

MRS MORLEY'S STAR WRITERS

Year 3 Checklist		Point Value	
FEATURES OF WRITING		/10	
All sentences start with a capital letter and are punctuated.	1		
The tense of your writing is consistent. For example, if you are writing in past tense, make sure it stays that way.	1		
All proper nouns (names of specific people and places) start with capital letters.	1		
Include co-ordinating conjunctions to join ideas (<i>and, but, or, so</i>).	1		
Include subordinating conjunctions to introduce a subordinate clause (<i>after, before, when, while, even though, if, because....</i>)	1		
Proof-read your writing to check it makes sense and you have used correct punctuation.	1		
In non-narrative writing, headings and sub headings are used to organise writing.	1		
Remembering to use a new line when someone speaks in your writing.	1		
Use pronouns to avoid the repetitions of names (<i>he, she, her, him, it, they, I, we, your, our, their...</i>).	1		
Use 'a' or 'an' correctly.	1		
ADDING DETAIL AND DESCRIPTION		/10	
Adjectives are used to add description and detail.	1		
Some verbs are chosen for impact. How did the character move? Can you think of better words for those verbs? For example, 'walked' could be improved → crept, strode, marched...	1		
In narratives, to include a setting and characters. Have you described these in detail? Would your reader have a clear image of the setting and your characters in their mind?	2		
Use a thesaurus to improve your adjectives and word choices.	2		
Include a simile (compare things using 'like' or 'as'.) Example: <i>as cold as ice, sharp like needles</i>	1		
Include personification (give human characteristics to something which is not human). Example: <i>the snowflake danced to the ground.</i>	2		

Some use of prepositional phrases to show position in time or location. Examples: <i>behind the door, that morning, above them...</i>	1	
PUNCTUATION	/10	
Question marks. Could be used in a rhetorical question.	2	
Exclamation mark. These are used when something is surprising, interesting or when someone is shouting.	1	
Some use of inverted commas for speech. Speech must start with a capital letter and have punctuation inside the inverted commas.	2	
Commas in a list e.g. Henry scrambled through the damp, twisted branches.	1	
Apostrophes for contraction (<i>don't, won't, can't etc.</i>)	2	
Apostrophes for possession. Put the box around what is owned, then put the apostrophe outside the box.	2	
SPELLING AND HANDWRITING	/10	
To spell all of the Year 1 and Year 2 common exception words correctly. Use the spelling lists provided.	2	
To spell some of the Year 3 and 4 statutory spelling words correctly. Use the spelling lists provided.	1	
To spell many words with prefixes correctly, e.g. irrelevant, autograph, incorrect, disobey, superstar, antisocial.	2	
To spell many words with suffixes correctly, e.g. usually, poisonous, adoration.	2	
Handwriting is legible and joined in some places. Upper case letters should be double the size of lower case letters.	1	
To begin to spell homophones correctly, e.g. which and witch.	2	
Total points for this piece of writing:	/ 40	