

Year 3

Preposition: Show the position of something or when something happened.

Examples: a, some, every. The ball is under my desk. I fell from the ladders.

Conjunction: Provide a link between different words or parts of a sentence. Co-ordinating conjunctions join two phrases that stand on their own. Subordinating Conjunctions join a main clause and a subordinate clause.

Examples: and, nor, or, so, yet (Co-ordinating) if, because, where, when (Subordinating)

Word Family: A group of words that are linked together by the same letter combination.

Examples: -ain: Train, chain, obtain, gain

Prefix: A group of letters that can be added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

Examples: Re: Rethink, reuse, reappear.

Clause: A group of words built around a verb

Main Clause: Makes sense on its own.

Example: I saw an alien that was bright purple. Without a doubt, blue is the best colour.

Subordinate Clause: Adds extra information and does not usually make sense on its own.

Examples: I saw an alien that was bright purple. Without a doubt,
blue is the best colour.

Direct Speech: When the exact words someone has spoken are written down and marked by inverted commas.



Examples: “I want to go home,” said Jake.
Heath told everyone to “brace yourselves!”

Consonant: Letters other than A, E, I, O or U. Occasionally ‘Y’ can be a vowel or a consonant depending on its position in a word

Vowel: Any of the letters: A, E, I, O or U. Occasionally ‘Y’ can be a vowel or a consonant depending on its position in a word

Inverted Commas (Speech Marks): Two commas above the direct speech that are in the shape of a 66 at the beginning and 99 at the end.

Examples: “I want to go home,” said Jake. Heath told everyone to “brace yourselves!”

