?			• Non-chronological report about a country		• Instructions – how to mummify a Pharaoh
Purpose	• Effect on reader: learn new information, details of an event • Vocabulary: formal, informative, factual, technical					
Grammar objectives	• Subordinating conjunctions - when the ingredients have been mixed • Causal conjunctions - so that, because • Time conjunctions - firstly, • Non-narrative structure: Headings, subheadings, numbered instructions, illustrations					
Punctuation	• Commas in lists • Capital letters for proper nouns • Question marks • Apostrophes for possession					
Writing to persuade 	• Why should we recycle?			• Persuasive leaflet to visit somewhere		
Purpose	• Effect on reader: convey an opinion, make them think/question their own ideas, change their mind • Vocabulary: formal, factual, first person, emotive					



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Grammar objectives	• Expanded noun phrases • Subordinating conjunctions • Rhetorical questions • Direct address • Introduction and conclusion
Punctuation	• Inverted commas for quotation • Commas in lists • Question marks