Parent and Carer Information: Year 3 English

This guide can help you to track the progress of your year 3 child as they develop through the subject of English. In year 3, children learn the key skills that form the basis of their English education, including reading, writing and spelling. Practising these skills at home can be a great way to boost your child's confidence and complement what they learn in the classroom. This guide outlines how you, as parents and carers, can best support your child's year 3 English journey, with an easy-to-follow flowchart of what they will learn and clear goals for you to work on together.

Click on each topic to head to the relevant category on the Twinkl website to find super resources to support your child.



Familiarity with Stories

Alternatively, you can follow the web url **www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/parents** to get to the Twinkl Parents Hub.

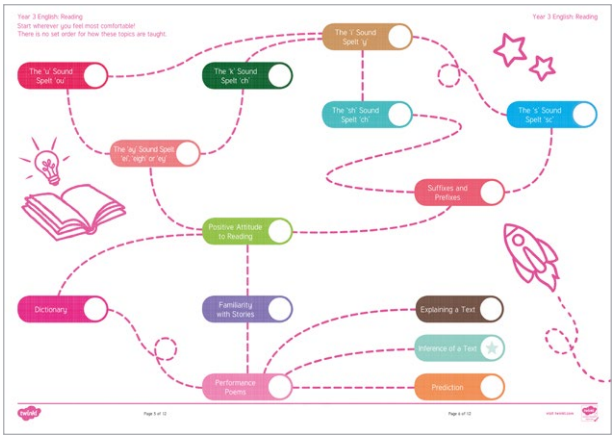
We have also included handy tick boxes, so you can easily check off when you have covered each topic, and you can keep on track with your child's studies. You can also use the 'traffic light' system to record your child's confidence, and how they feel about the topic you have covered together.

Stick the other pages together to create a display poster for both you and your child to fill in. Complete with handy tick boxes, this chart is ideal for helping to support your child's studies from home.

I feel unsure about this.

I feel okay about this.

I feel confident about this!



We hope you find the information on our website and resources useful. The contents of this resource are for general, informational purposes only. This guide is intended to offer parents general guidance on what subject areas tend to be covered in their child's year group and where they could support their children at home. However, please be aware that every child is different and information can quickly become out of date. There are some subject areas that we have intentionally not covered due to the nature of how they are taught or because a trained professional needs to teach these areas. We try to ensure that the information in our resources is correct but every school teaches the national curriculum in its own way. If you would like further guidance or are unsure in any way, we recommend that you speak to your child's teacher or another suitably qualified professional.

The ‘i’ Sound Spelt ‘y’

Your child can read the ‘i’ sound when it is spelt ‘y’ in the middle of certain words. For example, myth, gym, pyramid, mystery.

The ‘u’ Sound Spelt ‘ou’

Your child can read words containing the ‘u’ sound spelt ‘ou’. For example, young, touch, double, trouble.

The ‘k’ Sound Spelt ‘ch’

Your child can read words containing the ‘k’ sound spelt ‘ch’. For example, chemist, echo, character.

The ‘sh’ Sound Spelt ‘ch’

Your child can read words containing the ‘sh’ sound spelt ‘ch’. For example, chef, machine, brochure.

The ‘s’ Sound Spelt ‘sc’

Your child can read words containing the ‘s’ sound spelt ‘sc’. For example, science, scene, fascinate.

The ‘ay’ Sound Spelt ‘ei’, ‘eigh’ or ‘ey’

Your child can read words containing the ‘ay’ sound spelt ‘ei’, ‘eigh’ or ‘ey’. For example, weigh, neighbour, they, obey.

Suffixes and Prefixes

Your child can identify the meaning of some different suffixes and prefixes to find the meaning of new words. For example, ‘inter’ means between or among; so, international means between or among nations. ‘Super’ means above; so, superstar means above or more than a star.

Positive Attitude to Reading

Your child can recognise that reading can be a fun activity. They engage with reading and enjoy a variety of different books and text types. This can include listening to stories, poems and other texts, as well as reading them.

Dictionary

Your child can use a dictionary to check the meaning of words. They use their knowledge of the alphabet and spelling rules to find words in the dictionary and check the meaning.

