



Year 3

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation



By the end of Year 4 pupils should be able to:

Demonstrate their understanding by:

- extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
- using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
- using fronted adverbials

Indicate grammatical and other features by:

- using commas after fronted adverbials
- indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
- using and punctuating direct speech

Terminology for pupils to be introduced in Year 3:

- **preposition**- is used before a noun, pronoun or noun phrase and may link to a verb, noun or an adjective. The most common preposition is *of*. Prepositions can tell you about position or direction, timing and a link or relationship.
- **conjunctions**- link clauses. Some can also link words or phrases. Coordinating conjunctions include *and, but, or, nor* and *yet*. Subordinating conjunctions include *after, although, since, when, because* and *so*.
- **word families**- are related to each other by spelling, grammar and meaning e.g. *write, writer, writing, rewrite* and *noise, noiseless, noisy*
- **prefix**- a group of letters that can be added to the beginning of the base or root form of a word e.g. *dis- disappear, im- impossible, un-unwell*
- **clause**- is a phrase whose head is a verb
- **subordinate clause**- helps to give more meaning to the clause. It cannot be used on its own as a complete sentence
- **direct speech**- is when you write the exact words someone says. It is shown by using **speech marks** that are also called **inverted commas**

