

Y3 Writing Features

Fronted adverbials

These come at the start of sentence followed by a comma. They show when where or how something is happening.

One sunny morning, Red Riding Hood walked to grandma's house. (When)

In her bedroom, Granny spotted the wolf. (Where)

Terrified, Little Red Riding Hood saw a mysterious silhouette. (How)

Noun phrases/ Expanded noun phrases

Noun phrases are an adjective and a noun.

Expanded noun phrases are two adjective separate by a comma and then a noun.

Examples: **deserted island** / **beautiful, vast ocean**

Adjectives - describe a noun

Noun—person, place or object

Speech punctuation rules

Open the door (Inverted commas “)

Capital letter

Write speech

One of four (Punctuation mark, . ! ?)

Close the door (Inverted commas “)

Example:

“What a workout!” exclaimed Sam.

Conjunctions

These join sentences, clauses or phrases.

Co- coordinating conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Subordinating conjunctions: because, when, if, while, before, after, since, as, although, until

Effective verbs

Verbs show to be, to do , to have but they are mainly actions.

Effective verbs have more impact on the reader.

Rather than **went** you could say **jumped, walked, sprinted, darted**

Rather than **saw** you could say **spotted, witnessed, eyed**

Show not tell

Describing behaviours which infer feelings.

Tell: The boy was nervous.

Show: The boy's teeth chattered and sweat formed on his brow.

Don't forget to check your writing for capital letters, punctuation and spellings.

Also, re-read it to check it makes sense!