|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary** | **What is it?** | **Example** |
| Word Family | A word family is a group of words with a common base to which different prefixes and suffixes are added. | **work**rework, worker, working, workshop, and workmanship |
| Conjunction | Conjunctions are for connecting thoughts, actions, and ideas as well as nouns, clauses, and other parts of speech.**FANBOYS**and **ISAWAWABUB** words. | You can have peach ice cream **or** a brownie sundae. |
| Adverb | A word that describes a verb (an action or a doing word). | He 'quickly' ate his lunch.She smiled ‘cheerfully’. |
| Preposition | A preposition is a word (usually a short word) that sits before a noun to show the noun's relationship with a nearby word. | Near, behind, by, under, through, with, about  |
| Direct Speech | Direct speech is a report of the exact words used by a speaker or writer. | “How old are you?"  |
| Inverted Commas  | Direct speech is usually placed inside inverted commas and accompanied by a reporting verb or clause. | “How old are you?" **thekind lady asked with a twinkle in her eye.** |
| Prefix | Prefixes are letters which we add to the beginning of a word to make a new word with a different meaning. | Auto-AutobiographyAutograph |
| Consonant | One of the speech sounds or letters of the alphabet that is not a vowel. | All letters except for the vowels – a, e, i, o, u  |
| Vowel | a speech sound produced by humans when the breath flows out through the mouth without being blocked by the teeth, tongue, or lipsa, e, I, o, and u |
| Clause | A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb.  | Anna sings when she wakes up. |
| Subordinate Clause | A subordinate clause (or dependent clause) is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. | I fished **until the sun went down.** |

**Year 3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What do I know from last year?Year 2 | VerbTense (past, present)AdjectiveNounSuffixApostropheComma |
| What do I need to know next?Year 4 | PronounPossessive pronoun Adverbial |

**Grammar Matters!**

The Year 3 grammar requirements are:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word Structure** | **Sentence Structure** | **Text Structure** | **Punctuation** |
| Formation of nouns using a range of prefixesUse of the determiners a or an Word families based on common words. | Expressing time and cause using conjunctions (e.g. when, before, after, while, because), adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, so), or prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because of) | Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material.Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.Use of the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause (e.g. I have written it down so we can check what he said) | Introduction to speech marks to punctuate direct speech |