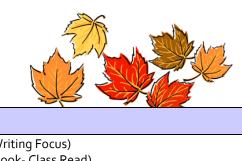


# **English Progression Overview**

21 Steps Assessment – The National Curriculum Broken down into steps progression across the year

# Year 3

AUTUMN Term



		AOTOMN TEITH	
Reading		Term 1	Term 2
	Whole class book Specify whether it will be a writing focus or just for reading aloud	Stone Age Boy (Writing Focus) Stone Age history (Twinkl E-book -Topic focus) The Accidental Prime Minister (Class Read)	The True Story of the Three Little Pigs (Writing Focus) History Hackers – The Victorians ( Twinkl E-book- Class Read) The Works poetry (Class Read)
	Guided Reading Skills Foci: Bronze Silver Gold	VIPERS focus: retrieval and vocabulary (all skills revisited regularly to ensure revision of knowledge)  I can read an increasing number of exception words I can identify a range of question types. I can locate key information in a text How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know?  How did? • How often? • Who had? Who did?  What happened to? • What does do? • How is?  What can you learn from from this section? • Give one example of I can explain the main points in a text. I can explain the meaning of words in context. I can explain the meaning of words in context. I can use knowledge of alphabet to locate information and meaning (dictionary/index)  Vocabulary focus questions:  What do the words and suggest about the character, setting and mood? • Which word tells you that? • Which keyword tells you about the character/setting/mood? • Find one word in the text which means • Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to • Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that  I can explore potential meaning of ambitious vocabulary read in context. I can create a character using my expression and intonation. I can justify my opinion about a text	VIPERS focus: inference and prediction (all skills revisited regularly to ensure revision of knowledge)  I can read aloud using a range of strategies appropriately, including decoding, to establish meaning.  I can identify where language is used to create mood, build tension or 'paint a picture'  I can rephrase part of a text to give my answer.  Prediction Questions: From the cover what do you think this text is going to be about? • What is happening now? What happened before this? What will happen after? • What does this paragraph suggest will happen next? What makes you think this? • Do you think the choice of setting will influence how the plot develops? • Do you think will happen? Yes, no or maybe? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.  I can predict what might happen in a story.  I can explore some straightforward underlying themes and ideas.  I can explore potential meaning of ambitious vocabulary read in context
	21 Steps (National Curriculum)	Step 10  Word Reading I can read an increasing number of exception words. I can read aloud using a range of strategies appropriately, including decoding, to establish meaning. I can apply my increasing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes  Comprehension I can summarise and explain the main points in a text. Begin to use knowledge of alphabet to locate information and meaning (dictionary/index)  Themes and Conventions I can briefly summarise the difference between a fiction and non-fiction text, giving examples. I can recognise some differences between different poems	

	I can explore some straightforward underlying themes and ideas.														
	Language for Effect I can identify where language is used to create mood, build tension or 'paint a picture'. I can explain the meaning of WOW words in context. I can explore potential meaning of ambitious vocabulary read in context.														
	Making Inferences I can explain how and why main characters act in certain ways in a story. I can predict what might happen in a story.														
Spelling Progression	Term 1 Focus on 2 sets of words, including a recap of common Year 2 rules.  Additional Spelling interventions are in place for children who are not secure in their phonics and common  Additional Spelling interventions are in place for children who are not secure in their phonics and common  Additional Spelling interventions are in place for children who are not secure in their phonics and common										s and common				
Yr 2 Revisit	Week.	Week 2	_	xception words.		Week 6	Maste-	Week 1	147	eek 2		on words.	\A/	k =	Week 6
Yr 2 Revisit	Week 1 The /j/ sound spelled – dge at the end of words. This spelling is used after the short vowel sounds	The /j/ sound spelled –ge at the end of words. This spelling comes after all sounds other than the 'short vowels.'		Week 4 The /s/ sound spelled c before e, i and y.	Week 5 The /n/ sound spelled kn and gn at the beginning of words.	Challenge words	Week 7 Personal choice from 50 word spelling check.	The /r/ sound spelled 'wr' at the beginning words.	The / sound of le' at th	'l/ or /ul/ spelled '- he end of ords.	Week 3 The /l/ or /ul/ sound spelled '- el' at the end of words. This spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w and commonly s.	Week 4 The /l/ or /u sound spelle al' at the end words.	d '- /-il	nding in	<b>Week 6</b> Challenge words
Yr3	The /ow/ sound spelled 'ou.' Found often in the middle of words, sometimes at the beginning and very rarely at the end of words.	The /u/ sound spelled 'ou.' This digraph is only found in the middle of words.	The /i/ sound spelled with a 'y.'	Words with endings that sound like /ze/ as in measure are always spelled with '-sure.'	Words with endings that sound like /ch/ is often spelled – 'ture' unless the root word ends in (t)ch.	Challenge words	Personal choice from 50 word spelling check.	Words with th prefix 're-' 're- means 'again' 'back.'	which hor negative meaning often modes not not the modes of the modes	nas a ve ng. It neans ot' as in ot agree =	The prefix 'mis-' This is another prefix with negative meanings.	Adding suffix beginning wi vowel letters words of more syllable. The consonant le is not double the syllable is unstressed.	to vowel let words of than one syllable. last syllal ter word is standard and ends	g with ters to more  f the ole of a cressed with onant ich has yowel fore it,	Challenge words
Spelling – 21 Steps (National Curriculum) (Linked to Phonics and Reading progression)	pelling – 21 Steps (National rriculum) (Linked to Phonics  Leap use the first letter of a word to sheek its spelling in a distingary														
Market Control				Term 1							Те	rm 2			
Writing	Week 1	Week 2		Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3		Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	
Genre/Composition  Letter Writing (Non Fiction) (To teacher and pen pal)		Setting Descripti (Of Stone Age im		itory Writing ba	sed on Stone	Age Boy (Fiction)	Information text (summary of Victorian games)  Instructions (Victorian of Choice)  Instructions (Victorian of Choice)  Instructions (Victorian of Choice)  Instructions (Victorian of Choice)				)				

