

# Grammar for Year 3 parents

## Detail of the vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to be introduced in Year 3

Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example super-, anti-, auto-]</li> <li>• Use of the forms <b>a</b> or <b>an</b> according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel [for example, <u>a</u> rock, <u>an</u> open box]</li> <li>• Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble]</li> </ul>
Sentence	<p>Expressing time, place and cause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Using conjunctions</b> [for example, when, before, after, while, so, because],</li> <li>• Using adverbs [for example, then, next, soon, therefore], or</li> <li>• Using prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]</li> </ul>
Text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material</li> <li>• Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation</li> <li>• <b>Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past</b> [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]</li> </ul>
Punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech</li> </ul>
Terminology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preposition</li> <li>• conjunction</li> <li>• word family,</li> <li>• prefix</li> <li>• clause,</li> <li>• subordinate clause</li> <li>• direct speech</li> <li>• consonant,</li> <li>• consonant letter</li> <li>• vowel,</li> <li>• vowel letter</li> <li>• inverted commas (or 'speech marks')</li> </ul>

# Using conjunctions

Conjunctions are used to join two parts of a sentence, they are used to give further information.

There are two types of conjunction

## Co-ordinating conjunctions

The English language has seven coordinating conjunctions, and they're easy to remember if you can just remember **FANBOYS**:

**For** - *I go to the park every Sunday, for I love to watch the ducks on the lake.*

**And** - *I go to the park every Sunday to watch the ducks on the lake and my boy's rugby team.*

**Nor** - *I don't go for the fresh air nor for the ducks, I just like the rugby.*

**But** - *It is freezing watching rugby in winter but it is not played in summer..*

**Or** - *The boys play every week, rain or shine.*

**Yet** - *I always take a book to read, yet I never seem to turn a single page.*

**So** - *I encouraged him to play so now I have to watch the game each week.*

## Subordinating conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction joins a dependent clause to an independent clause.

The clauses can go in any order but in either order, the first word of the dependent (or subordinate) clause will be the subordinating conjunction.

There are lots of subordinating conjunctions, but some of the most common ones are:

"Although I've been here before, he's just too hard to ignore" (Amy Winehouse).

"I'm everything I am because you loved me" (Celine Dion).

"If you leave me now, you'll take away the biggest part of me" (Peter Cetera/Chicago).

"I guess I'll never be the same since I fell for you" (B.B. King).

"We're never going to survive unless we get a little crazy" (Seal).

"I look at the world, and I notice it's turning while my guitar gently weeps" (The Beatles).

# Using the present perfect form of verbs

The present perfect form is a way of talking about something that happened in the past but the exact time it happened doesn't matter.

The present perfect tense is created by using **have** or **has** and the past tense of the verb you are using.

Example of present perfect:

**I have broken my arm!**

(Simple past tense: I broke my arm yesterday!)

Example of present perfect:

**I have been to Australia.**

(Simple past tense: I went to Australia last year.)

Example of present perfect:

**I have written to your parents.**

(Simple past tense: I wrote to your parents last week.)

Example of present perfect:

**I've played hockey.**

(Simple past tense: I played hockey for England.)

**I haven't seen Finding Nemo.**

**I've never watched a football match.**

Notice where an apostrophe has been used to shorten have / has to I've, they've, he's or she's