



# Meadows First School Year 3

## Grammar & Punctuation Knowledge Organiser



### Words

<b>root word</b>	A root word is a basic word with no prefix or suffix added to it.
<b>prefix/suffix</b>	A <b>prefix</b> is a string of letters added to the start of a word: <b>im</b> + <b>possible</b> . <b>Suffixes</b> go at the end: <b>usual</b> + <b>ly</b>
<b>word family</b>	This is a group of words that share the same <u>root word</u> to which different prefixes and suffixes are added: <i>divide, dividing, division, undivided, divisible</i>
<b>vowel</b>	The letters <b>a e i o u</b> are vowels. Use the word <b>an</b> before nouns that begin with a vowel: <i><u>an</u> elephant, <u>an</u> apple</i>
<b>consonant</b>	The letters of the alphabet that are not vowels. Use the word <b>a</b> before nouns that begin with consonants: <i><u>a</u> dolphin, <u>a</u> shark</i>
<b>conjunction</b>	A conjunction is a joining word that links different parts of sentences. <b>when because and although</b>
<b>preposition</b>	These usually describe the position of something: <b>under, beside, next to</b>
<b>adverb</b>	An adverb can tell you when or how something is done. <i>angrily, gently, yesterday, early, often, eventually</i>

### Sentences

<b>main clause</b>	A main clause is a group of words that contains a <b>verb</b> (doing/action word) and a <b>subject</b> which makes complete sense on its own. The subject of a sentence is the person or thing doing the action or being described. <i>Fred <b>ate</b> all the biscuits. He <b>is</b> very greedy.</i>
<b>subordinate clauses</b>	A subordinate clause has a subject and a verb, but it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It adds more detail to the main clause and usually starts with a <b>conjunction</b> . <i>Daisy went to bed <b>because</b> she was tired. <b>When</b> I was doing my homework, my brother played football in the garden.</i>

### Text

#### Tenses to remember ...

<b>simple present:</b> he walks	<b>progressive present:</b> he is walking
<b>simple past:</b> he walked	<b>progressive past:</b> he was walking

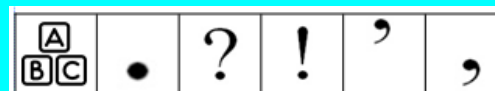


**Present perfect tense** This tense is used to express an event that happened in the past that has consequences in the present. Always use **has** or **have** together with the past participle of a verb.  
*The classroom is empty because the children **have gone** out to play.*

**Paragraphs** These are one or more sentences grouped together (a section of writing) that share a common idea. They are all written about a certain topic or main theme. Start a new paragraph for a new idea or a change in time or place. Use **headings** or **subheadings** to organise ideas in your non-fiction writing.

### Punctuation

#### Remember the basics ...



**apostrophes for contractions:** *do not = don't*  
**or possession:** *David's shoes the dog's bone*

#### Direct speech and inverted commas

Speech marks (or inverted commas) are used to separate spoken words from the rest of a story. Start with a capital letter. “ ”

*“Where is my book bag?” shouted Joe.*