







Name:			
<b>Year 3</b>			
<b>Word Structure</b>			
Formation of <b>nouns</b> using a range of <b>prefixes</b> [for example <i>super-</i> , <i>anti-</i> , <i>auto-</i> ]			
Use of the <b>forms</b> a or an according to whether the next word begins with a <b>consonant</b> or a <b>vowel</b> [for example, <i>a rock</i> , <i>an open box</i> ]			
<b>Word families</b> based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve</i> , <i>solution</i> , <i>solver</i> , <i>dissolve</i> , <i>insoluble</i> ]			
<b>Sentence Structure</b>			
Expressing time, place and cause using:			
<b>conjunctions</b> [for example, <i>when</i> , <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>while</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>because</i> ]			
<b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>then</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>soon</i> , <i>therefore</i> ]			
<b>prepositions</b> [for example, <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>during</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>because of</i> ]			
<b>Text Structure</b>			
Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material			
Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation			
Use of the <b>present perfect</b> form of <b>verbs</b> instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i> ]			
<b>Punctuation</b>			
Introduction to inverted commas to <b>punctuate</b> direct speech ("")			
<b>Terminology for Pupils</b>			
preposition	conjunction	word family	
prefix	clause	subordinate clause	
direct speech	consonant	consonant letter vowel	
vowel letter	inverted commas (or 'speech marks') (")		

Name:			
<b>Year 3</b>			
<b>Word Structure</b>			
Formation of <b>nouns</b> using a range of <b>prefixes</b> [for example <i>super-</i> , <i>anti-</i> , <i>auto-</i> ]			
Use of the <b>forms</b> a or an according to whether the next word begins with a <b>consonant</b> or a <b>vowel</b> [for example, <i>a rock</i> , <i>an open box</i> ]			
<b>Word families</b> based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve</i> , <i>solution</i> , <i>solver</i> , <i>dissolve</i> , <i>insoluble</i> ]			
<b>Sentence Structure</b>			
Expressing time, place and cause using:			
<b>conjunctions</b> [for example, <i>when</i> , <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>while</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>because</i> ]			
<b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>then</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>soon</i> , <i>therefore</i> ]			
<b>prepositions</b> [for example, <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>during</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>because of</i> ]			
<b>Text Structure</b>			
Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material			
Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation			
Use of the <b>present perfect</b> form of <b>verbs</b> instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i> ]			
<b>Punctuation</b>			
Introduction to inverted commas to <b>punctuate</b> direct speech ("")			
<b>Terminology for Pupils</b>			
preposition	conjunction	word family	
prefix	clause	subordinate clause	
direct speech	consonant	consonant letter vowel	
vowel letter	inverted commas (or 'speech marks') (")		

Name:			
<b>Year 3</b>			
<b>Word Structure</b>			
Formation of <b>nouns</b> using a range of <b>prefixes</b> [for example <i>super-</i> , <i>anti-</i> , <i>auto-</i> ]			
Use of the <b>forms</b> a or an according to whether the next word begins with a <b>consonant</b> or a <b>vowel</b> [for example, <i>a rock</i> , <i>an open box</i> ]			
<b>Word families</b> based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve</i> , <i>solution</i> , <i>solver</i> , <i>dissolve</i> , <i>insoluble</i> ]			
<b>Sentence Structure</b>			
Expressing time, place and cause using:			
<b>conjunctions</b> [for example, <i>when</i> , <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>while</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>because</i> ]			
<b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>then</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>soon</i> , <i>therefore</i> ]			
<b>prepositions</b> [for example, <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>during</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>because of</i> ]			
<b>Text Structure</b>			
Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material			
Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation			
Use of the <b>present perfect</b> form of <b>verbs</b> instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i> ]			
<b>Punctuation</b>			
Introduction to inverted commas to <b>punctuate</b> direct speech ("")			
<b>Terminology for Pupils</b>			
preposition	conjunction	word family	
prefix	clause	subordinate clause	
direct speech	consonant	consonant letter vowel	
vowel letter	inverted commas (or 'speech marks') (")		

