

We are Clever Writers because we already know how to ...

- use commas, exclamation marks, question marks, apostrophes
- use a range of prefixes and suffixes
- use nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs.
- spell the year 2 common exception words.
- spell words phonetically.

We are going to become even Cleverer Writers because we are going to learn how to use ...

- coordinating conjunctions
- subordinating conjunctions
- colons before a list
- adverbs of manner
- prepositions
- powerful verbs
- commas to separate adjectives

Duke of Norfolk CE Primary School
Autumn Term- Year 3- Writing Knowledge
Organiser



Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

accident	calendar	eight	guide	mention	possession	straight
accidentally	caught	eighth	heard	minute	possible	strange
actual	centre	enough	heart	natural	potatoes	strength
actually	century	exercise	height	naughty	pressure	suppose
address	certain	experience	history	notice	probably	surprise
although	circle	experiment	imagine	occasion	promise	therefore
answer	complete	extreme	important	occasionally	purpose	though
appear	consider	famous	increase	often	quarter	thought
arrive	continue	favourite	interest	opposite	question	through
believe	decide	February	island	ordinary	recent	various
bicycle	describe	forward	knowledge	particular	regular	weight
breath	different	forwards	learn	peculiar	reign	woman
breathe	difficult	fruit	length	perhaps	remember	women
build	disappear	grammar	library	popular	sentence	
busy	early	group	material	position	separate	
business	earth	guard	medicine	possess	special	

Poetry

- Free- Verse Poetry



Non- Fiction

- Instructions

Fiction

- Character Description
- Setting Description
- Retell
- Own story



Key Vocabulary

Comma	A comma is a punctuation mark that separates items in a list.
Apostrophe	Apostrophes are punctuation marks to show possession and contraction on. E.g. Sam's or I'd.
Colon	A colon is a punctuation mark that can be used to introduce a list or to separate two independent but linked clauses.
Prepositions	A preposition sits before a noun (or a pronoun) to show the noun's relationship to another word. (It tells you the position of the noun. E.g. around, in, under, on, through, near)
Conjunctions	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunctions: a co-ordinating conjunctions (e.g. and) link two words or phrases together as an equal pair & subordinating conjunctions (e.g. when) introduce a subordinate clause.
Powerful Verbs	If verbs describe an action, a powerful verb is a more interesting version of basic verbs that help to make writing more descriptive, exciting and engaging.
Inverted Commas	Inverted commas occur in pairs and can surround a single word or phrase, or a longer piece of text. For example: 'Look!' said a voice. 'Look at the sky!' double ("..."), but are never mixed.