Familiarity with Stories

Your child can identify some of the different features of fairy stories and myths and legends. They can retell some of these, recalling most of the key events and describing what happened.

Performance Poems

Your child can prepare a poem to perform. They use different tones and volumes of voice to create effects and use actions to add further meaning. They perform the poem clearly and confidently.

Explaining a Text

Your child can read a text and decide if it makes sense to them. They can explain what they have read and describe what has happened to someone else.

Inference of a Text

Your child can infer what a character is thinking or feeling based on evidence from the text they read. For example, they can identify if a character is feeling sad based on their actions.

Prediction

Your child can predict what will happen next in the story. They can read details in the story and use this combined with knowledge of other stories to decide what might happen next.

visit twinkl.com

Above and Beyond

If you really want to go the extra mile, you and your child can review these sections to gain a greater understanding of each topic and push your learning further.

★ Inference of a Text

- Your child can identify words that have an effect on the reader. They can describe what the word does and why the author might have used the word.
- Your child can identify that how a text is structured or laid out can have an effect on the reader. For example, they can describe why an author might have placed something in bullet points, or why a word may be written in bold, capital letters.

visit twinkl.com

Start wherever you feel most comfortable!
There is no set order for how these topics are taught.

The 'u' Sound Spelt 'ou'

The 'k' Sound Spelt 'ch'

The 'ay' Sound Spelt 'ei', 'eigh' or 'ey'



Positive Attitude to Reading

Dictionary

Familiarity with Stories

Performance Poems

The 'i' Sound Spelt 'y'

The 'sh' Sound Spelt 'ch'

The 's' Sound Spelt 'sc'

Suffixes and Prefixes

Explaining a Text

Inference of a Text

Prediction

visit twinkl.com

Prefixes without Changing Spelling

Your child can add prefixes to words without changing the spelling of the root word. For example, adding dis- to appoint becomes disappoint. Adding mis- to behave becomes misbehave.

Suffixes Beginning with Vowels

Your child can add suffixes beginning with vowels to words. If the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with a consonant letter which has one vowel letter before it, the final letter is doubled. For example, forget + ing becomes forgetting and begin + ing becomes beginning.

Add 'ly' to Most Words

Your child can add 'ly' to an adjective. They understand that this turns the adjective into an adverb. For example, sad + ly becomes sadly and final + ly becomes finally.

Add 'ly' to a Word Ending with -y

Your child can add 'ly' to a word ending with -y. They understand that if the word ends with a y, the y changes to an i and ly is added. For example, happy + ly becomes happily and angry + ly becomes angrily.

Homophones and Near Homophones

Your child can spell a variety of homophones and near homophones. Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. For example, brake and break, grate and great, medal and meddle.

Diagonal and Horizontal Strokes

Your child can write letters using diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters together. They begin to join writing together, increasing the neatness and consistency of their handwriting.

Recognise Letters That Don't Need Joining

Your child can identify letters that when placed next to each other are best left unjoined.

Compose & Rehearse Sentences Orally

Your child can compose and rehearse sentences orally before writing them. They use an increasing range of vocabulary and different sentence structures.

Use 'a' and 'an' Accurately

Your child can identify whether to use a or an in a sentence. They recognise if the next word begins with a consonant, they use 'a'. If they next word begins with a vowel, they use 'an'. For example, a rock, an open box.

Use Other Texts to Help Planning

Your child can use other texts to plan out ideas and structures for their own writing. They read other texts similar and take ideas from them to inform their own planning.

Nouns and Pronouns

Your child can choose appropriate nouns or pronouns in their writing. They recognise that they don't have to repeat a characters name over and over again. For example, he, she, they, we.

Conjunctions

Your child can use conjunctions 'when', 'before', 'after', 'while', 'so' and 'because' to express time and cause within their writing.

Adverbs

Your child can use adverbs 'next', 'soon' and 'therefore' to express time and cause in their writing.

Prepositions

Your child can use prepositions 'before, 'after', 'during' and 'because of' to express time and cause in their own writing.