Name:					
<b>Year 3</b>			<small>www.PrimaryTools.co.uk</small>		
<b>Word Structure</b>					
Formation of <b>nouns</b> using a range of <b>prefixes</b> [for example <i>super-</i> , <i>anti-</i> , <i>auto-</i> ]					
Use of the <b>forms</b> a or an according to whether the next word begins with a <b>consonant</b> or a <b>vowel</b> [for example, <i>a rock</i> , <i>an open box</i> ]					
<b>Word families</b> based on common <b>words</b> , showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve</i> , <i>solution</i> , <i>solver</i> , <i>dissolve</i> , <i>insoluble</i> ]					
<b>Sentence Structure</b>					
Expressing time, place and cause using:					
<b>conjunctions</b> [for example, <i>when</i> , <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>while</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>because</i> ]					
<b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>then</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>soon</i> , <i>therefore</i> ]					
<b>prepositions</b> [for example, <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>during</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>because of</i> ]					
<b>Text Structure</b>					
Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material					
Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation					
Use of the <b>present perfect</b> form of <b>verbs</b> instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i> ]					
<b>Punctuation</b>					
Introduction to inverted commas to <b>punctuate</b> direct speech ("")					
<b>Terminology for Pupils</b>					
preposition	conjunction	word family			
prefix	clause	subordinate clause			
direct speech	consonant	consonant letter vowel			
vowel letter	inverted commas (or 'speech marks') (")				

Name:					
<b>Year 3</b>			<small>www.PrimaryTools.co.uk</small>		
<b>Word Structure</b>					
Formation of <b>nouns</b> using a range of <b>prefixes</b> [for example <i>super-</i> , <i>anti-</i> , <i>auto-</i> ]					
Use of the <b>forms</b> a or an according to whether the next word begins with a <b>consonant</b> or a <b>vowel</b> [for example, <i>a rock</i> , <i>an open box</i> ]					
<b>Word families</b> based on common <b>words</b> , showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve</i> , <i>solution</i> , <i>solver</i> , <i>dissolve</i> , <i>insoluble</i> ]					
<b>Sentence Structure</b>					
Expressing time, place and cause using:					
<b>conjunctions</b> [for example, <i>when</i> , <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>while</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>because</i> ]					
<b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>then</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>soon</i> , <i>therefore</i> ]					
<b>prepositions</b> [for example, <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>during</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>because of</i> ]					
<b>Text Structure</b>					
Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material					
Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation					
Use of the <b>present perfect</b> form of <b>verbs</b> instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i> ]					
<b>Punctuation</b>					
Introduction to inverted commas to <b>punctuate</b> direct speech ("")					
<b>Terminology for Pupils</b>					
preposition	conjunction	word family			
prefix	clause	subordinate clause			
direct speech	consonant	consonant letter vowel			
vowel letter	inverted commas (or 'speech marks') (")				

Name:					
<b>Year 3</b>			<small>www.PrimaryTools.co.uk</small>		
<b>Word Structure</b>					
Formation of <b>nouns</b> using a range of <b>prefixes</b> [for example <i>super-</i> , <i>anti-</i> , <i>auto-</i> ]					
Use of the <b>forms</b> a or an according to whether the next word begins with a <b>consonant</b> or a <b>vowel</b> [for example, <i>a rock</i> , <i>an open box</i> ]					
<b>Word families</b> based on common <b>words</b> , showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, <i>solve</i> , <i>solution</i> , <i>solver</i> , <i>dissolve</i> , <i>insoluble</i> ]					
<b>Sentence Structure</b>					
Expressing time, place and cause using:					
<b>conjunctions</b> [for example, <i>when</i> , <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>while</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>because</i> ]					
<b>adverbs</b> [for example, <i>then</i> , <i>next</i> , <i>soon</i> , <i>therefore</i> ]					
<b>prepositions</b> [for example, <i>before</i> , <i>after</i> , <i>during</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>because of</i> ]					
<b>Text Structure</b>					
Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material					
Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation					
Use of the <b>present perfect</b> form of <b>verbs</b> instead of the simple past [for example, <i>He has gone out to play</i> contrasted with <i>He went out to play</i> ]					
<b>Punctuation</b>					
Introduction to inverted commas to <b>punctuate</b> direct speech ("")					
<b>Terminology for Pupils</b>					
preposition	conjunction	word family			
prefix	clause	subordinate clause			
direct speech	consonant	consonant letter vowel			
vowel letter	inverted commas (or 'speech marks') (")				