Genre specific coverage	Features of letter writing Paragraphs Use of pronouns Conjunctions Sentence starters (time and linking words) Adjectives + adverbs CL + FS Handwriting 1st person Revision of question and statement. Perfect form.	Prepositional phrases Main and subordinate clause Vocabulary choices Thesaurus use Sentence starters Determiner a/an Commas in a list	Planning Past tense 3 <sup>rd</sup> person Direct speech Paragraphs Sentence starters (conjunctions/adjectives/nouns/prepositions) Determiner a/an Editing	Features of an information text Summarising Prepositions 2 <sup>nd</sup> person	Features of instructions Imperative verbs Precise sentence structure with CL and FS	Present and past tense used more accurately Regular and irregular verbs Direct speech Sentence starters (conjunctions/adjectives/nouns/prepositions) Editing Apostrophes- contraction and possession
Writing: (Including EGPS) 21 Steps (National Curriculum)	- I can discuss and record my interest and compose and rehearse and rehearse are larger and response and rehearse are larger and read and	riting identifying is structure, voca deas. sentences or ally improving them paragraphs around a themenarrative material. ers and plot in narrative writing. re. check for spelling, grammar and paramar and vocabulary to improve r class using the appropriate intoritten with the teacher or another with the teacher or another araph as a way of grouping related pronoun is and am beginning to us are known as imperative verbs. Sition in relation to position. The and linking words used to start or the start of t	through a range of varied and rich vocabulary a constituent of suggest improvements. It consistency including the accuracy of pronount nation and control the tone and volume so that is pupil.  It repositions to express time and cause. It material. It is entence. It material. It is entences.  It sentences.  Whether the next word begins with a consonant of a sentence.	s. the meaning is clear.	ures.	



