

Year 3: Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Appendix 2 from the National Curriculum

Word	Explanation	Example
prefixes added to	super- means having a greater quality	1. superman/ superhuman
nouns	2. anti- means the opposite	2. anti-clock/ antifreeze
	3. auto- means does it by itself	3. automobile/ autopilot
determiners	word used before a noun	
	if the word begins with a consonant, you use a	a dog/ a carrot/ a zoo
	if the word begins with a vowel, you use an	• an apple/ an egg/ an umbrella
word families	is a group of words with a common base to which different prefixes and suffixes	work → rework/ worker/ working/ workshop/
	are added	workmanship,

Type of sentence	Explanation	Example	
main clause	a phrase or sentence that makes sense on its own	• The teacher read a book to the well-behaved children.	
subordinate clause	a clause that needs a main clause in order for it to make sense	The teacher read a book to the well-behaved children.	
		• She is happy because she is playing with her friends.	
	words used at the start of subordinate clause	 I will read my book while you take a nap. 	
subordinating conjunctions		 I will play on the PS4 after you have your turn. 	
		 I will brush my teeth before I go to school 	
		 I will sit down when you get up. 	
		 I will be quiet so you can have some peace at last. 	
adverbs of time	tells you the time something happens	 She will play then eat her snacks. 	
		 The child will go down the slide, next he will go around 	
		on the roundabout.	
		 She is eating her soup, soon she will play a game. 	
preposition of time	tells you when something happens	 She played cards before she went to bed. 	
		 She played cards after she did her homework. 	
		 She played cards during her playtime. 	
		 She played cards in the classroom. 	
		 She played cards indoors because of the rain. 	

Text strategy (how to write)	Explanation	Example
paragraphs	 Remember: TIP TOP Ti - stands for <i>Time</i>, so start a new paragraph for a different time period. P - stands for <i>Place</i>, so start a new paragraph for each new place. To - stands for <i>Topic</i>, so start a new paragraph for each new topic, idea or subject. P - stands for <i>Person</i>, so start a new paragraph for each new person or change of speaker in a dialogue In non-fiction a paragraph represents a group of sentences with a common theme. 	and prevents it from fulfilling its responsibility to challenge injustice at the social and political levels (Thiem 2013). If the model for our contemporary understanding of 'political theology' was established by Schmitt, but Schmitt Instead cannot in face be fitted into the mould without constrained and was the mould without constrained and the mount of the mould without constrained and the mount of the mould without constrained and more straightforward exemplates of political theology. Having arrived at a template for 'political theology', we must now turn to Leo Strauss and ask whether and to what settent his hought fits into such a template. Leo Strauss was born in Prussia in 1899. Like Schmitt, he was a citizen of Weimar Germany, finally leaving for France in 1932. Strauss is first significant work, The Political Philosophy of Hobbes: Its Basis and Its Genesis, was published in 1937. Its continued to the strain of the political philosophy will his death in 1931 (Sanaford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2010). Thus, the political situation to which Strauss was responding in his mature work was not only Weimar behaviour and the strain of Nizisms and active all the Holocousts. Strauss's political drought can be said, like Schmitt's, to begin with an anxiety about liberalism, and espe-
headings and sub-headings	Headings are written at the beginning of a piece of writing and explain what it is about. Sub-headings divide a piece of writing up into smaller sections. The sub heading guides the reader and tells them what the paragraph will be about.	Heading Sub heading Sub heading Sub heading Sub heading
simple past	actions that have already happened (yesterday, last year, etc.)	 The boy jumped off the bed The dragon breathed fire He went out to play
present perfect	an action that started in the past and is continuing to happen in the present tense	 He has gone out to play She has become more impatient in the last hour

Punctuation	Symbol	Explanation	Example
inverted commas for direct	" "	AKA speech marks go before and after direct speech	"I'm hungry," she complained.
speech			