There Their O Grammar Must Knows in Year 3 (

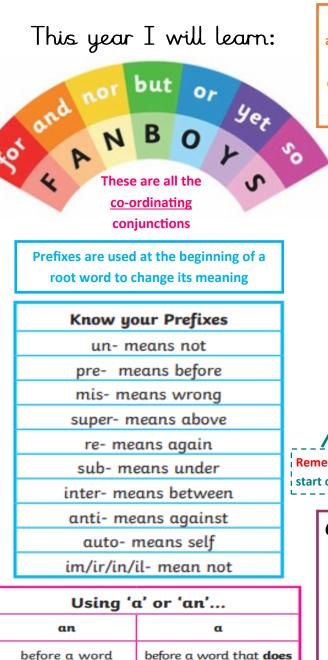
Terms I should already know: Singular = one of something Plural = more than one of something (add s or es) Suffix endings = ing, ed, er, ment, ness, ful, less, ly Personal pronouns = I, me, him, her Noun = naming word Verb = doing or being word Adjective = describes a noun Adverb = describes a verb Noun 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)
l You They We	have	decided finished lost chosen gone
She He It	has	



not start with a vowel:

a banana

that starts with a

vowel: an apple

Independent clause = must always have a <u>verb</u> and usually a <u>subject</u>. 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 <u>subject</u> and a <u>verb</u> too. The cat sat on the mat eating her food.

then

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				

soon

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

next

66 99 Inverted Commas (Previously known as speech marks) When someone starts taking. It is nice to meet Tuce to you, Germa said. meet When someone pinishes talking. The punctuation always goes before you close your speech.