



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 3

Genres of writing	Key skills	Spelling												
Poems as starting point for literacy activities Narratives with different settings (e.g. Fairy Stories/ alternative versions) Exploring different endings	Use the suffix 'ly' to turn adjectives to adverbs and use some to start sentences. Expand noun phrases using two adjectives with a comma Can use exclamation and question marks to demarcate sentences.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Homophones</u></p> <p>Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings. They also have different spellings. E.g.</p> <p>There vs Their vs They're</p> <p>To vs Too vs Two</p> <p>Sea vs See</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Know the spelling rules when adding -ing, -ed to root words</u></p> <p>Rules:</p> <p>If a word ends in an e you must drop the e before adding 'ing' or 'ed'.</p> <p>Example: smile- smiling, smiled</p> <p>If the word has a short vowel, then you must add a double letter before the 'ing' or 'ed'.</p> <p>Example: stop- stopping, stopped</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Spell words with prefixes: dis-, mis-, in-, im-, re-</u></p> <p>A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to make a new word. E.g.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1597 1225 1998 1369"> <thead> <tr> <th>prefix</th> <th>root word</th> <th>prefix + root word</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>dis-</td> <td>connect</td> <td>disconnect</td> </tr> <tr> <td>mis-</td> <td>take</td> <td>mistake</td> </tr> <tr> <td>un-</td> <td>cover</td> <td>uncover</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	prefix	root word	prefix + root word	dis-	connect	disconnect	mis-	take	mistake	un-	cover	uncover
prefix	root word	prefix + root word												
dis-	connect	disconnect												
mis-	take	mistake												
un-	cover	uncover												
Text(s)	Express time and cause using conjunctions: [when, before, after, while, so, because, although]													
Lewis Carroll Poems from Alice in Wonderland: The Crocodile The Worst Witch, Jill Murphy Dominic's Discovery														



Examples of skills

Use the suffix 'ly' to turn adjectives to adverbs and use some to start sentences.

Cautiously, he unlocked the kennel and waited for the dog's reaction.

Suddenly, he slammed the door shut and sprinted across the street.

Expand noun phrases using two adjectives with a comma

Lots of yummy, cold ice-cream.

An enormous, menacing pirate ship.

Express time and cause using conjunctions: [when, before, after, while, so, because, although]

Mrs Norris, another concerned resident of Bermondsey told our reporter she was glancing out of my window when all of a sudden, a bony creature came flying past my house, sending my laundry swishing in the breeze.

This event has shocked the residents of Bermondsey because no one dares to walk on the streets after dark.

Can use exclamation and question marks to demarcate sentences

People are scared but the police have ensured the locals that they will do everything they can to catch this monster!

Exclamation and question marks in poetry

The starving crocodile went hunting one day.

His sharp, pearly teeth on display.

Wondering what he will find to feast on today?

Oh, how delicious it would be to have fish, octopus and turtle sundae!