Present Perfect Verbs

Your child can use the present perfect form of verbs. For example, 'he has gone out to play' instead of 'he went out to play'.

Create Characters, Settings and Plots

Your child can create characters, settings and plots for a story. They can describe these and record them in different ways, including drawings, written descriptions, storyboards and mind maps.

Fronted Adverbials

Your child can use fronted adverbials to begin sentences. They identify that a comma needs to follow the fronted adverbial. For example: 'Carefully, the cat crept across the garden.'

Direct Speech

Your child can use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. They know that you place the inverted commas around the actual words the character says. For example, "Where are we going?" asked David.

Proofreading

Your child can read their writing and check for any spelling errors and missing items of punctuation. They recognise where to insert missing items and make appropriate changes.

Use Headings and Subheadings

Your child can recognise that in non-fiction texts they can use different organisational structures, such as subheadings and headings.

Above and Beyond

If you really want to go the extra mile, you and your child can review these sections to gain a greater understanding of each topic and push your learning further.

★ Present Perfect Verbs

Your child can use standard English forms of verbs rather than locally spoken versions. For example, they recognise that we would write 'we were' rather than 'we was'.

★ Fronted Adverbials

Your child can use adverbial phrases as fronted adverbials to begin a sentence. For example, rather than just using 'Later, I heard the bad news', they could use 'Later that day, I heard the bad news'.

★ Proofreading

Your child can assess their own writing. They can decide on words or sentences that could improve their writing and make appropriate changes.

Paragraphs

Your child can organise writing into simple paragraphs. They recognise that paragraphs contain related pieces of information or things that happen in a setting or time.

Start wherever you feel most comfortable!
There is no set order for how these topics are taught.



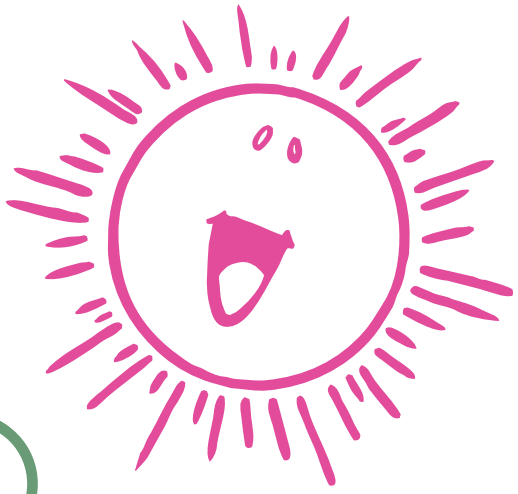
- Prefixes without Changing Spelling
- Add 'ly' to Most Words
- Recognise Letters That Don't Need Joining
- Compose & Rehearse Sentences Orally
- Use 'a' and 'an' Accurately
- Nouns and Pronouns
- Present Perfect Verbs
- Create Characters, Settings and Plots
- Direct Speech

Suffixes Beginning with Vowels

Add 'ly' to a Word Ending with -y

Homophones and Near Homophones

Diagonal and Horizontal Strokes



Use Other Texts to Help Planning

Conjunctions

Adverbs

Prepositions

Fronted Adverbials

Proofreading

Use Headings and Subheadings

visit twinkl.com

Explore and Discover More

Unsure of how to use this resource? Simply scan this QR code using your mobile device or tablet to watch a quick video explanation showing you how to use this resource with your child.

Twinkl Book Club is our book subscription service. Enjoy our original works of fiction in beautiful printed form, delivered to you each half-term and yours to keep!

Twinkl Boost is a range of intervention resources, created to support and lift learning with children at every level. These include our easy-to-use SATs and Phonics Screening resources.

Twinkl Go! is a digital platform, hosting interactive content such as videos, games, audiobooks and more. Twinkl Go! enables digital content to be streamed to your computer or mobile device.

Twinkl Originals are engaging stories written to inspire pupils from EYFS to KS2. Designed to encourage a love of reading and help curriculum-wide learning through accompanying resources.

Twinkl Kids' TV is our wonderful YouTube channel dedicated to fun and informative video style resources full of new and creative activities you can try at home!