# English Coverage Year 3



Whole class book	Term 3	Term 4					
Whole class book	l de la companya de	Term 4					
Specify whether it will be a writing focus or just for reading aloud	Flat Stanley Framed in France (Class Read)	Matilda (Class Read + Writing focus)					
just for reading aloud Guided Reading Skills Foci:  Bronze Silver Gold	VIPERS focus: Explain and Retrieval (all skills revisited regularly to ensure revision of knowledge)  - I can read an increasing number of exception words.  I am beginning to identify the differences between a wider range of nonfiction text types  I can recognise presentation devices e.g. numbering and headings in instructions  I can quote directly from the text to support thoughts and discussions.  I can use some appropriate vocabulary to describe different poems  I can explain how and why main characters act in certain ways in a story, using evidence from the text.  Explain Questions  • Why is the text arranged in this way? • What structures has the author used? • What is the purpose of this text feature? • Is the use of  effective? • The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Find and copy the phrases which show this. • What is the author's point of view? • What affect does have on the audience? • How does the author engage the reader here? • Which words and phrases did  effectively? • Which section was the most interesting/exciting part? • How are these sections linked?  I can explain the main points in a text.  I can clarify the meanings of ambitious words and/or phrases in context.  I can discuss how the words make me feel	VIPERS focus: summarise and inference (all skills revisited regularly to ensure revision of knowledge)  - I can read aloud with expression and intonation taking into account punctuation. I can identify the differences between a wider range of non-fiction text types  -I can apply my increasing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixed I can increasingly use knowledge of alphabet to locate information and meaning  I can summarise the main points in a text.  Summarise Questions Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened? • What happened after? • What was the first thing that happened in the story? • Can you summarise in a sentence the opening/middle/end of the story? • In what order do these chapter headings come in the story?  When prompted, I can justify and elaborate on opinions and predictions - I can comment on author's choice of language to create mood and build tension.  I can explore potential meanings of WOW words read in context.					
21 Steps (National Curriculum)	Step 11  Word Reading - I can read an increasing number of exception words I can read aloud with expression and intonation taking into account punctuation I can apply my increasing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes  Comprehension - I am able to quote directly from the text to support thoughts and discussions I can increasingly use knowledge of alphabet to locate information and meaning  Themes and Conventions						

- I can use some appropriate vocabulary to describe different poems

		- I can sumr	narise and explain th	he main points in a te	ext.								
		<u>Language f</u>	or Effect										
	- I can comment on author's choice of language to create mood and build tension.												
	- I can explore potential meanings of WOW words read in context I can clarify the meanings of ambitious words and/or phrases in context.												
			iss how the words m		or prirases in conte	XI.							
		Making Infe											
		· ·	•	in characters act in co and elaborate on opi	•		dence from the tex	ct.					
Spelling		vviicii proi	impred, reality e	Term 3	mons and prediction	113				Tei	m 4		
Progression													
Yr 2 Revisit	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	,	Week 6	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
	The long vowel	Adding '-es' to	Adding '-ed' to	Adding `-er' to	Adding 'ing' to	Challenge	Words	Adding 'er' to	Adding '-ing'	Adding '-ed" to	The /or/	The short	Challenge
	'i' spelled with a y at the end of	nouns and verbs ending in 'y.'	words ending in y. The y is	words ending in y. The y is	words ending in 'e' with a			words ending in 'e' with a	to words of one syllable.	words of one syllable. The	sound spelled	vowel sound 'o'	Words
	words.	,	changed to an i.	changed to an i.	consonant			consonant	The last letter	last letter is	'a' before II	U	
					before it.			before it.	is doubled to	doubled to keep the short	and I.		
									keep the	vowel sound.			
									short vowel sound.				
Yr 3	The long vowel	The long /a/	The long /a/	Adding the suffix	Homophones –	Challenge	Words	The /l/ sound	The /l/ sound	Adding the	Adding the	Adding the	Challenge
J	/a/ sound spelled	vowel sound	vowel sound	–ly. Adding the –	words which			spelled '-al' at	spelled '-le' at	suffix '-ly'	suffix '-ally'	suffix –ly.	Words
	`ai′	spelled 'ei.'	spelled 'ey.'	ly suffix to an adjective turns it	have the same pronunciation			the end of words.	the end of words.	when the root word ends in '-	which is used instead of '-ly'	Words which do not follow	
				into an adverb.	but different			words.	Words.	le' then the '-le'	when the root	the rules.	
					meanings and/or spellings.					is changed to `- ly.'	word ends in '- ic.'		
Spelling—21 Steps (National	Step 11				spenings.	<u> </u>				1y.	ic.		
Curriculum) (Linked to				letter is doubled to	keep the short vo	wel sound.							
Phonics and Reading progression)		Rules: The short vo	nd spelled 'a' before wel sound 'o.'	ı II and II									
, ,	4. Challeng												
	- I can use the first	two or three letters	of word to check its	s spelling in a diction	arv.								
	- I am using an inc	reasing range of stra	ategies to help me le	earn new words	•								
Writing	- I am able to pract	tice new spellings ar	nd check whether I h	ave written them co	rrectly					Ter	m 4		
9				Term 3									
	Week 1 (3 days)	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Wee	k 5	Week 6	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
	Recount (Christma	as)		verts (A toy/ Christma			reposition poem	Arg	jument- Science ba	ased?		iry accounts (differ	
Genre/composition	present) and if I could be anything)						ng)	perspectives eg, Matilda, Miss Honey, Miss Trunchbull)					
	1 <sup>st</sup> person		-	oices for impact		ns/prepositio		Paragraphing			Vocabulary	choices to represe	ent character
	Main and subordin	nating clause with g to be introduced.	Thesaurus use Sentence start			sub clause wi	ith comma ce/emphasis		ouse with a comma		Anastronha	Informal tone s for contraction a	nd noscossion
Genre Specific Coverage		rregular used correc		.ers	_	•	e counting/rhyme	conjunctions	ce starters includir	ig linking		ast and present te	
	Paragraphing	-	Commas in a li	ist		. ,	<i>J.</i> ,					•	
Writing:	Step 11							1			1		
willing.	216h 11												

