



THE
GOLDEN THREAD
ALLIANCE

GPS Knowledge Organiser Year 3

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.

Year 3: Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Organiser

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.
 - **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.