

# There They they<sup>a</sup>re



# Grammar Must Knows in Year 3



## 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 =  
command ! . question ? Exclamation ! Statement .

## Present Perfect Tense

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

This year I will learn:



These are all the co-ordinating conjunctions

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

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

Independent clause = must always have a **verb** and usually a **subject**. It makes sense and can stand alone as a sentence.

The cat **sat** on the mat.

Subordinate clause = Links to the independent clause and will not make sense on its own. Needs a **subject** and a **verb** too.

The cat **sat** on the mat **eating her food**.

## 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*  
(Previously known as speech marks)

When someone starts talking.

It's nice to meet you.

When someone finishes talking.

It is nice to meet you," Gemma said.

The punctuation always goes before you close your speech.