# (Including EGPS) 21 Steps

#### Composition (Working towards step 12)

- I can talk about a genre of writing identifying is structure, vocabulary and grammar
- I can discuss and record my ideas.
- I can compose and rehearse sentences orally improving them through a range of varied and rich vocabulary and range of sentence structures.
- I can organise my writing in paragraphs around a theme.
- I can use the features of non-narrative material.
- I can create settings, characters and plot in narrative writing.
- I can write in a variety of genre.
- I can proof read my work to check for spelling, grammar and punctuation errors.
- I can assess the effectiveness of my own and others writing and suggest improvements.
- I can propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency including the accuracy of pronouns.
- I can read aloud to a group or class using the appropriate intonation and control the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.
- I can evaluate what I have written with the teacher or another pupil.

#### Vocab and Grammar

- I can use a variety of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.
- I am developing the use of the main clause in a sentence.
- I can plan to use paragraphs to group related material.
- I can identify regular and irregular verbs.
- I understand the difference between a clause and a phrase.
- I can use preposition to show position of objects in relation to one another.
- I can use a variety of sentence openers to add interest.
- I can use selected adjectives to create variety and add impact.

#### Punctuation

- I can punctuate speech accurately in my writing.
- I am beginning to use a comma to mark a pause in a complex sentence.



### English Coverage Year 3 SUMMER Term



Reading		Term 5	Term 6					
	Specify whether it will Newspape	Unfortunate Events – The Bad Beginning (Class Read) per Extracts (Writing Focus TBC) t examples	Escape to Pompeii (Class Read) Beast Quest (Class Read)					
	Guided Reading Skills	VIPERS focus: inference (all skills revisited regularly to ensure revision of knowledge)		VIPERS focus: Retrieval (all skills revisited regularly to ensure revision of knowledge)				
	Bronze Silver Gold	I can <u>read</u> an increasing number of exception words.  I can <u>read</u> aloud with intonation and expression, taking into account higher grade punctuation.  I can <u>identify</u> differences between different fiction and non-fiction		I can <u>apply</u> my increasing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes  I can <u>test</u> out different pronunciations of longer words  I can <u>name</u> different types of poems				
		genres  I can <u>discuss</u> the merits of different presentational devises in helping clarity of meaning		I <u>can</u> use text marking to support retrieval of information or ideas from texts (e.g. highlighting, notes in the margin).				
		I can clarify the meaning of WOW words and/or phrases in context.  Inference focus questions: Find and copy a group of words which show that • How do these words make the reader feel? How does this paragraph suggest this? • How do the descriptions of show that they are • How can you tell that • What impression of do you get from these paragraphs? • What voice might these characters use? • What was thinking when • Who is telling the story?  I can explore language features of some different text types (e.g. that the language of recount is different to the language of instructions).  I can discuss the effects of different words and phrases to create different images and atmosphere (powerful verbs, descriptive adjectives and adverbs).  I can sometimes bu with different characters' point of view in order to explain what characters are thinking/feeling and the way they act.		I <u>use</u> my skimming and scanning skills to locate information.  Retrieval Focus Questions:  • How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know? • How did? • How often? • Who had? Who is? Who did?  • What happened to? • What does do? • How is? • What can you learn from from this section? • Give one example of • The story is told from whose perspective?  I can <u>refer</u> back to the text to support my answers.  I can <u>justify</u> and elaborate on opinions and predictions with reference to the text  I can <u>discuss</u> why the author might have chosen these words/phrases				
	- I can read -I can app -I can test Comprehe - I can loca	ad an increasing number of exception words. ad aloud with intonation and expression, taking into account higher grade punctuation bly my increasing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes t out different pronunciations of longer words	c information).	).				

