# Helping your child to read and write at home



Year 3

Towngate Primary Academy

## At Towngate Primary Academy, we follow the English National Curriculum (2014).

#### Our school aims for writing are:

- For writing to be seen as purposeful and en joyable.
- For writing to be seen as an essential life skill.
- For each child to develop the necessary writing skills to be a competent writer.
- For each child to see themselves as a confident and successful writer.
- For writing to be developed across a range of meaningful contexts.
- For there to be a broad curriculum offering the full spectrum of writing genres.

#### Our school aims for reading are to:

- Provide a rich and stimulating reading environment.
- Enable children to read with confidence, accuracy, fluency, understanding and en joyment.
- Foster an enthusiasm for and love of reading for life.
- To develop comprehension skills of inference and deduction.

# Reading

#### By the end of Year 3, most children should be able to...

- O Use what they know to read 'exception' words (words with unusual or uncommon spelling patterns)
- O Read a range of fiction & non-fiction books
- O Use dictionaries to check meaning
- O Prepare poems & plays to perform
- O Check their own understanding of reading
- O Draw inferences (reaching a conclusion about what they have read, using clues from the text) and make predictions
- O Retrieve & record information from non-fiction books
- O Discuss reading with others

#### Here are some suggestions of ways you can help your child at home:

- Read to and with your child every day.
- Encourage your child to read a range of texts such as newspapers, comics, poetry and non-fiction.
- Discuss your child's reading choices with them.
- ullet Join the local library so that your child has access to an even wider range of books
- Praise your child's efforts and encourage them to take an interest in reading in their free time.

#### How many of the following exception words can your child read?

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

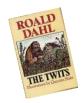
#### Here is a list of questions that you can ask your child when reading at home:

- What happened in the story?
- Where does the story take place?
- Who is telling the story?
- Where and when is this story/text set? How does the writer show this?
- How did this character respond to (an event)?
- How are the beginning and end similar? Is the order of events important?
- Which part of the story best describes the setting?
- Can you identify words in the text which help the author create mood/effect?
- What adverb has been used to describe how the character...?
- What does the word (choose a word) tell you about...?
- Which words/phrase indicates how the character was feeling?
- What is the genre of this story? How do you know?
- What features make this book similar to (another text)?
- Do these texts share any common features e.g. language or theme?
- What can you infer about this character? Can you find some words or phrases that demonstrate this in the text?
- Can you choose a character and say what they felt/thought/did in response to events? How do you know?
- What does... tell you about how the character is feeling?
- How did this character's actions affect the outcome of the story?
- Knowing what you do about (a character/an event), what might happen next? Why do you think this?
- If the story develops in the way you have predicted, how will (a character) respond? Can you find evidence in the text to explain why you think this is?
- How does the author indicate that (a character) feels excited/worried/scared? Does the author show this directly?

#### Reading Recommendations for Year 3

Here at Towngate Primary Academy, we endeavour to foster a love of reading. We therefore encourage children to read for enjoyment and pleasure. Here is a list of books which are suitable for Year 4 that will help to develop a love of reading.

Title	Author			
It Was a Dark and Stormy Night	Janet Ahlberg			
The Railway Cat	Phyllis Arkle			
Cool	Michael Morpurgo			
The Butterfly Lion	Michael Morpurgo			
Fungus the Bogeyman	Raymond Briggs			
Charlotte's Web	E B White			
The Twits	Roald Dahl			
Charlie and Chocolate Factory	Roald Dahl			
Matilda	Roald Dahl			
The Indian in the Cupboard	Lynne Reid Banks			
Mystery Winklesea	Helen Cresswell			
Fantastic Mr Fox	Roald Dahl			
Flat Stanley	Jeff Brown			
The Sheep Pig	Dick King-Smith			
Bill's New Frock	Anne Fine			
The Hundred Mile an Hour Dog	Jeremy Strong			
Return of the Hundred Mile an Hour Dog	Jeremy Strong			
The Naughtiest Cirl in the School	Enid Blyton			
Secret Seven series	Enid Blyton			









#### Reading Comprehension Test

At the end of Key Stage 2 (end of Year 6), your child will be required to take a SATs test to test them on their reading comprehension. Here is an example of the types of questions your child may be asked in that test.



# The Lost Queen

Maria and Oliver were quite a distance from the party when they found the little rowing boat in the grassy shallows of a small lake beyond the garden.

Glancing nervously behind her, Maria suggested that they row out to the island in the middle of the lake. Oliver looked at her questioningly. Maria explained that there was a secret monument on the island to one of her ancestors. This was a woman who had married a prince at the time when there was a struggle for the throne. The struggle had been between two rival families — one had a lion as its symbol, the winner had a bear.



