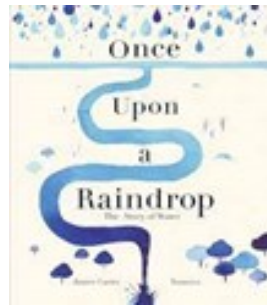


Year 3 Writing Knowledge Organiser



Poetry covered



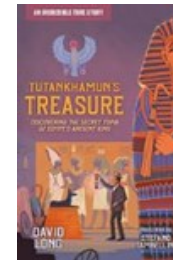
Year 3 and 4 Common Exception Words

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

Previous learning

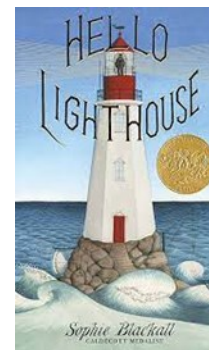
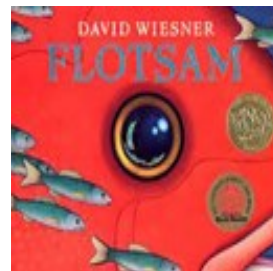
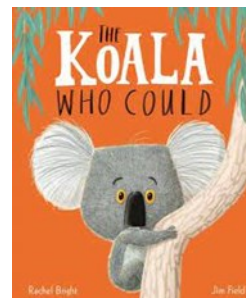
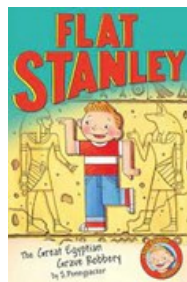
- Spell common homophones (there/their/they're, see/sea)
- learning to spell more words with contracted forms (I'd, wouldn't)
- possessive apostrophe (singular)
- add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly
- Y1 Report, recount, persuasive leaflet, narrative,
- Y2 persuasive letter, information text diary, narrative and fable.

Non fiction covered



Instructions Biography Persuasion Non-chronological report

Narratives covered



Key Vocabulary

Preposition	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)
Conjunction	A conjunction links two words or phrases together. There are two main types of conjunctions: □ 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.
Word family	Groups of words that are sufficiently closely related to each other to form a 'family'. Often built up by adding a prefix or a suffix.
Prefix	A word beginning added to the start of a root word which add a certain meaning to the word. E.g. 'disagree'
clause	A clause is a part of a sentence that has its own verb
Subordinate clause	A subordinate clause begins with a subordinating conjunction such as: because, if, or, and when. It can come before or after the main clause.
Direct speech	The reporting of speech by repeating the actual words of a speaker, for example "I'm going," she said. Direct speech is always indicated using speech marks (inverted commas).
Consonant	Every letter in the English alphabet that is not a vowel.
Vowel	The letters a, e, i, o, u in the English alphabet.
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!' Inverted commas are also known as speech marks, quotation marks, or (informally) quotes. Pairs of quotation marks can be single ('...') or double ("..."), but are never mixed.