

# **HCAT Literacy on a Page 2025/2026** Year 3



#### Below is the coverage for Literacy on a page for Year 3:

The order of the genres below has been sequenced to support children in developing skills across a range of writing outcomes and text types, these genres of writing should be taught in the cycle outlined below. Pieces are developed independently over a period of time following our Gather, Skills, Apply approach, once completed, a sample of pieces are published and added to pupils' portfolios at the end of every half term (Mini applies can also be added to portfolios to provide further evidence of writing).

#### Autumn 1 Back to Basics (link to description) Non-Chronological Report Example Key Texts and Hooks: Flotsam, Cloud Tea Monkeys, Big Book of Blue, The Eavptian Cinderella. The bebble in my bocket. Links with curriculum - Vincent Van Goah. The Barnabus Project. Science Links - Animals Example Final Outcomes: Example Mini Apply: Summary of information Non-Chronological report Advert Fact-file Dictionary of terms Extended blog post Description Brochure HCAT Writing Curriculum Coverage To plan writing by discussing and recording ideas. To explore writing in order to understand structure, vocabulary, and arammar. To use age-appropriate vocabulary for effect Writing To write to suit purpose and show some features of the genre. To edit my own and others' writing and suggest improvements. Composition To proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors. To use adjectives to create expanded noun phrases that add detail. To use nouns or pronouns appropriately to avoid repetition. To use fronted adverbials to add detail. Grammar To begin to use possessive apostrophes for regular plurals. To use commas after fronted adverbials. Punctuation To use a dictionary to check a word using the first 3 letters. To write word families based on common words, showing how words are Spelling related in meanina To use suffixes ed ing (double or not doubling letters) To join appropriate letters. To space writing sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders do not meet Letters are gaining in consistency of size and formation To form letters with consistent size and formation. To form capital letters in the correct size in relation to lower case letters. To produce legible writing. Handwriting Discretely taught links to GPS:

To identify different word types within sentences (verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs).

To identify the appropriate location for a subordinate clause within a sentence.

To identify different word types within a clause (nouns, verbs, subject, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs).

To identify the contracted verb form of words.

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### Narrative - Descriptive Focus Explanation

**Example Key Texts and Hooks:** Cinderella of the Nile, Black Dog, the Last Garden, the Heart and the Bottle, The Day I Swapped my Dad for Two Goldfish, Jim a Cautionary Tale, Leon and the place between, The Barnabus Project.

Example Mini Apply:	Example Final Outcomes:
Summary of events	Character/setting descriptions

Diary from characters viewpoint Alternative beginning/ending Character profile Extra chapter Instructions

Retell a part of the story How to guide

Explanation text

### HCAT Writing Curriculum Coverage

HCAT Writing Curriculum Coverage		
Writing Composition	To plan writing by discussing and recording ideas. To explore writing in order to understand structure, vocabulary, and grammar. To begin to use paragraphs to group related ideas. To describe characters, settings and/or plot in a simple way, with some interesting details. To create chronological narratives; write in sequence (simple beginning, middle, end). To use age-appropriate vocabulary for effect To edit my own and others' writing and suggest improvements. To proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors.	
Grammar	To use adjectives to create expanded noun phrases that add detail. To use a range of conjunctions to extend sentences with more than one clause. To use adverbs to express time, place, and cause. To use nouns or pronouns appropriately to avoid repetition. To use fronted adverbials to add detail. To explore the use of similes and metaphors.	
Punctuation	To use commas after fronted adverbials. To begin to use possessive apostrophes for regular plurals.	
Spelling	To use prefixes un-, dis-, mis-, re-, pre and super, anti and auto. To write word families based on common words, showing how words are related in meaning (e.g. solve, solution, solver). To use suffixes beginning with vowel letters. To use a dictionary to check a word using the first 3 letters. To use the suffix ly when the root word ends in le	
Handwriting	To join appropriate letters. To space writing sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders do not meet Letters are gaining in consistency of size and formation. To form letters with consistent size and formation. To form capital letters in the correct size in relation to lower case letters. To produce legible writing.	

#### Discretely taught links to GPS:

Letter/postcard

To identify different word types within sentences (verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs).

To identify different word types within a clause (nouns, verbs, subject, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs)

To identify the appropriate location for a subordinate clause within a sentence.

### Spring 1

#### Diary/Recount **Bloa Post**

Example Key Texts and Hooks: Fairy tales. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory - Golden Ticket. The Iron Man. Billionaire Bov. Earth Shatterina Events. Diany of a Killer Cat. The True Story of the Three Little Pigs, Man on the Moon, Y3 curriculum links, Y3 experiences.

Example Mini Apply:	

Fact File Advert Review Letter

Diary entry Review for website Social media post

Example Final Outcomes:

Letter

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Grammar	To use adjectives to create expanded noun phrases that add detail. To use a range of conjunctions to extend sentences with more than one clause. To use adverbs to express time, place, and cause. To use nouns or pronouns appropriately to avoid repetition. To use fronted adverbials to add detail. To explore the use of similes and metaphors.	
Punctuation	To use commas after fronted adverbials. To begin to use possessive apostrophes for regular plurals.	
Spalling	To use prefixes un-, dis-, mis-, re-, pre and super, anti and auto. To write word families based on common words, showing how words are related in meaning (e.g. solve, solution, solver).	

To use suffixes beginning with vowel letters.

To join appropriate letters.

To produce legible writing.