Look at the paragrap	oh beginning: Glancing nervously	
Find and copy one	word meaning relatives from long ago.	
50		1 mark
The struggle had bee	en between two <b>rival</b> families	
Which word most clo	osely matches the meaning of the word rival?	
	Tick one.	
equal		
neighbouring		
important		
competing		1 mark

# Writing

#### By the end of Year 3, most children should be able to...

- O Use prefixes & suffixes in spelling e.g. in-, dis-, mis-,
  - -ation, -ly
- 0 Use dictionary to confirm spellings
- 0 Write simple dictated sentences
- O Use handwriting joins correctly
- O Plan to write based on familiar forms
- O Rehearse sentences out loud before writing
- O Use varied rich vocabulary
- O Create simple settings & plot

#### Here are some suggestions of ways you can help your child at home:

- Help your child write a letter to their favourite author. Correspondence can often be sent to an author's publisher (whose details can be obtained on the internet) who will pass it on.
- When you go on holiday, encourage children to write postcards to friends or relatives. They could record things that you do in a holiday diary which they can share with friends or relatives when they get home.
- After making a cake or doing a craft activity, challenge children to write the recipe or instructions for someone else to use.
- Write an information page or booklet about something they find interesting e.g. spiders, Dr Who, dinosaurs, cats, etc. Draw a picture and label it or write a caption to go with it.
- Encourage your child to learn weekly spellings and phonic group spellings. Write the spellings in sentences with accurate punctuation and practise high frequency words and handwriting.
- Provide your child with a comfortable place to work and exciting writing materials. A dictionary and thesaurus would also be useful.
- Ask your child what his/her writing targets are from time to time and help them work specifically on these.
- Talk through their ideas with them before they start to write, for example, prompt them to think about how they intend to tackle a subject.
- Help them to reflect on their writing, particularly the effect they hoped to have on the reader. For example, is the reader sufficiently prepared for the ending? Have they introduced all the characters?
- Encourage them to read through their work, shaping their sentences for clarity and impact and checking their accuracy.

#### How many of the following exception words can your child spell?

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

#### **Handwriting at Towngate Primary Academy**

At Towngate Primary Academy, we take pride in the presentation of our work. Children are taught to form their letters according to the following handwriting script:

### Grammar

By the end of Year 3, most children should be able to...

- Express time, place and cause using conjunctions (e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because), adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore), or prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because of)
- Know the basics of using paragraphs as a way of grouping related material
- O Use headings and sub headings to aid presentation
- O Use the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past (e.g. He has gone out to play. contrasted with... He went out to play.)
- O Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech

**Key Words:** adverb, preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, direct speech, consonant, vowel, inverted commas (or 'speech marks').

#### Here are some suggestions of ways you can help your child at home:

#### Punctuation Police

Look at a selection of magazines, advertisements, newspapers or leaflets. Highlight the punctuation marks you can see.

- O How many of each type can you see?
- O Why are they there?
- O Can you think of a rule?
- O Can you find any exclamation marks? Why are they where they are?
- O What emotion are they showing surprise, anger, fear or anything else?

ם וו	ו חו	ו חו
Read	Read.	Read!

Take a page of writing (fiction or non-fiction). Put it under the microscope.

- O How many sentences are there?
- O What type of sentences can you see?
- O What sort of sentence does the author use first
- O How does that make you feel?
- O What is the page about?
- o What types of words are used?

Use	con junctions	to	make	these	sentences	more	inter	esting.
	<i>-</i>							<i></i>

7. I can't go swimming. I have forgotten my swimming trunks.

8. I'd like to go to the park. My mum won't let me.

9. The old woman wanted to feed her dog. There was nothing in the cupboard.

10. I bought some sweets. I ate them on the way home.

II. The teacher was cross. She was late.

#### Can you spot the conjunctions in these sentences? Underline them:

- I. I put on my shoes and I went out to play.
- 2. I can't eat my sweets until after dinner.
- 3. I can't go out tonight because I have to stay in and do my homework.
- 4. It had been a long time since I had last played football.
- 5. I was going to eat the sweets but I saved them for my sister.
- 6. She was nice to me although she wouldn't let me play with the lego.

#### Grammar Punctuation and Spelling Test

At the end of Key Stage 2 (End of Year 6), your child will be required to take a SATs test to test them on their understanding of the Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling curriculum. Here is an example of the types of questions your child may be asked in that test.

Replace the underlined words in the sentences below with their expanded forms.
We're going into town later, so I'll buy some bread then.
We <u>won't</u> be back late.
You are helping a friend to correct the punctuation in the box below. Which <b>two</b> pieces of advice should you give to correct the punctuation?  "Surprise" shouted the children!
Tick two.
There should be an exclamation mark after the word 'surprise'.
There should be an exclamation mark after the inverted commas.
The sentence should end with a full stop instead of an exclamation mark.
There should be an exclamation mark after the word 'shouted'.
More exclamation marks after the word 'children' would help to show they shouted loudly.

#### Useful websites

#### Reading

http://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-II-years/reading

#### Writing

http://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-II-years/writing

http://www.funenglishgames.com/writinggames.htm

#### Grammar

http://www.oswego.org/ocsd-web/match/matchgeneric.asp?filename=jwildecontractions

http://www.topmarks.co.uk/Flash.aspx?e=spelling-grammar03

http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/grammar/punctuation.htm

http://www.crickweb.co.uk/ks2literacy.html

#### Contact Us

If you require any further support or guidance with supporting your child/children with English at home, please contact your child's class teacher or the English coordinators.

#### English coordinator:

Miss L Eke

