

ENGLISH – Year 3

<p>Look at the Year 3/4 Statutory Spellings attached. Choose 10 to learn and test yourself. Find the meanings of words you don't know.</p>	<p>List as many words as you can think of which contain the prefix 're', 'super', 'anti' or 'inter'. <i>*see pack for example</i></p>	<p>Write 5 expanded noun phrases describing what you can see in your garden/ from your window. <i>*see pack for example</i></p>	<p>Choose 5 words from the Year 3/4 Statutory Spelling list and put them into silly sentences. Can you use conjunctions? (if, when, because, so, while, as...)</p>
<p>Think of 3 'wow' synonyms for each of the following words: happy, sad, excited, bored, big. <i>*see pack for example</i></p>	<p>List as many words you can think of which contain the suffix 'tion', 'able', 'ive' or 'ful'. <i>*see pack for example</i></p>	<p>Write 5 sentences with prepositions in them. Underline the prepositions in your sentences. <i>*see pack for example</i></p>	<p>Use persuasive writing techniques to write a letter to your head teacher urging them to ban school uniform. <i>*see pack for checklist</i></p>
<p>Use descriptive writing techniques to write a paragraph describing a sunrise. <i>*see pack for checklist</i></p>	<p>Create a poster explaining what homophones are. Give example and use drawings. <i>*see pack for definition</i></p>	<p>Make a list of 10 words which start with a consonant and 10 words which start with a vowel.</p>	<p>Choose one of your books to redesign the front cover and rewrite the blurb. Review the book (summary, rating, likes/dislikes etc).</p>
<p>Write a Haiku poem about Spring. Add illustrations and perform it. <i>*see pack for example</i></p>	<p>Write a set of instructions on how to make the perfect cup of tea. Use fronted adverbials, specific verbs and prepositions to make them clear to follow.</p>	<p>Write down 5 of our school rules. Write a short story to explain why each rule is important.</p>	<p>Use descriptive writing techniques to write a paragraph describing the rough sea. <i>*see pack for checklist</i></p>

Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

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

Prefix: Letters that go in front of a root word and change its meaning.

e.g. **super**human

Expanded noun phrase: a phrase made up of a noun and at least one adjective. If two or more adjectives are listed to describe the noun, a comma should be added to separate the adjectives.

e.g. the beautiful, blossoming tree

Synonyms: a word or phrase that means the same (or almost the same) as another word.

e.g. tired – exhausted, drowsy, weary

Suffix: letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to its meaning.

e.g. read**able**

Preposition: where or when something is in relation to something else. Usually followed by a noun.

e.g. He looked **inside** the box and was **under** his bed.

Persuasive writing techniques:

Alliteration	
Facts	
Opinions	
Rhetorical question	
Emotive language	
Statistics	
Triple (rule of 3)	

Descriptive writing techniques:

Expanded noun phrases		
Range of punctuation (commas, apostrophes, inverted commas)		
Emotive language		
Adverbs		
Varied sentence lengths to build tension		
Fronted adverbials		
Conjunctions		



Homophone: words that have the same pronunciation but different meaning.
e.g which witch

Book review summarises your book (without giving any spoilers!)

Haiku poem: A poem made up of 3 lines, the first line is 5 syllables, the second line is 7 syllables, the third line is 5 syllables.

e.g. 5- Flowers are blooming,
7- Birds chirping beautifully,
5- Children are playing.