Year 3 Grammar Curriculum

Punctuation	
Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech. Place the spoken word between inverted commas. Start the sentence with a capital letter, place punctuation before closing the inverted commas. Say who said the words and place what the next person says on the next line.	Use a **comma** after a fronted adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase or adverb ending in "-ly"

Grammar	
Expressing time, place and cause using **conjunctions**: *when, before, after, while, so, because*	**Prepositions:** *next to, by the side of, in front of, during, though, throughout, because of*
Verbs: Present perfect: **"has/have" + past participle** *She has gone to the shops* instead of *She went to the shops*	**Verbs**: Past perfect: **"had" + past participle**
Pronouns: To know the difference between the subject and object with the personal pronoun	**Pronouns**: Possessive adjectives *my, your, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*
Expressing time, place and cause, using **prepositions**: *before, after, during, in, because of*	**Powerful verbs**: Synonyms for verbs such as "said" or "go" to create more powerful verbs
Verbs – Use irregular simple past-tense verbs *awake – awoke, blow – blew*	**Quantifiers:** *enough, less, fewer, lots of, none of, both, each, every, a few, neither, either, several*
Expressing time, place and cause using **adverbs**: *then, next, soon*	Know that pronouns, nouns and proper nouns can all be the **subject** of a sentence
The difference between a **phrase** and a **clause**	**Compound sentences** with co-ordinating conjunctions: *and, but, or, so, for, nor, yet*
Complex sentences using subordinate conjunctions: *until, although, even if*	Specific/technical vocabulary to add detail: ***Siamese*** cats are a **variety** that can live to a great age. The **species** has many unusual **features** for a **feline**.
Exaggerated language: *unbelievable, glorious, etc.*	Pattern of three for **persuasion**: *Fun. Exciting. Adventerous!*
Knowing when to use "**a**" (preceding a consonant) and "**an**" (preceding a vowel or a word beginning with "h")	Identifying all the word classes of a simple sentence
Formation of nouns using **prefixes**: *auto- anti- super- under-*	**Homophones** and their meanings: *bear – bare, pear – pair, night – knight*
Word families based on common words: *fear, feared, fearful, fears, fearfully*	**Word families** for meaning, word class and spelling: *solve, solution, solving, solved, solver, dissolved, soluble, insoluble*
To make the **plural** for nouns ending in "-ch", "-sh", "s", "z" or "x" by adding "-es"	To make the **plural** for nouns with a single vowel, ending in "f" or "-fe", change the "f" or "-fe" to "-ves": *wolf – wolves* Noun plurals with a double vowel, ending in "f", just add "s" to make the plural: *chief – chiefs*