Year 3						
		Working Towards	Secure	Greater Depth		
Composition	Sentence structure/Grammar	Usually uses simple and compound sentences with some attempt to form complex sentences, which may be uncontrolled.	Uses simple and compound sentences which are grammatically correct and punctuated correctly  Sentences with more than one clause are increasing evident, however these	Uses simple and compound sentences which are grammatically correct and punctuated correctly confidently and independently  Independently writing sentences with more than one clause, although		
		Uses a variety of sentences with different functions - punctuated correctly	may remain uncontrolled.  Uses an increasing variety of sentence openings.	these may remain uncontrolled  Confidently using an increasing variety of sentence openings		
		Uses range of simple conjunctions, e.g. and, then, but, so, because.	Express time, place and cause using conjunctions (e.g. when, before, after,	Express time, place and cause using conjunctions (e.g. when, before,		
		Beginning to use pronouns to avoid repetition.	while, so, because), adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore), or prepositions (e.g. before after, during, in, because of)	after, while, so, because), adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore), or prepositions (e.g. before after, during, in, because of) with increasing confidence and independence		
		Uses ways other than the subject to begin sentences.  Present and past tense, including the progressive form,	First and third person and tense are used consistently.	First and third person and tense are used consistently and confidently		
		correctly chosen and mostly consistently used throughout writing	Present and past tense, including the progressive form, usually correctly chosen and usually consistently used throughout writing	Present and past tense, including the progressive form, usually correctly chosen and usually consistently used throughout writing		
			Mostly uses the forms a or an according to whether next word begins with consonant or vowel	There is subject verb agreement		
	Punc†uațion	Capital letters, full stops, exclamation and question marks are mostly used accurately to demarcate sentences.	Punctuation to mark sentences – full stops, capital letters, exclamation and question marks – is usually used accurately.	Use of common punctuation taught is used accurate and independently at the point of writing.		
		Capital letters increasingly and mostly accurate for proper nouns.	Capital letters used accurately for proper nouns  Apostrophe use increasingly accurate	Start to show awareness of commas to mark phrases and clauses, as well as separating items in lists.		
		Apostrophes for common contractions and singular possession nouns mostly accurate	Usually using inverted commas to punctuate direct speech,			
		Beginning to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech, however this may be inconsistent	Start to show awareness of commas to mark phrases and clauses, as well as separating items in lists.			
		Commas used in lists used correctly				
	Text Structure	Uses scaffolding and support to aid planning	Plans using ideas gathered from wider reading and modelling.	Clear demonstration of the ability to plan and write in the appropriate form, taking into account the purpose and audience		
		Although the writing demonstrates an understanding of purpose and audience, this may not be sustained through the whole piece.	Writing demonstrates an understanding of purpose and audience  Main features of story structure are present - beginning, middle and clearly	Children are able to make choices about the form their writing should take without the need for scaffolds.		
	U)	The whole piece.	developed resolution	Tuke without the fieed for Scaffords.		

## St Michael's CE (A) First School

		Stories are written with a beginning, middle and simple ending (creates characters and setting), although there should be appropriate balance.  A simple sequence of events which are generally related	Usually groups similar information together (starting to use paragraphs for all forms of writing).  Simple overall structure of the chosen non-narrative text type is usually used	Showing more confidence in grouping ideas together to form paragraphs  In non-narratives, simple organisational devices including headings and sub-headings aid presentations independently
		to each other, though not necessarily well paced.  Uses simple overall structure of the chosen non-fiction text type and includes brief introduction or concluding sentence.	appropriately.  In non-narratives, simple organisational devices including headings and subheadings aid presentations	
	Drafting and Editing	To proof read to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.  With support can make simple improvements for contents either within their own	To proof read to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation with increasing accuracy.  Can make simple improvements for content either within their own and others' writing	To proof read to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation in with increasing accuracy.  Can make simple improvements for contents either within their own writing with confidence
	Effective use of language/Vocabulary	Starting to use adventurous word choices to add detail and engage the reader	Deliberate uses of adventurous word choices to add detail and engage the reader e.g. adding adverbs to add detail to verbs,  Using technical language appropriate to the text type	Writing shows conscious word choices around adverbs and prepositions for particular effect
Transcription	Spelling	Spelling rules and guidance from Appendix1 year 2 are applied accurately.  Starting to use taught spelling rules from appendix 1 (year 3 and 4)	Some of spelling rules and guidance from English Appendix 1 (Year3 and 4) applied accurately including further homophones and possessive apostrophe	Some of spelling rules and guidance from English Appendix 1 (Year3 and 4) applied accurately including further homophones and possessive apostrophe and starting to spell words that are exceptions to common spelling rules.
	Handwriting	Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to on another are best left unjoined  The children should be moving towards a joined style of handwriting.	Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to on another are best left not joined  The children should be using a joined style of handwriting.	Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to on another are best left unjoined  The children should be using towards a joined, legible style of handwriting.