

# There They are



# Grammar Must Knows in Year 3



**Subordinate clause** = adds more detail to the independent clause and will not make sense on its own.

My favourite breakfast is pancakes **with berries and syrup.**

## 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**

**Independent clause** = must always have a **verb** and usually a **subject**.

My favourite breakfast **is** pancakes.

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

## 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"

also called speech marks  
Inverted Commas go either side of what is actually spoken

"You've left your pen!" Called James to his friend.

"Thank you," Paul replied, "good job you spotted it, I'd have been looking for that later!"

**REMEMBER:**

Start a new line for each new speaker, try and use more interesting words than said!

## Using 'a' or 'an'...

**an**

before a word that starts with a **vowel: an** apple

**a**

before a word that **does not** start with a vowel: **a** banana