To use the suffix ly when the root word ends in le

#### Handwriting

Spelling

To space writing sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders do not meet Letters are gaining in consistency of size and formation To form letters with consistent size and formation. To form capital letters in the correct size in relation to lower case letters.

Discretely taught links to GPS:

To identify different word types within sentences (verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs). To identify different word types within a clause (nouns, verbs, subject, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs)

To use a dictionary to check a word using the first 3 letters.

To identify the contracted verb form of words.

#### Narrative with an element of choice

Spring 2

**Example Key Texts and Hooks:** Our Tower, The first drawing, Magical Myths and Legends (Michael Morpurgo). Children who changed the world, African folk tales, Frindleswylde, Nen and the lonely fisherman, The tin forest, The tear thief.

Example Mini Apply:	Example Final Outcomes:
Review	Setting/Character description
Speech bubbles	Story from a character POV
Social media post	Persuasive advert
Advice slip	Letter
Job advertisement	

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Grammar	To use adjectives to create expanded noun phrases that add detail. To use a range of conjunctions to extend sentences with more than one clause. To use adverbs to express time, place, and cause To use prepositions to express time, place, and cause. To use nouns or pronouns appropriately to avoid repetition. To use fronted adverbials to add detail. To explore the use of similes and metaphors.	
Punctuatio n	To begin to use possessive apostrophes for regular plurals. To use commas after fronted adverbials. To begin to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.	
Spelling	To use prefixes un-, dis-, mis-, re-, pre and super, anti and auto. To write word families based on common words, showing how words are related in meaning (e.g. solve, solution, solver). To use suffixes beginning with vowel letters. To use a dictionary to check a word using the first 3 letters.	
Handwritin g	To join appropriate letters.  To space writing sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders do not meet letters are gaining in consistency of size and formation  To form letters with consistent size and formation.  To form capital letters in the correct size in relation to lower case letters.	

### Discretely taught links to GPS:

To identify different word types within sentences (verbs, nouns, adjectives and

To produce legible writing.

To identify the appropriate location for a subordinate clause within a sentence. To identify the contracted verb form of words.

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### Informal / Formal Persuasive Letter Non-Chronological Report

Example Key Texts and Hooks: Y3 experiences, The tear thief, Stone Age Boy, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, Links to Y3 curriculum, Glues on Strike, Cloud Tea Monkeys

Example Mini Apply:	Example Final Outcome:	
Biography/Autobiography	Letter	
Mind map of information gathered	Persuasive advert	
Letter/Postcard		
Lost poster		
Diary		

#### HCAT Writing Curriculum Coverage

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To plan writing by discussing and recording ideas. To explore writing in order to understand structure, vocabulary, and grammar. To begin to use paragraphs to group related ideas. To use age-appropriate vocabulary for effect (dependant on genre). To write to suit purpose and show some features of the genre. To edit own and others' writing and suggest improvements. To proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors.	
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#### Discretely taught links to GPS:

To identify different word types within sentences (verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs). To identify different word types within a clause (nouns, verbs, subject, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs).

To identify the appropriate location for a subordinate clause within a sentence.

### Summer 2

#### Narrative

#### Poetry

Example Key Texts & Hooks: The Legend of Sally Jones, The Last Garden, The Butterfly Lion. The River. The Iron Man. The Villain's Version. The Bee Book. The lost spells, Pied Piper of Hamelin, I am the Seed that grew the Tree, Our Tower, The Spider and the Fly , Chocolate Cake

Example Mini Apply:	Example Final outcome:
Short Report	Haiku Poem
Character/setting description	Rap Poem
	Poem
	A plot twist
	Retell

#### **HCAT** Writing Curriculum Coverage

Own version

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		To explore writing in order to understand structure, vocabulary, and grammar.		
		To describe characters, settings and/or plot in a simple way, with some interesting details.		
		To create chronological narratives; write in sequence (simple beginning, middle, end).		
	Writing			
		To begin to use paragraphs to group related ideas.		
	Composition	To begin to explore and use dialogue within a narrative.		
		To use a de appropriate vocabulary for affect (dependent on depre)		

# To use age-appropriate vocabulary for effect (dependant on genre).

To write to suit purpose and show some features of the genre.

To edit my own and others' writing and suggest improvements.

To proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors.

#### To use adjectives to create expanded noun phrases that add detail. To use a range of conjunctions to extend sentences with more than one clause. To use adverbs to express time, place, and cause

To use prepositions to express time, place, and cause. To use nouns or pronouns appropriately to avoid repetition.

To use fronted adverbials to add detail. To explore the use of similes and metaphors.

## To begin to use possessive apostrophes for regular plurals.

To use commas after fronted adverbials. Punctuation To begin to use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.

To use prefixes un-, dis-, mis-, re-, pre and super, anti and auto. To write word families based on common words, showing how words are related in meaning (e.g. solve, solution, solver). Spelling

To use suffixes beginning with vowel letters. To use a dictionary to check a word using the first 3 letters.

#### To join appropriate letters. To space writing sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders do not meet

#### Letters are gaining in consistency of size and formation **Handwriting** To form letters with consistent size and formation.

To form capital letters in the correct size in relation to lower case letters. To produce leaible writing.

#### Discretely taught links to GPS:

Grammar

To identify different word types within sentences (verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs). To identify different word types within a clause (nouns, verbs, subject, pronouns, adjectives, ad verbs).

To identify the appropriate location for a subordinate clause within a sentence. To identify the contracted verb form of words.