

**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.

**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.)

After a long time, 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)

**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)

**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 teacher said, "but I think I do."

**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.



**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.

Word	R	W	Word	R	W	Word	R	W
accident			certain			famous		
accidentally			circle			favourite		
actual			complete			February		
actually			consider			forward		
address			continue			forwards		
answer			decide			fruit		
appear			describe			grammar		
arrive			different			group		
believe			difficult			guard		
bicycle			disappear			guide		
breath			early			heard		
breathe			earth			heart		
build			eight			height		
busy			eighth			history		
business			enough			imagine		
calendar			exercise			increase		
caught			experience			important		
centre			experiment			interest		
century			extreme			island		

Word	R	W	Word	R	W	Word	R	W
knowledge			perhaps			separate		
learn			popular			special		
length			position			straight		
library			possess			strange		
material			possession			strength		
medicine			possible			suppose		
mention			potatoes			surprise		
minute			pressure			therefore		
natural			probably			though		
naughty			promise			although		
notice			purpose			thought		
occasion			quarter			through		
occasionally			question			various		
often			recent			weight		
opposite			regular			woman		
ordinary			reign			women		
particular			remember					
peculiar			sentence					

