

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

Present

Past

Future

SIMPLE PRESENT

I walk,
you walk,
he/she/it walks,
we walk,
you walk,
they walk

SIMPLE PAST

I walked,
you walked,
he/she/it walked,
we walked,
you walked,
they walked

SIMPLE FUTURE

I will walk,
you will walk,
he/she/it will walk,
we will walk,
you will walk,
they will walk

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am walking,
you are walking,
he/she/it is walking,
we are walking,
you are walking,
they are walking

PAST CONTINUOUS

I was walking,
you were walking,
he/she/it was walking,
we were walking,
you were walking,
they were walking

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

I will be walking,
you will be walking,
he/she/it will be walking,
we will be walking,
you will be walking,
they will be walking

PRESENT PERFECT

I have walked,
you have walked,
he/she/it has walked,
we have walked,
you have walked,
they have walked

PAST PERFECT

I had walked,
you had walked,
he/she/it had walked,
we had walked,
you had walked,
they had walked

FUTURE PERFECT

I will have walked,
you will have walked,
he/she/it will have walked,
we will have walked,
you will have walked,
they will have walked

Paragraphs

- Ti - stands for Time, so start a new paragraph for a different time period.
- P - stands for Place, so start a new paragraph for each new place.
- To - stands for Topic, so start a new paragraph for each new topic, idea or subject.
- P - stands for Person, so start a new paragraph for each new person or change of speaker in a dialogue

In non-fiction a paragraph represents a group of sentences with a common theme.

Speech

Direct speech.

Opens with speech marks which are placed around what is being said.

"I don't like the zoo," said Alfred.

Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Adjective | A word that adds more information about a noun. |
| Adverb | A word that adds more information about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs |
| Command | Tell you to do something. Often urgent and short. Get in the car. |
| Exclamation | Usually begin with How'or What. Full sentence including a verb. What happened to your car! |
| Paragraph | Connected sentence about one idea or theme. |
| Past tense | Verb form used describe things that happened in the past. |
| Present tense | Verb form used to describe things happening right now. |
| Question | Sentences that ask something or show doubts. Is that your car? Usually end with question mark. |
| Speech marks | Punctuation used to show what has been spoken or said. |
| Statement | Sentence that claims something as truth. My car is blue. Ends with full stop. |

Heading and subheadings

Headings are written at the beginning of a piece of writing and explain what it is about.

Sub-headings divide a piece of writing up into smaller sections. The sub-heading guides the reader and tells them what the para-graph will be about.

What I will know by the end of Year 3

Word Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [super-, anti-, auto-] Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [e.g a rock, an open box] **Word families** based on common words, showing how words are related in form & meaning [e.g., solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble] **Sentence** Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [e.g. then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of] **Text** 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 [e.g. He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play] **Punctuation** Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate. Terminology – preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant