

# Year 3 Grammar and Punctuation Glossary

This glossary builds on the terminology used in previous years.

| Grammar Term                          | What does it mean?   |
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| <i>a or an</i>                        | <p>Use <i>a</i> when the first letter of a word starts with a consonant or consonant sound. E.g. - <i>a house a unique painting</i></p> <p>Use <i>an</i> when the first letter of a word starts with a vowel or vowel sound. E.g. - <i>an umbrella an honest mistake</i></p> |
| <i>Consonant</i>                      | All letters apart from A E I O U are consonants.   |
| <i>Consonant letter vowel</i>         | <p>A consonant that makes the vowel sound.</p> <p>E.g. - The letter <i>y</i> makes a consonant sound when at the beginning of a word like <i>yellow</i> but a vowel sound when at the end of a word such as <i>sunny</i></p>   |
| <i>Clause</i>                         | A group of words in a sentence that can be used as a sentence.   |
| <i>Direct speech</i>                  | <p>Direct speech is a sentence in which the exact words spoken have an inverted comma at the beginning of the sentence and at the end.</p> <p>E.g. - <i>"You'll never guess what I've just seen!" said Sam, excitedly.</i></p>   |
| <i>Inverted Commas (speech marks)</i> | <p>Used to punctuate direct speech</p> <p>E.g. - <i>"Come over here!" shouted Paul.</i></p>  |
| <i>Paragraph</i>                      | A way to group related material.   |
| <i>Prefix</i>                         | <p>A prefix is a group of letters that can be added to the beginning of a root word.</p> <p>E.g. <i>natural - supernatural</i></p> <p><i>biography - autobiography</i></p>   |
| <i>Preposition</i>                    | A preposition is a word which shows the relationship   |

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|                       | <p>between one thing and another.</p> <p>E.g. - The gentle, brown dog slept <i>beside</i> the fluffy white rabbit.</p>  |
| Present perfect Tense | Use present perfect tense, e.g. He has gone out to play instead of simple past tense - He went out to play.   |
| Subordinate Clause    | A subordinate clause helps to give more meaning to the main clause. It cannot exist on its own.   |
| Tense                 | A tense is a form of verb that shows the time when an action takes place.   |
| Time, place and cause | How to express time, place and cause using conjunctions - (e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because), adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore), or prepositions (e.g. before, after, during, in, because of). |
| Vowel letter          | A E I O U are vowels.   |