


Dear Parents, listed below are the learning expectations for your child in year 3 to know, apply and understand for SPaG. To support you and your child at home (within their writing especially learning logs), we have given definitions and examples.



Adverb: An adverb gives extra information about a verb saying how/where/when/why the verb is 'done'.

Example:

The exhausted teacher soon started snoring loudly.
(Adverbs modify the verbs started and snoring)

Adjectives: describe nouns.

Example: The deserted beach

The huge, fierce giant

The pupils did good work. (Adjective used before a noun, to modify it.)

Their work was good. (Adjective after the noun (work))

Preposition: prepositions show how parts of a sentence are related in time (at, during, in) or space (to, on, over, under.)

Example: Hazel waved goodbye to Billy.

He said he'd be back from the farm in two hours.

Comma: To separate words, phrases and clauses, making writing clearer to the reader.

Example:

It was a lovely, warm, sunny morning. (Separating items in a list.)

At long last, the lesson ended. (Separating a fronted adverbial)

The lion, which hadn't eaten for three days, set off on a hunt. (Separating a relative clause)

Inverted commas: The proper term for speech marks - used to show direct speech.

"I'm not certain I know how to use inverted commas," the student said, "but I think I do."



Noun: A person place, thing or idea. A proper noun is the name of a particular/individual person, place or thing- proper nouns begin with a capital letter, e.g. Jeff, London. Days of the week begin with capital letters.

Example:

My big brother did an amazing jump on his skateboard on Monday.

Mrs Hutton is Headteacher of Buckland. (proper nouns)

Sentence: A group of words that make sense on their own - formed of one or more clauses.

A sentence can be a: statement, question, command or exclamation.

Example:

You are my friend. (Statement)

Are you my friend? (Question)

Be my friend! (Command)

What a good friend you are! (Exclamation)

Apostrophe: Apostrophes have two completely different uses:

- 1) Contraction - showing the place of missing letters.
- 2) Possession (e.g. Hannah's mother)

Example:

I'm going out and I won't be long. (Showing missing letters)

Hannah's mother went to town in her friend's car. (Showing possession)

NOTE:

The boy's kite (one boy)

The boys' kite (more than one boy)

The children's kite (children is already plural)

Verb: 'Doing' words that show what someone or something is, has or does.

Example:

It is hot today.

She walked to school.

Conjunction: A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together.

Examples:

After, although, as, because, if, though, while, whereas, but, so, and.

Time adverbial: We use adverbials of time to say, when something happened, for how long and how often (frequency).

Example: **During the night**, there was a storm.

We waited **all day**.

We **sometimes** went to work by car.

A and An: use a before words that start with a consonant sound and an before words that start with a vowel sound.

Examples: There was an email sent out today.

There is a dog in the park.