



Year 3 Writing Assessment Grid

Writing
Focus:

NAME:	Year:	Date:							
Working towards the expected standard in Year 3									
The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:									
Write for both fictional and non-fictional purposes									
Know the difference between a	statement								
	question								
	exclamation								
	command								
Use simple expanded noun phrases									
Use simple conjunctions e.g. and, but									
Use present and past tense verb forms, mostly correctly									
Use the full range of punctuation taught at Key Stage 1 mostly correctly	full stops								
	capital letters								
	question marks								
	exclamation marks								
	commas to separate items in a list								
apostrophes									
Spell KS1 common exception words mostly correctly									
Apply Y1/2 spelling rules accurately (<i>e.g., -ed, -ing, est, -er, -s, -es suffixes</i>)									
Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters in some of their writing									
Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation, and relationship to one another and to lower-case letters									
Working at the expected standard in Year 3									
The pupil can, after discussion with the teacher:									
Write for both fictional and non-fictional purposes									
Use pronouns									
Describe settings and characters using expanded noun phrases									
Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including: when, if, because, although									
Use adverbs to express time e.g. today, yesterday, tomorrow, now, then									
Use simple fronted adverbials									
Use prepositions to express place and time									
Use the correct tense mostly correctly , including the present perfect tense									
Maintain Standard English forms e.g. using a/an correctly									
Begin to use paragraphs to structure writing									
Use simple organisational devices appropriately e.g. headings or sub-headings									
Use the full range of punctuation taught at Key Stage 1 and in Y3 mostly correctly (this list is in addition to the WTS list)	commas after fronted adverbials,								
	apostrophes for possession								
Begin to use inverted commas to punctuate speech									
Spell all KS1 common exception words correctly and most words correctly (Y3/4) - adding prefixes and suffixes appropriately, spelling the correct form of homophones, common exception words (Y3/4) at least 'Under the Sea' spelling booklet									
Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join some letters									
Make simple additions, revisions, and proof-reading corrections to their own writing									
Working at greater depth in Year 3									
Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader e.g. the use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing									
Use dialogue sparingly so it effectively adds detail to the writing									
Use a wide range of co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions within and across sentences									
Use a range of precise & powerful vocabulary (nouns, verbs, and adjectives)									
Use the full range of punctuation taught at key stage 1 and in Y3 accurately									
Spell most words correctly (KS1 and Y3)									
Produce legible joined handwriting									

Year 3/4 POS	Pupils should be taught to
Writing Transcription - Spelling (See English Appendix 1)	• use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them - see English Appendix 1 • spell further homophones • spell words that are often misspelt - see 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 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary • write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far
Writing Transcription - Handwriting	• use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined • increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting, [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant, and that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch]
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: ○ composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures English Appendix 2 ○ organising paragraphs around a theme ○ in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot ○ in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings] • evaluate and edit by: ○ 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 • proofread for spelling and punctuation errors • read their own writing aloud to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear
Writing – Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	• develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: ○ extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including: when, if, because, although ○ using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense ○ choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition ○ using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause ○ using fronted adverbials ○ learning the grammar for year 3 [English Appendix 2 - highlighted in red] • indicate grammatical and other features by: ○ using commas after fronted adverbials ○ indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns ○ using and punctuating direct speech • use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading

Appendix 2 (Year 3 Content)

Word Formation of **nouns** using a range of **prefixes** [for example *super-*, *anti-*, *auto-*]

Use of the **forms** *a* or *an* according to whether the next **word** begins with a **consonant** or a **vowel** [for example, *a rock*, *an open box*]

Word families based on common **words**, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, *solve*, *solution*, *solver*, *dissolve*, *insoluble*]

Sentence Expressing time, place and cause using **conjunctions** [for example, *when*, *before*, *after*, *while*, *so*, *because*], **adverbs** [for example, *then*, *next*, *soon*, *therefore*], or **prepositions** [for example, *before*, *after*, *during*, *in*, *because of*]

Text Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material

Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation

Use of the **present perfect** form of **verbs** instead of the simple past [for example, *He has gone out to play* contrasted with *He went out to play*]

Punctuation Introduction to inverted commas to **punctuate** direct speech

Terminology

preposition, conjunction word family, prefix clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter inverted commas (or 'speech marks')