

There They are



Grammar Must Knows in Year 3



Subordinate clause = adds more detail to the independent clause and will not make sense on its own.

My favourite breakfast is pancakes with berries and syrup.

Terms I should already know:

- Singular** = one of something
- Plural** = more than one of something. (add s or es)
- Suffix endings** = ing, ed, er, ment, ness, ful, less, ly
- Personal pronouns** = I, me, him, her
- Noun** = naming word
- Verb** = doing or being word
- Adjective** = describes a noun
- Adverb** = describes a verb
- Noun phrase** = more than one adjective before a noun

Simple past and present tense

Apostrophes for contraction = can't won't
haven't wasn't I'll I've

Apostrophes for possession = Hamna's bag - the bag belongs to Hamna

Conjunctions for co-ordination = and, but, so

Conjunctions for subordination = if, that, because, when

Sentence types and their punctuation =

Present Perfect Tense

Subject	Helping Verb	Main Verb (Past Participle)
I	have	decided finished lost chosen
You		
They		
We		
She	has	gone
He		
It		

This year I will learn:



These are all the **co-ordinating conjunctions**

Independent clause = must always have a **verb** and usually a **subject**.

My favourite breakfast **is** pancakes.

Prefixes are used at the beginning of a root word to change its meaning

Know your Prefixes	
un-	means not
pre-	means before
mis-	means wrong
super-	means above
re-	means again
sub-	means under
inter-	means between
anti-	means against
auto-	means self
im/ir/in/il-	mean not

Fantastic Ways to Show Time, Place and Cause in Your Sentences		
Subordinating Conjunctions = time or cause		
when	before	because
after	while	
Prepositions = where something is or cause		
in	during	because of
over	near	until
above	behind	
Adverbs of time = when something happens		
next	soon	then
therefore		

Remember: You should put a comma after an adverb at the start of a sentence eg. **Next**, mix the sugar with the eggs.

"Inverted Commas"

also called speech marks

Inverted Commas go either side of what is actually spoken

"You've left your pen!" Called James to his friend.

"Thank you," Paul replied, "good job you spotted it, I'd have been looking for that later!"

REMEMBER: Start a new line for each new speaker, try and use more interesting words than said!

Using 'a' or 'an'...	
an	a
before a word that starts with a vowel : an apple	before a word that does not start with a vowel: a banana