

## Year 3

### Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

#### Clause

A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It has a verb as the key word.

**It's raining.**

**Samira has four pets** because **she likes animals.**



#### Conjunctions

Conjunctions are used to express a time, place or cause (for example, when, before, after, while, so, because).

The dog was sick **after** he ate his food.

The boy felt happy **while** he was on holiday.

#### Direct Speech

Direct speech is used to show the actual words a person says. Inverted commas go around the text to show where the speech starts and ends.

"Do you like football or rugby?" Larry asked Jack.

"I like football."  
Jack answered.

#### Prepositions

A preposition tells the reader when or where something happened, happens or will happen (for example, before, after, during, in, because of).

Please put your pens **in** the pot.

Dad read his book **during** the football match.



#### Subordinate Clause

A subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone.

Here's the book **that I promised you.**

**When I grow up,** I want to be a pilot.

#### Present Perfect Verbs

A present perfect verb tells us when the action happened.

He **has gone** out to play.



## Prefixes

A letter or group of letters can be added to the beginning of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning.

in-

**inactive**

-il

**illegal**

im-

**impossible**

re- (means 'again' or 'back')

**refresh**

sub- (means 'under')

**submarine**

inter- (means 'between')

**interact**

super- (means 'above')

**superstar**

anti- (means 'against')

**antiseptic**

auto- (means 'self' or 'own')

**autograph**

Some prefixes are used at the beginning of words to create a negative meaning.

un-

**unlike**

dis-

**disagree**



## Suffixes

A letter or group of letters that can be added to the end of a word to make a new word with a slightly different meaning.

-ly

**sadly**

-ous

**dangerous**

/shun/ sound spelt -tion,

-sion, -ssion and -cian at the end of words.

-ation

**sensation**

-sion

**extension**

-ssion

**expression**

-cian

**musician**



## Homophones and Near-Homophones

Homophones and near-homophones are words that sound the same but have a different meaning.

**here** and **hear**

**meat** and **meet**



## Spelling Rules

Spelling rules are used to help with spellings, such as;

/i/ sound spelt 'y' elsewhere other than at the end of words

**myth**

/u/ sound spelt 'ou'

**touch**

/k/ sound spelt 'ch'

**chemist**

/sh/ sound spelt 'ch'

**chef**

/g/ sound spelt 'gue'

**tongue**

/k/ sound spelt 'que'

**antique**

Words with the /s/ sound spelt 'sc'

**scene**

