

Adverbs	Conjunctions	Prepositions
<p>How? angrily, gently, happily, quickly</p> <p>When? before, after, later, soon, today, yesterday</p> <p>How often? Always, sometimes, once, often</p> <p>Where? Above, below, here, around, inside, over there</p> <p>How much? Almost, completely, often, little, much, very</p>	<p>Time before, after, when, while, finally, at last, currently, meanwhile</p> <p>Place here, there, next to, beyond, near, behind</p> <p>Cause so, then, since, yet, due to, because</p>	<p>When / where In On After During Above Below Besides Due to With Because of</p>

Paragraphs

Paragraphs organise ideas around a theme. Follow these rules for perfect paragraphs.

- All the sentences within a paragraph should be about the **same person, place, time or topic**.
- When the person, place, time or topic **changes**, you should **start a new paragraph**.
- Every **new paragraph** should start on a **new line**.

What you should know be able to do by the end of Year 3

- I can write nouns using prefixes (e.g. super-, anti-, auto-)
- I can use 'a' and 'an' correctly
- I know and use some word families
- I can use conjunctions to express time, place and cause
- I can use adverbs
- I can use prepositions
- I can use paragraphs
- I can use headings and sub-headings
- I can use the present perfect tense
- I can use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech

Direct Speech

Inverted commas are placed around what is being said.

"I love ice-cream," said Alfie.

Sophie replied, **"I prefer cake"**.

Present Perfect Tense

An action that began in the **past** and often continues into the **present**.

They have finished the race.
She has forgotten her lunch.
I have seen that film.

Vocabulary

clause	a group of words that contain a subject and a verb
conjunction	a word, or words, used to connect two clauses (parts of a sentence) together
consonant letters	the letters B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Z, W and Y
direct speech	a sentence where the exact words that are spoken are written in inverted commas
inverted commas	punctuation marks that are used in writing to show where speech or a quotation begins and ends
prefix	letters added to the start of root words
preposition	a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else
subordinate clause	a subordinating clause is a part of a sentence that adds additional information to the main clause and does not make sense on its own
vowel letters	the letters A, E, I, O and U *Y sometimes acts as a vowel in words
word family	words that have a common pattern or meaning

Headings and Sub-headings

The **heading** is the main title of a text, e.g. Bats.

A **sub-heading** is a heading for a paragraph or a group of paragraphs in a text and tells us what they will be about, e.g. Where Bats Live, What Bats Eat.

Using a or an

Use **a** before words that starts with a consonant sound

a cup
a flower

Use **an** before words that starts with a vowel sound

an apple
an elephant