Spelling Progression	- I can identify differences between different fiction and non-fiction genres I can name different tupes of poems - I can discuss the merits of different presentational devises in helping clarity of meaning - I can summarise and explain the main points in a text, referring back to the text to support this.  Language for Effect - I can identify language features of some different text types (e.g. that the language of recount is different to the language of instructions) I can clarify the meaning of WOW words and/or phrases in context I can talk about the effects of different words and phrases to create different images and atmosphere (powerful verbs, descriptive adjectives and adverbs) I can discuss why the author might have chosen these words/phrases  Making Inferences - I can sometimes empathise with different characters' point of view in order to explain what characters are thinking/feeling and the way they act I can justify and elaborate on opinions and predictions with reference to the text.  Term 5 Year 3 & 4 Word List  Term 6 Year 3 & 4 Word List											
Yr 2 Revisit	Week 1 The /ee/ sound spelled '—ey'	Week 2 Words with the spelling 'a' after w and qu.	The /er/ sou with o	ınd spelled	<b>Week 4</b> The /z/ sound spell s.	Week 5  No Yr 2	Week 1 The suffixes '- ment' and '- ness'	Week 2 The suffixes '- ful' and '-less' If a suffix starts with a consonant letter. It is added straight onto most root words.	Week 3 These words are homophones or near homophones. They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings	Week 4 These words are homophones or near homophones. They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.	Week 5 Words ending in '-tion.'	Week 6 Contractions – the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full.
Yr 3	Words ending in '-er' when the root word ends in (t)ch.	Words with the /k/ sound spelled 'ch.' These words have their origins in the Greek language.	Words endi the /g/ sour '–gue' and t sound spell These word French in origin.	nd spelled the /k/ ed '–que.'	Words with the /s/ sound spelled 'sc' which is Latin in its origin.	Homophones: Words which have the same pronunciation but different meanings and/or spellings.  + Challenge words	Yr 3 Revision	Yr 3 Revision	Yr 3 Revision	Yr 3 Revision	Yr 3 Revision	Yr 3 Revision
Spelling— 21 Steps (National Curriculum) (Linked to Phonics and Reading progression)	Step 12 I use a dictionary to edit my writing. I can talk about how I use apostrophes in my writing. I can spell further homophones I can spell words that are often misspelt											
Writing		W 1	Ter		·	W 15	144	) or 1		m 6	)	N. 1.5
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week		5 Week 6	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Genre/composition	Newspaper			Inside out-	, ,			olay script into narra	itive)	Poetry- riddles		teacher/Pen pal
Genre Specific Coverage	Features of a newspaper Direct speech Past tense and irregular verbs				Features of a play script Absence of speech marks Accurate sentence punctuation-FS/question marks/exclamation marks/apostrophes			ter and setting tense e starters: ectives/nouns/conju use with a comma	nctions	Similes Structure/verse size consistent	Paragraphs Use of pronouns Conjunctions Sentence starters (time and linking words) Adjectives + adverbs CL + FS	

			Consistently use the correct determiner	Handwriting							
				1 <sup>st</sup> person							
	Step 12										
	Step 12										
Writing: (Including EGPS) 21 Steps	Composition  I can talk about a genre of writing identifying is structure, v I can discuss and record my ideas.  I can compose and rehearse sentences orally improving the I can organise my writing in paragraphs around a theme. I can use the features of nonnarrative material. I can create settings, characters and plot in narrative writin I can write in a variety of genre. I can proof read my work to check for spelling, grammar an I can assess the effectiveness of my own and others writing I can propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to impro I can read aloud to a group or class using the appropriate in I can evaluate what I have written with the teacher or anoth  Vocab and Grammar I can use the main clause in a sentence. I am beginning to identify the subordinate clause in a sente I am confidently using paragraphs to structure my writing in I can use nouns or pronouns appropriately to avoid repetition I am beginning to use a range of regular and irregular verbs I can accurately use preposition to show position of objects I can develop my repertoire of sentence openers. I can consider the impact that different adjectives have in no	m through a range of varied and rich vocabular  g.  d punctuation errors. and suggest improvements. ove consistency including the accuracy of pronctonation and control the tone and volume so the pupil.  nce. n a variety of genre. on. in relation to one another.	ouns.								
	- I consistently use the correct determiner.										
	<u>Punctuation</u>										
	I can use speech appropriately in my writing.										
	- I can use commas to mark a pause in a complex sentence.										