Reading for information Year 3: Animals (camels)

Aspects of framework exemplified

Learners are able to:

- locate information on web pages using screen features, *e.g. toolbars, side bars, headings, arrows*
- accurately identify the topic, main ideas and key information from texts, *e.g. by highlighting and retelling using the words of the text*.

- The whole class were beginning a topic on animals focusing on camels.
- The learner used the internet to research facts about camels.

	a de si the interest	
ALL Research on	camels using the internet	
**************************************	FACT FINDER	
	Find 5 facts about the topic you are	
	reading about:	
	camels are 10 feet long in body length.	
	Camils have long eye lashes to stop sand from getting in to their eyes.	
	Camels lat leaves and plants from the desert.	
	Carriels have humps on their backs as places to store Fat.	
	All carrels lose their fur in spring and grow a new coat.	
		yan used
3		the interne
	FACT FINDER	carefully
1	Find 5 facts about the topic you are	to researce
1	reading about:	
	The carnels small bunded ears are located for back on its head.	many fa
1 m m		(amol)
	Carriels have large mouths and 34 shiong sharp teeth.	(RT)
	camels have two toes on lach foot.	010 10 MA
	A has that looks like a toursuil grows at the sont	
		5
	A obly carried is born with no numper	

Writing for information Year 3: Chembokolli

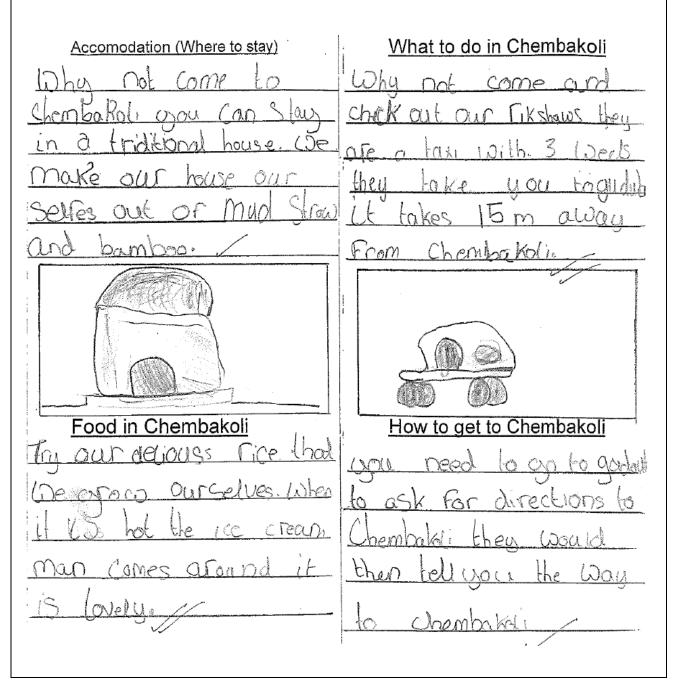
Aspects of framework exemplified

Learners are able to:

- adapt what they write to the purpose and reader choosing words appropriately
- use main features of specific forms appropriately
- use visual information if relevant
- use language appropriate to writing, beginning to include standard English where relevant
- start sentences in a variety of ways
- spell all high-frequency words correctly.

- As part of a whole-class topic on Chembokolli, the learners were asked to produce a leaflet encouraging people to come to visit Chembokolli.
- The class had looked at various brochures and studied persuasive language features.
- The learner was supported using a writing frame.

Evidence



Reading for information/Writing for information Year 3: Animals (camels)

Aspects of framework exemplified

Reading for information

Learners are able to:

- read short information texts independently with concentration
- accurately identify the topic, main ideas and key information from texts, *e.g. by highlighting and retelling using the words of the text*
- deduce ideas and information by linking explicit statements, e.g. cause and effect
- make connections between new information and ideas in a text and what they already know and believe about the topic
- take an interest in information beyond their personal experience.

Writing for information

Learners are able to:

• include relevant details, information or observations in their writing.

- The whole class were beginning a topic on animals focusing on camels.
- Using a KWL chart, the learner identified what they already knew about camels, questions they would like to find out and used information texts to identify new information about camels.

Evidence WALT: Write a Kul grant on camels ·Babie camela How tall are · camels have two camels? are colled caled. hurps. SP calves camels usally live . What do they eat? camele humps are . How many speicies an grow up to be ? in the desert. · People ride on gamels are their of a camel? seet. · carrels have pour · How heavy are · carrels are persivors legs. the desert so they · camels are bigger than Are they noturnal? need to and desert, plants. all dags . What are canels . A camel is the babies called? camels can live to colour of dark ellar be so years old. camels can came over 200 pounde 300 20 rules in the pot desert heat. & Which areas are you comels have three eye going to concentrate lids_____ 1. camel fair On! 2. canvel humes Rilllant fact 3. Howard carriels usegull Miding Fize! 4. camel bodies

Reading for information/Writing for information Year 3: Geography (France and Spain)

Aspects of framework exemplified

Reading for information

Learners are able to:

- accurately identify the topic, main ideas and key information from texts
- use information in their own account of the topic by sequencing or re-ordering information.

Writing for information

Learners are able to:

- adapt what they write to the purpose and the reader choosing word appropriately
- include relevant details, information or observations in their writing
- use the main features of specific forms appropriately
- use visual information if relevant
- use language appropriate to writing, beginning to include standard English where appropriate
- use vocabulary related to the topic or subject context
- start sentences in a variety of ways
- use adjectives and adverbs to expand simple sentences
- use full stops, question marks, exclamation marks and commas for lists
- spell most common polysyllabic words correctly
- produce legible handwriting and present work appropriately
- spell all high-frequency words correctly.

- The whole class looked at brochure features and language.
- The learner researched information about Spain to include in their own brochure.
- The learner used a writing frame to organise writing appropriately.

Evidence

Come to Spain!!! Food & drimk you should come and tra Some of Spain's mouthwatering dish ous traditional 0 like Pailla Some chor: Erust me 10 Alan def Fenatly Magnificent !!!! If you come to spain Mago you will export a the two crystall clear Chor, Zo beaches. Maybe you according to can have a lyxourious Sunbare White Children angla have a splashing time in the seall Paells Gullann eather Why not by going 500, do Some traditiona to See domenco dancing of isn't your , that coke! you Core Some bull Fighting or stick your feet up and Sootball?171parish The Weather here is lovely, 300 days a year 3,000 hours of blarting Slamenes Scotball Tays of Scotching Sun. but Sighten Salt ... the Wolds best Sootball player plays for