

Programme of study:	Grammatical terms and word classes	Punctuation	Tenses	Word level	Sentence level	Text level	Standard English
Year 3	<p><b>preposition:</b> a word that tells you where or when something is/was compared to something else.</p> <p><b>conjunction:</b> a word used to connect clauses in a sentence or to co-ordinate words in the same clause.</p> <p><b>prefix:</b> a letter or group of letters that is added to the beginning of a root word (to change the meaning)</p> <p><b>suffix:</b> a letter or group of letters that is added to the end of a root word (to change the meaning)</p> <p><b>word family:</b> groups of words with a common feature, pattern or meaning.</p> <p><b>clause:</b> a part of a sentence that contains a subject and a predicate (noun and a verb).</p> <p><b>subordinate clause:</b> a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence (is dependent on the main clause).</p> <p><b>consonant:</b> a speech sound that is not a vowel and is made with your teeth, tongue or lips.</p> <p><b>consonant letter:</b> a letter of the alphabet other than a/e/i/o/u and sometimes y.</p> <p><b>vowel:</b> a speech sound that is not a consonant and is made when the air flows freely through the mouth.</p> <p><b>vowel letter:</b> a letter of the alphabet that makes a vowel.</p>	<p>Introduction to <b>inverted commas</b> to punctuate direct speech</p> <p>“ ”</p> <p><b>Inverted commas</b> are used to show the words that have been spoken in a text.</p> <p><b>Direct speech</b> is written text that reports speech or thought in its original form.</p>	<p>Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]</p> <p><b>Present perfect:</b> for actions that started in the past and are still true. Usually uses the PRESENT form of 'to have' and the PAST form of the main verb ('ed' ending)</p>	<p>Formation of <b>nouns using a range of prefixes</b> [for example super-, anti-, auto-]</p> <p>Use of the <b>forms a or an</b> according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel</p> <p><b>Word families</b> based on common words or roots (for example, solve, solution, solver)</p> <p><b>Homophones/ homonyms</b></p> <p><u><a href="#">synonyms and antonyms:</a></u> Two words are <b>synonyms</b> if they have the same meaning, or similar meanings. Two words are <b>antonyms</b> if their meanings are opposites.</p>	<p>Expressing time, place and cause using <b>conjunctions</b></p> <p>Expressing time, place and cause using <b>adverbs</b></p> <p>Expressing time, place and cause using <b>prepositions</b></p>	<p><b>Headings and sub-headings</b> to aid presentation</p> <p>Introduction to <b>paragraphs</b> as a way to group related material</p>	<p>Common misconceptions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have/of</li> <li>• them/those</li> <li>• good/well</li> <li>• speaking in full sentences</li> </ul> <p><b>From Spoken English Curriculum:</b></p> <p>speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English</p>