

# Year 3

<b>Inverted commas</b>	To indicate dialogue (speech)	<i>Tom said, "Hello."</i>
<b>Fronted Adverbial</b>	When an adverb or adverbial opens a sentence	<i><u>All night</u>, the alien chased James.</i>
<b>Comma (additional to covered in KS1)</b>	After fronted adverbial	<i>All night, the alien chased James.</i>
<b>Apostrophe (additional to covered in KS1)</b>	To mark plural possession (more than one noun)	<i>The <u>aliens'</u> jaws snapped.</i>
<b>Pronouns</b>	Takes the place of a noun	<i>The <u>girl</u> sat down, <u>she</u> was sad.</i>
<b>Linking adverbs</b>	Link ideas and clauses	<i>Next, now, soon, then</i>
<b>Main/ independent clause</b>	A clause that can form a complete sentence when standing alone - it containing a subject and a predicate (verb).	<i>The dog barked.</i> <i>Several mice scurried away.</i>
<b>Subordinate clause</b>	A group of words that contain a subject and a verb but cannot function as a complete sentence on its own.	<i>...because he laughed..</i> <i>He = subject of the clause</i> <i>Laughed = Verb</i>
<b>Subordinating conjunctions (additional to covered in KS1)</b>	Links a main clause and a subordinate clause	<i>As, after, although, before, while</i>
<b>Expanded Noun Phrase</b>	Gives more detail or information about a noun in a simple noun phrase.	<i>The dark, mysterious forest</i>
<b>Direct Speech</b>	Speech that is written exactly as it was said by the speaker. It's punctuated using speech marks or inverted commas	<i><u>"What would you like for dinner?"</u> Tom asked.</i>
<b>'a' and 'an'</b>	'an' is used before a word beginning with a vowel and 'a' is used before a word beginning with a consonant	a <u>r</u> ock an <u>o</u> pen box

# Sherwood Junior School



## Year 3

## GPaS

## Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

### Guide for Parents

## Key Stage 1

<b>Full stop</b>	To complete a sentence.	
<b>Capital letter</b>	To start a sentence. For a proper noun (people). For personal pronoun 'I'. For places.	
<b>Exclamation mark (!)</b>	To indicate an exclamation.	<i>The alien ran faster!</i>
<b>Question mark (?)</b>	To complete a question.	<i>Where could James hide?</i>
<b>Apostrophe</b>	For omission (letters taken out).  To mark singular possession.	<i>Tom couldn't escape. The alien's jaw snapped.</i>
<b>Comma</b>	In a noun list. In an adjective list.	<i>The big, brown cow. She had pens, pencils and rubbers.</i>
<b>Noun/ Noun phrase</b>	Naming word for a person, place or thing. A noun phrase is more than one word for a noun.	<i>table, dog, hand, the cat, some mice, ten chairs</i>
<b>Proper noun</b>	Name of a specific person or place.	<i>Sarah, London</i>

<b>Adverbs</b>	Additional information/ to describe a verb. (When, Where or How.)	<i>The alien chased James angrily.</i>
<b>Preposition</b>	Where or when a noun is.	<i>The alien was above the trees.</i>
<b>Verb</b>	Doing or action words.	<i>eat, crunches, hiding</i>
<b>Coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)</b>	Link two simple sentences.	<i>For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So</i>
<b>Subordinating conjunction</b>	Links a main clause and a subordinate clause.	<i>because, if, when, that</i>
<b>Clause</b>	A group of words in a sentence that contains a subject (a noun, noun phrase or pronoun) and a verb.	<i>The dog barked.  ....because he laughed..  She sang.</i>
<b>Pronoun</b>	A word that replaces a noun in a sentence.	<i>Sarah walked to school. <u>She</u> arrived just in time.</i>
<b>Adjective</b>	A word that describes a noun.	<i>The ugly alien</i>
<b>Determiner</b>	Words that introduce nouns.	<i>the, a, two</i>