

GPS Knowledge Organiser Year 3

Year 3: Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Organiser

Prior Learning: Grammar Verb form used describe things that Past tense (simple) happened in the past. She worked hard. Present Verb form used to describe things tense (simple) happening right now. She works hard. A form of the past tense where an action Past tense goes on for a period of time in the past. (progressive) She was working hard. Present tense Something used to describe an ongoing activity that is in the present. It is (progressive) currently happening. She is working hard. Noun phrase A noun phrase includes one noun as well as words that describe it (black dog, sunny day, brown table). A descriptive clause normally made up of Expanded noun phrase a noun as well as one or more adjectives (the dark, mysterious forest). Subordinating Subordinating conjunctions help to add the extra information that tells us when, conjunctions why or where something happens. I will do my homework after I have eaten my dinner.

Prior Learning: Grammar	
Statement	A sentence that tells you something. It ends with a full stop. Today is Wednesday.
Command	A sentence that tells you to do something. It is often urgent and short. It can be punctuated with either a full stop or exclamation mark. Get in the car. Stop that now!
Exclamation	A full sentence, often used when someone is surprised. It typically starts with 'how' or 'what' and contains a verb and a noun. What a lovely day it is!
	How kind the children are to each other
Question	A sentence that asks something and ends with a question mark.
	What shall we have for lunch?

Prior Learning: Vocabulary		
Noun	A person, place, thing or animal (Mr Dawson, park, pencil, dog).	
Adjective	A word that describes a noun (tiny, sparkly, fluffy).	
Verb	A verb can show actions like movement or thinking (run, dream, clap, sing, sit).	
Pronoun	A word that is used in place of a noun or noun phrase (she, he, his, hers, ours).	
Adverb	A word that adds more information about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs (slowly, happily, peacefully).	
Conjunction	A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause (e.g. and, but, if).	
Clause	A clause is a group of words with a subject and verb.	
Subject	Who or what the clause is about e.g. who performs the action.	

Prior Learning: Punctuation	
I can use capital letters and full stops, question marks and exclamation marks.	
I can use apostrophes to show singular possession	
I can use apostrophes for contractions	
I can use commas in lists.	

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New Learning: Punctuation

I can use inverted commas for direct speech. Direct speech opens with inverted commas which are placed around what is being said.

"I don't like the zoo," said Alfred.

New Learning: Vocabulary	
Fronted adverbials	Words, phrases or clauses at the beginning of a sentence, which are used to describe the action that follows (e.g., 'Afterwards, we went out to play').
Preposition	A word which precedes a noun or pronoun, expressing a relation to another word or element (e.g., 'the man on the platform', 'she arrived after dinner', 'what did you do it for ?'.
Headings	These are written at the beginning of a piece of writing and explain what it is about.
Subheadings	These divide a piece of writing up into smaller sections. The subheading guides the reader and tells them what the paragraph will be about.

New Learning: Grammar

I can use first, second and third person.

1st Person: I, we, me, my, mine, our, ours. I went shopping. The picnic is ours for lunch. We had

a great time.

2nd Person: you, your yours. You are kind. The gift is all yours.

3rd Person: he, his, him, she, her, hers, it, its,

their, theirs...

He is running fast. They preferred to play football.

Sally watched the game.

New Learning: Grammar

Organising writing using paragraphs:



- **Ti** stands for **Time**, so start a new paragraph for a different time-period.
- · **P** stands for **Place**, so start a new paragraph for each new place.
- \cdot To stands for Topic, so start a new paragraph for each new topic, idea or subject.
- P stands for Person, so start a new paragraph for each new person or change of speaker in a dialogue. In non-fiction, a paragraph represents a group of sentences with a common theme.

New Learning: Grammar		
'a' and 'an' (Determiners)	Use of the forms 'a' or 'an' depending on whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel.	
	A rock.	
	An open box.	
Present perfect tense	Refers to an action which began in the past and is continuing into the present.	
	She has lived here all her life.	
	He has started to feel ill in the last few hours.	

Spelling

Look at National Curriculum Year 3/4 Spelling List.

Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (dismiss, information, completely, usually).

Spell further homophones (accept and except, grate and great, rain, reign and rein).

Refer to NC Appendix 1 for full range of Year 3/4 Spellings and Spelling Rules.

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