



Year 3: Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling



Inverted Commas

To show speech, we used inverted commas.

There are 5 rules to remember when using inverted commas:

1. Keep your inverted commas at the beginning and the end of the words being spoken	"Stop!" I said.
2. New speaker, new line. Start a new line whenever someone new speaks.	"How are you doing today?" asked Henry. "I'm great!" replied Ashton.
3. Always begin what is being spoken with a capital letter.	"What an amazing day!" he announced.
4. Make sure your speech is correctly punctuated. Inside your inverted commas must be punctuated.	"There are times, I feel, that you are a bit mean to me," she said to her cousin.
5. Remember to use commas to separate speech from everything else.	Ashton whispered, "Be quiet!" "Goodbye," said Jules.

Determiners

Determiners reference nouns and tell us how many there are or whose the noun is.

The most common three are 'a', 'an' and 'the'.

'an' replaces 'a' when the noun begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u)

a

an

the

Used for objects that are not specific or one of several things of a similar type.

I need **a** phone.

Used the first time we introduce an object.

I watched **a** film last night.

Used for objects that are not specific or one of several things of a similar type.

I'd like **an** apple.

Used the first time we introduce an object.

On holiday, I saw **an** iguana,

Used for specific object or objects that both the speaker and the listener know.

Can you pass me **the** phone please?

Used when we mention the object again.

The iguana I saw was very small.

Vowels

a, e, i, o, u

When 'y' sounds like a vowel, it becomes one.

Word Families

A word family is a group of words that all come from the same root word.

sign



Tense

Tense tells the reader when the verb happened or when it is happening. The present perfect form can be used instead of the past tense, but uses the present tense form of the verb.

Present Tense

play
plays
playing

Past Tense

played

Present Perfect

He has gone out **to play**.

He went out **to play**.

Prefixes

A prefix is a letter or letters added to the front of a word to make another word.

The prefix 'anti' means 'against' or 'opposite'. When added to a word it gives the word a new meaning.

septic
clockwise

antiseptic
anticlockwise

The prefix 'super' means 'above' or 'beyond'. When added to a word it gives the word a new meaning.

man
market

superman
supermarket



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Paragraphs

We use paragraphs to organise our writing. They group together ideas that are linked. We leave a line when beginning a new paragraph. A paragraph usually consists of at least two sentences but experienced writers may use a single-sentence paragraph for effect!

When to start a new paragraph	-When you begin a new idea or point. -To contrast information. -When your readers need to pause. -When you are ending your introduction or starting your conclusion.	Using headings and sub-headings	In some piece of writing, you may need to group specific information. In this case, you would use 'sub-headings' to make it clear to the reader what exactly they are reading about.
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Conjunctions

Conjunctions join sentences and clauses. There are two types of conjunction that we use to join sentences: subordinating and coordinating.

subordinating I SAW A WABUB	coordinating FANBOYS
if	for
since	and
as	nor
when	but
although	or
while	yet
after	so
before	
until	
because	

Year 3 and 4 Word List

accident	century	experiment	interest	particular	remember
accidentally	certain	extreme	island	peculiar	sentence
actual	circle	famous	knowledge	perhaps	separate
actually	complete	favourite	learn	popular	special
address	consider	February	length	position	straight
answer	continue	forwards	library	possess	strength
appear	decide	fruit	material	possession	suppose
arrive	describe	grammar	medicine	possible	surprise
believe	different	group	mention	potatoes	therefore
bicycle	difficult	guard	minute	pressure	though
breath	disappear	guide	natural	probably	although
breathe	early	heard	naughty	promise	thought
build	earth	heart	notice	purpose	through
busy	eight	height	occasion	quarter	various
business	eighth	history	occasionally	question	weight
calendar	enough	imagine	often	recent	woman
caught	exercise	increase	opposite	regular	women
centre	experience	important	ordinary	reign	

Other grammatical terms you need to know

verb	an action, doing or being word that can change tense.
preposition	tells you where a noun is in relation to another noun
clause	a part of a sentence containing a verb and an object
main clause	a clause that makes sense on its own as a sentence
subordinate clause	a clause that does not make sense on its own as a sentence that can go at the beginning, middle or end of a sentence - look for the subordinating conjunction