

Year 3

Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions
Modify verbs, adverbs, adjectives and clauses	Link words and phrases together.	Describe time, location and position
Then Next Yesterday Soon Lately Frequently Later Now	When Because Before While So Until Yet If	Before After During Above Below Besides Due to With
Yesterday , we went to the zoo.	I don't like pizza because of the cheese.	We will leave after lunch.

Speech
<p>Direct speech. Opens with speech marks which are placed around what is being said.</p> <p>"I don't like the zoo," said Alfred.</p>

Paragraphs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time, start a new paragraph for a different time period. • Place, start a new paragraph for each new place. • Topic, start a new paragraph for each new topic, idea or subject. • Person, start a new paragraph for each new person or change of speaker in a dialogue <p>In non-fiction a paragraph represents a group of sentences with a common theme.</p>

What you should be able to do by the end of year 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs or prepositions • Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material. • Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation • Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past • Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech

Vocabulary	
Clause	A group of words that does not contain a verb, it is part of a sentence.
Conjunction	Links two words or phrases together.
Consonant	Specific letters from the alphabet e.g. bcd fghjklmnpqrstvwxyz
Direct speech	When you write down words that have been spoken and use speech marks
Inverted commas	Punctuation used to show what has been spoken or said.
Prefix	Letters added at the beginning of a word in order to change it into another word e.g. re-, un-, de-
Preposition	Words which show the relationship between two things, they often tell you where something is e.g. about, under, over, beyond
Vowel	Specific letters from the alphabet e.g. aeiou

Headings
<p>Headings are written at the beginning of a piece of writing and explain what it is about.</p> <p>Sub-headings divide a piece of writing up into smaller sections. The sub heading guides the reader and tells them what the paragraph will be about.</p>

Prior Learning
<p>In KS1 children have learned to write sentences using co-ordination and subordination. They can use either present or past tense accurately. They can add detail by using expanded noun phrases. They can use full stops, capital letters, question marks, exclamation marks, commas to separate items in a list and apostrophes to mark where letters are missing and singular possession in nouns.</p>