

Grammar

Some of the key grammar skills we will be covering this year:

Investigate the different word classes.	common nouns, proper nouns, collective nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, connectives, prepositions
Understand the terms synonyms and antonyms	Synonyms—words that mean the same Antonyms—opposites
Using and understanding the terms consonant and vowels	Vowels—a, e, i, o, u Consonants—all the other letters of the alphabet
Homophones	Homophones—words that sound the same but are spelt differently (here/hair, there/their/they're)
Know the different sentence types and the clauses that are in them	Simple, compound and complex. To support this, children should understand and use the terms clause and subordinate clause.
Person Verb Agreement	(I run, you run, he runs, they run)
Noun Phrases	Noun phrases act together as a noun - Reading a book is good hobby (what: the subject)
Using adjectival phrases	These act together as an adjective. The woman in the red shiny dress is the owner of the cafe
Direct Speech	When to use speech marks.
Prefixes	Forming nouns using a range of prefixes (super~,
Use past tense consistently	Knowing how verbs change when something has already taken place (listen/listened, take/took)
Verb Tenses	Using the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past. Eg. He has gone out to play. (present perfect) He went out to play. (simple past)



Year 3

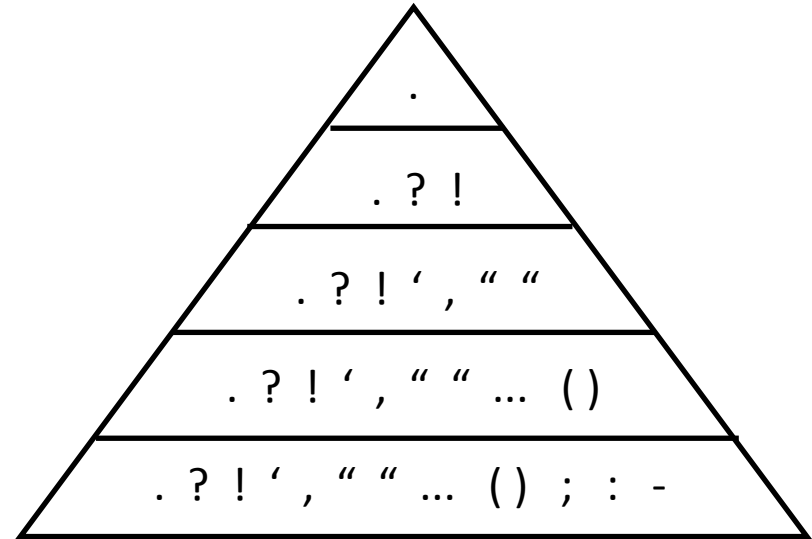
English

Sentence Types

At Year 3 children are becoming confident writers who are taught to use a range of sentence types and structures to make their writing interesting. They are taught to use ISPACE as a way of starting their sentences as well as the following sentence types.

I	Use an -ing word to start a sentence	Hesitating , Philip stayed where he was.
S	Use a simile to start a sentence	As slow as a snail , he strolled along the path to school.
P	Use a preposition to start a sentence	Above the clouds, the birds were playing. Towards home I ran, hoping I could escape.
A	Use an adverb to start a sentence	Amazingly , he didn't fall off the swing.
C	Use a connective to start a sentence	Next , we will stop at the supermarket. When it stops raining, you may go out.
E	Use an -ed word to start a sentence	Confused , she didn't know what had happened.
A sentence that has three adjectives before the noun.		It was a long, dark, leafy street.
A 2A sentence , that has two nouns and two adjectives per noun.		He was a tall, awkward man with an old, crumpled jacket.
A BOYS sentence. (but, or, yet, so)		He could be really friendly or he could be miserable. It was a warm day yet I could see storm clouds in the distance.

Punctuation



- .** A **full stop** is used to show the end of a sentence.
- ?** **Question marks** are used at the end of a sentence to show a question. *It's rather warm today isn't it?*
- !** **Exclamation Marks** used to show urgency or emotion. *Stop!*
- ,** **Commas** are used to separate items in a list. *I want bread, milk, potatoes and cheese.* **Commas** are also used in complex sentences to separate clauses. *Without a doubt, that was the best film ever. The film, that I went to last night, was marvellous.*
- " "** **Speech marks, also known as inverted commas**, show what is spoken aloud. *"I will just finish reading this page," he mumbled.*
- '** **Apostrophes** are used to show omission, *can't instead of can not.*