

Year 3: PaG on a Page

Word Class				
Nouns				
Adjectives				
Verbs				
Determiners (articles 'a' or 'an' – if the word starts with consonant or vowel)				
Adverbs: e.g. then, next, soon, therefore				
Adverbials				
Conjunctions: Coordinating (e.g. or, and, but) Subordinating (e.g. when, if, that, because, before, after, so, because)				
Pronouns: Personal, possessive				
Prepositions: .e.g before, after, during, in, because of.				
Vocabulary				
Prefixes: un-, super-, anti-, auto-, in- dis-, mis-, il-, im-, re-, sub-, inter-				
Suffixes: Forming nouns: -ness, -er Forming adjectives: -ful, -less, -er, -est Forming tenses: -ed, -ing Forming plurals: -ly, -ful Longer words: -ment, -ness, -tion -ation, -ly, -sion, -ion, -ian, -tion, -ssion, -sion, -cian.-sure, -ture, -ous,				
Singular				
Plural: regular: –s or –es and irregular: all types				
Word families: e.g. solve, solution, solver, dissolve, insoluble				
Functions of sentences and types				
Statement				
Questions				
commands				
exclamations				
Simple sentence				
Compound sentence				

Combining words, phrases and clauses				
Recognise Main and Subordinate clauses (and say why)				
Subordinating conjunctions and subordinating clauses				
Noun phrases: for description and specification				
E.g. all foxes in this area, or... the book about the Romans on the shelf.				
Formal and Informal				
Standard English verb forms (I was, not: I were)				
Formal (tier 2) and informal (speech like) words				
Formal and informal writing structures				
Verb forms, tense and consistency				
Simple tense: past and present				
Progressive tense: past and present				
Tense consistency throughout writing				
Present perfect (he has gone out to play)				
Punctuation				
Capital letters C				
Full stops .				
Question marks ?				
Exclamation marks !				
Commas in a list ,				
Commas after simple adverbials				
Inverted commas “ ” (direct speech)				
Apostrophes: contraction				
Apostrophes: singular possession in nouns				